

**LOK SABHA
DEBATES**

Sixth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 19, Friday, December 15, 1978/Agrahayana 24, 1900 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 364, 365 and 367 to 370 1—26

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 344 to 363, 366 and 371 to 383 26—74

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3384 to 3419, 3421 to 3426, 3428 to 3445, 3447 to 3466, 3468 to 3548, 3550 to 3553, 3555 to 3567, 3569 to 3625, 3627 to 3643, 3645 to 3666, 3668 to 3673, 3678, 3680 to 3733, 3735 to 3737 and 3739 to 3783 74—493

Short Notice Question No. 1 493

Re. Alleged delay in giving medical aid to late Shri Surya Narain Singh, M.P. 493—516

Papers laid on the Table 516—20

Message from Rajya Sabha 521

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Twenty-sixth Report 521

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—

Fourteenth Report 521

Committee on Government Assurances—

Third Report 521

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Petition re. conversion of narrow-gauge Latur-Mirag railway line in Maharashtra into a broad-gauge line	522
Business of the House	522—30
Matters under rule 377—	
(i) Reported firing in Deogarh town of Sambalpur district, Orissa, and its news broadcast in Oriya bulletin of Akashvani—	
Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	530—31
(ii) Reported inadequate supply of coal to West Bengal by Coal India, Ltd.—	
Shri Robin Sen	531—32
(iii) Expansion of Cochin Shipyard—	
Shri K. A. Rajan	532
(iv) Demands of Officers' Association of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bharat Electronics, H.M.T. and Indian Telephone Industries—	
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan	532—34
(v) Reported non-availability of soft coke and kerosene oil in Himachal Pradesh—	
Shri Balak Ram	534
(vi) Situation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands—	
Shri Manoranjan Bhakta	535—38
(vii) Press Reports that a number of Iranian students are under orders of deportation from India—	
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	538—39
Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Bill—	
Motion to consider	539—57
Shri Dajiba Desai	539—43

Shri Chitta Basu	543—45
Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav	546—47
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	547—49
Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav	549
Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	549—56
Clauses 2 to 7	557—75
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-sixth Report— <i>Adopted</i>	575—76
Resolution <i>re</i>. Reclamation of Barren and Fallow land for distribution to landless persons	576—83
Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak	577—81
Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	582
Resolution <i>re</i>. Remunerative Prices to the Growers of Commercial crops	584—629
Shrimati Ahilaya P. Rangnekar	584—90
Shri Dhirendranath Basu	591—94
Shri Raj Krishna Dawn	594—98
Shri Skariah Thomas	598—600
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	600—603
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiyah	603—606
Shri K. Suryanarayana	606—609
Shri K. A. Rajan	609—13
Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav	613—15
Dr. Ramji Singh	615—17
Shri V. Arunachalam <i>alias</i> 'Aladi Aruna'	618—20

	COLUMNS
Shri Chitta Basu	620—22
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	622—24
Shri Yuvraj	625—28

Half-an-Hour Discussion—

Terminal benefits to Beas-Sutlej Link workers, Talwara	629—38
Shri Bhagat Ram	629—32
Shri P. Ramachandran	632—33, 635—38
Dr. Ramji Singh	633—35

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 15, 1978/Agrahayana
24, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Investigation into Charges against M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd.

+

*364. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 387 on 11th August, 1978 regarding M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and state:

(a) whether the speed of investigations into various charges against M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns, after transfer of officials has been satisfactory and by what time the investigations are likely to be completed;

(b) whether any lapses have been found in the discharge of duties by the previous officers before transfer and whether the total income assessed at Rs. 27 lakhs for assessment year 1975-76 against the declared income of Rs. 8.95 lakhs has been further gone into and further lapses found after appointment of the new officers; if so, details thereof; and

3625 L.S.—1

(c) what penal action has been taken/proposed to be taken for such wide variation of declaration and assessed income?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The cases of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and some others connected with it have been assigned to a senior officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner. It is expected that the necessary investigations will be made by him expeditiously. Limitation will expire on 31-3-79, in respect of assessments relating to the year 1976-77, which will accordingly have to be completed by that date. Efforts are being made by the assessing officer to finalise his enquiries and scrutiny of accounts in respect of the following year also. Completion of investigation upto date may take about a year's time.

(b) The assessment for 1975-76 was made on 23-9-1978 on an income of Rs. 24,82,895 as against income of Rs. 895,210 declared by M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. So far as this assessment is concerned, no lapse has come to notice till now.

(c) Proceedings have been initiated under sections 271(1)(c) and 273(a) of the Income Tax Act for levy of penalty with reference to the above assessment.

श्री मनोहर लाल : प्राटो पिस एक ऐसी फर्म है जिसके बारे में पालियामेंट में स्टार्ड और प्रनस्टार्ड कई सवाल आए हैं। यह फर्म तमाम तरह की बिजनेस करती है। बिफेस मिनस्ट्री के साथ भी तमाम तरह की इसका बिजनेस है। मंत्री महोदय ने 11 अगस्त 1977 के अपने उत्तर में कहा था कि एसेसमेंट ईयर 1975-76 के मुताबिक इस कम्पनी ने जहाँ अपनी इनकम 8 लाख 95 हजार 210 दिखाई थी वहाँ उस की इनकम 24 लाख 82 हजार 895 एसेस हुई थी। 11 अगस्त, 1978 को मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया था कि इनके खिलाफ कारवाई की जायेगी क्योंकि इन्होंने

तमाम तरह के रूज को तोड़ा, इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट, सेल्स टैक्स वगैरह के नियमों को तोड़ा है। यह एक ऐसी फर्म है जो करोड़ों रुपये के घपले कर चुकी है। 11 अगस्त, 1978 को मंत्री जी ने धारावासन दिया था कि इसके खिलाफ जल्दी से जल्दी कार्रवाई की जाएगी। आज मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि अफसर को ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया है और इसके बाद यह उम्मीद है कि बहुत जल्दी मामला फाइनल कर दिया जाएगा और पैनेलटी इम्पोज कर दी जाएगी। इस तरह के धारावासन सदन में कई बार दिए जा चुके हैं। इस प्रकार के कई क्वेश्चन इस सदन में किए गए हैं लेकिन आज तक इस फर्म के खिलाफ न किसी प्रकार की कोई कार्रवाई हुई है और न डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से जो उसका बिजनेस पलता है वह बन्द हुआ है और करोड़ों रुपए का जो इस फर्म ने बैंक से क्रेडिट ले रखा है उस के बारे में कुछ हुआ है। पहली दिसम्बर को मेरे प्रनस्टाई क्वेश्चन के जबाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि तमाम तरह की इर्रेग्युलैरिटीज़ पाई गई हैं और उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप स्पष्ट बताएं कि कब तक और कितने दिन के अन्दर आप उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: When the assessment for 1975-76 has been raised from Rs. 8.95 lakhs, which was declared by the company to Rs. 24.82 lakhs, one would have thought that it is quite firm and clear that the department intends to deal with the matter as firmly as possible and expeditiously also. As I have said, efforts are being made by the assessing officer to finalise the enquiry and scrutiny of accounts in respect of the following years i.e., 1976-77 and 1977-78. I cannot say exactly when it will be done, but I can only give him an assurance that it will be done as expeditiously as possible.

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में इस जनता सरकार के समय में ही नहीं, पहले भी ऐसा होता रहा है कि जो गरीब लोग हैं, काश्तकार हैं उनके खिलाफ वसूली फौरन हो जाती है चाहे वह दो सौ रुपये की हो या चार हजार रुपए की हो लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े सामन्त हैं, जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, उनके खिलाफ पिछली सरकार तो कार्रवाई करती ही नहीं थी लेकिन यह मौजदा जनता सरकार कार्रवाई करने में क्यों ढर रही है—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने क्वेश्चन किए और पूछा कि इन लोगों के खिलाफ कब तक कार्यवाही होगी तो हमेशा यह जवाब दिया जाता है कि कार्यवाही की जा रही है, प्रसिस्टेंट इनकम टैक्स कमिशनर की रैक का अफसर डेप्यूट कर दिया गया लेकिन अभी तक इन्वॉयरी फाइनल नहीं हुई, तो क्या मंत्री जी इसी तरह से कहते रहेगे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की रियायत क्यों बरती जा रही है ? यह कहाँ तक न्योयोचित है,

इस का फैसला अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं करें ? जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट की दफा 272 के अन्तर्गत प्रोसीडिग चल रही है तो यह कब तक चलती रहेगी ? इस फर्म ने डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से करोड़ों का बिजनेस किया है। और केवल फरीदाबाद में ही नहीं देश के हर राज्य, बिहार, यू. पी., दिल्ली में यह बिजनेस कर रही है परन्तु किसी प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। इनकम टैक्स की बोरी हो रही है और हर प्रकार से धोखा दिया जा रहा है। मैंने 1 दिसम्बर को प्रनस्टाई क्वेश्चन किया था जिसके जवाब में कहा गया है कि कितने ही रूल्स को तोड़ा गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रीजी क्या ऐक्शन लेते जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I have already said, we are taking all action that is possible. But we have to take it according to the rules, a certain time has to be given. I think the hon. Member may realise and I would like him to take into account the fact that the larger the organisation, the larger the business, the more complicated it tends to become and so it will take time to investigate properly. But we have admitted that it could have been settled and dealt with somewhat more expeditiously and therefore, we have transferred an officer also and put another one, a more senior man so that the matter could be dealt with more expeditiously. So far as the work is concerned, contracts with defence and so on, the Defence Ministry is well aware of this position and they will only make use of it for the purpose of the material we want and if he is the only supplier, then they will have to rely upon him. But whatever the orders are placed upon him, the income-tax department will certainly follow up and see that he pays his proper dues.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Minister is withholding not only information but also action, which amounts to a breach of privilege. I will move a separate motion for breach of privilege. My friend has stated that the Janata Government has not taken action. I know that the Janata Government and the Janata Ministers are not angels I have been pursuing this. I think the Hon. Speaker knows the number of questions asked. The Hon. Minister

has, in the last reply, admitted the violation of Income-tax Act, Sales-tax Act, Gold Control Act and FERRA. All possible criminal offences were committed by them.

There are four to five points to be answered by the Hon. Minister. Firstly these Acts have been violated and it has been admitted by the Hon. Finance Minister that there has been Income-tax Act violation, Sales-tax Act violation, Gold Control Act violation and FERRA violation amounting to crores of rupees and when raids were made by the Income-tax authorities, a large number of incriminating articles have been found. All regulations have been violated and there have been criminal operations, but Government is not even investigating them. For the last 20 years this has been going on. They are more powerful than the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister of the country today! In 1976-77 final assessment was made and tax penalty was imposed on the main persons, allies and associates concerned as a result of the raids conducted, but no action was taken against them also.

Therefore, I would like to pose this question which arises out of this, as to why, in spite of all these violations, action has not been taken against them. Not even a single action against them has been taken. He has only given the evasive reply that they are proposing to take action. Even the nationalised banks were financing them, without any screening. In spite of all these things, why has no action been taken? Orders placed on this company are being continued. Why should you not black-list them before finalisation of criminal action against them?

I want a categorical answer from the Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: First of all, I would like to say that the Hon. Member is not quite right that any information is being withheld.

Similarly, action is also being taken expeditiously. For instance, gold has

been found as a result of the searches made, and action has been taken; they have been penalised.

Similarly, under FERRA action has been completed and penalty has been imposed.

So far as the Defence orders are concerned, whatever my Hon. friend may say, I would like him to tell me the law under which we can act. Since orders have already been placed, I will have to see that the orders are complied with. We must act under the law and so we are continuing to act under the law. Whatever action is called for is being taken and taken as expeditiously as possible.

श्री यादवेन्द्र बल : यह बता दीजिए कि इनका पाप कितना है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I have said the assessment for 1975-76 has already been finalised; for 1976-77, it will be done before 31st March 1979, because there is a time limitation and the next year's will be finalised fairly soon thereafter.

What more action can I take?

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई बार प्रश्न लाने के बाद भी, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस घाटो पिल्स कम्पनी ने बहुत सी इरेग्युलरिटीज वायलेशन ग्राफ रूल्स और लाज किया, गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट का वायलेशन किया, सेल्स टैक्स का लाखों रुपया बिहार का और अन्य प्रान्तों का खाया है, इन के यहां रेड्स भी पड़ी। लेकिन यह सब कुछ करने के बाद भी क्या वित्त मंत्री जी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि घागे के लिये इस फर्म को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जायेंगे, और जो सुविधायें नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स से प्राप्त हैं वह उसको न मिलें, इस बारे में, आप व्यवस्था करेंगे और साथ ही साथ ऐसे कांटेक्टर्स जो भारत सरकार के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार करके लाखों, करोड़ों, रुपये की चोरी का काम करते हैं और रेबेन्यू की चोरी करते हैं उसको ब्लैक लिस्ट करके हमेशा के लिए इसको कोई ठेका न दिया जाय ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If it is established that they have really....
(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It has been established.

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering the question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Let me answer the question. If it is established, then definitely, certainly, action will be taken in regard to discontinuance of supplies. It is not yet established. So, many enquiries are still pending. So far as the Defence contracts are concerned, they are supplying certain important parts to defence establishments and, therefore, orders that have been placed, certainly, they must go through and see that they are supplied.

श्री सातजी बाई : मैं इस बात में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि अदालत में जो मुकदमे चलते हैं, उन में बहुत समय लग जाता है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस व्यक्ति या फर्म के खिलाफ, जैसे घाटो पिल्स (घाई) रजिस्टर्ड के खिलाफ मामला चल रहा है, उस में सरकार क्या कोई समय की सीमा निर्धारित करने जा रही है या नहीं? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: When I say that we shall do it as expeditiously as possible, it does not mean that officers are being allowed any amount of time.

श्री सातजी बाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि समय निर्धारित करने की कोई व्यवस्था सरकार करने जा रही है या नहीं, यदि नहीं तो क्या कारण है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not possible to say exactly within what time the matter will be completed because there are...

(Interruptions)

If I say any definite time, then you would say, if there is a little excess over this, that I have exceeded that limit. So far as action is concerned, wherever we can take action, we have taken. For instance, one of the Nationalised Banks has reported that no fresh limits have been granted to this concern ever since this particular search and seizure was revealed. Wherever we can take action, we are taking, but it is not possible to do all the things that are said until everything is established.

Request for Financial Assistance from the State of West Bengal

***365. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the State Government of West Bengal to the effect that the financial assistance to be given by the Central Government to West Bengal for flood relief this year should be in the form of an outright 'grant' and not as a 'plan advance'; and

(b) what has been the decision of the Central Government on this request from the Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central assistance for meeting the expenditure in connection with relief operations in the event of a natural calamity is continued to be given in the current year in the form of advance Plan assistance in accordance with the existing arrangements and policies adopted by the Union Government on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. In the circumstances, the request for treating the Central assistance as an outright grant will go against the existing arrangements and policies and cannot therefore be acceded to in the case of any one State. In this matter, the Union Government is following a uniform policy for all the States.

Following the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, the Union Government have now taken a decision to follow the revised arrangements and policies as suggested by them from the next financial year.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Sir, the Sixth Finance Commission has recommended that assistance for the purpose of meeting a natural calamity would be given as 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant. Now, may I know whether this entire assistance, cent per cent will be treated as loan or plan assistance or this 30 per cent could be deducted? Whatever is the quantum of loan, what is the mode of repayment, the rate of interest and the number of instalments by which the loan has to be repaid? Has there been any talk with the State Government in this regard?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever the position is, uptodate it is under the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendation that assistance is being given and that assistance is being given as advance plan assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: He says about 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Now with the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendation, that will come along.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Is that the recommendation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The advance plan assistance is given in the form of 30 per cent as grant and 70 per cent as loan. The loan component carries the same terms and conditions as the normal Central assistance for the plan, that is, it is repayable in 15 years with an interest of 5-1/2 per cent per annum. The loan component has been taken into account by the Seventh Finance Commission in assessing the States' indebtedness to the Centre at the end 1978-79 and in recommending relief in relation to repayment of Central loans to the States. So that is how it will be taken into account. In the case of West Bengal the debt relief recommended by the Seventh Finance

Commission for the Five Years 1979-1984 is estimated to be Rs. 92.0 crores. I may also say that I have assured the West Bengal Chief Minister that adequate care would be taken to see that as a result of advance plan assistance, no adverse effect will be allowed to take place on the economic development of this State.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Sir, after the publication of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, has there been any further discussion with the West Bengal Government in this regard?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: On the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission, there will be no discussion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal has complained that out of the total demand or request to the Centre of Rs. 350 crores to meet the situation, only an amount of Rs. 88 crores has so far been sanctioned and out of that sanction amount, only Rs. 18 crores have so far been made available to the State Government? The complaint of the State Government is that if the payment either in the form of loan or grant is in dribs and drabs the situation cannot be met properly. Whether that is a fact? If it is a fact, what steps the Government of India proposes to take in order to meet the situation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, it is quite correct that the State Government might have assessed their requirements for assistance of Rs. 300 crores and odd. Whatever it may be, on the basis of report of the central team which had visited the State, the Central Government recommended certain amount and that amount has been sanctioned. It is like Rs. 88 crores or so, as he mentioned. But the point about this is that this amount

of Rs. 88 crores is released as the expenditure is actually incurred and what my hon. friend says is that it is only a smaller amount that has been released. I think nearly Rs. 50 crores have already been released. This amount has been released as they required out of Rs. 88 crores sanctioned. We have also given assurance to the State Chief Minister that whatever assistance the State will require will be provided. But it will be done as it becomes necessary. The actual expenditure must be incurred.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the Minister is aware of the fact that due to cyclone and flood, there was a devastation in Tamil Nadu last year.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise here.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Now, the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended revision of the policy of the Government. Will this Government come forward to give retrospective effect to the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission so that the Tamil Nadu Government may get the benefit of getting the grant?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly not.

Increase in Smuggling after Gold Auctions

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*367. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling has increased considerably after the Government introduced gold auctions;

(b) whether there is any provision to verify that the auctioned gold is converted into ornaments and prevent the introduction of smuggled gold;

(c) if so, the steps taken to verify it; and

(d) the finding after the verification?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. There is no increase in the smuggling of gold after introduction of the gold auctions. On the other hand smuggling continues to be well under control.

(b) to (d). Under the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 all transactions by way of sale, purchase or transfer of gold for conversion into ornaments are to be recorded in the statutory accounts as and when the transactions take place. Every gold transaction should be covered by a voucher in the prescribed form wherein the identity of the gold acquired and/or disposed of and the identity of the persons making the transactions are to be shown.

Further by issue of an Order dated 2-6-1978 inter-dealer transactions in the gold sold in R. B. I. auctions were banned. Such gold is required to be sold to a goldsmith not exceeding 100 grammes at a time for conversion into ornaments or the licensed dealers themselves may convert such gold into ornaments for sale.

The accounts and stocks of all licensed dealers who purchased gold in the R. B. I. auctions are scrutinised/checked to ensure that the gold purchased in R. B. I. auctions are properly accounted for and their disposal is in accordance with the rules.

They are also checked to see that no smuggled gold finds its way into the accounts under the guise of standard gold bought in the auction.

Verification of the accounts and checks have not revealed any malpractices on a large scale.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you and the hon. Minister know, the policy of gold auctions has completely failed and it has an adverse effect on the Indian economy.

As you know, 10 per cent of the gold stock has already been auctioned and it went against the statement of the hon. Minister on the floor of the House and outside that bringing down the price will help to check smuggling. This is what the hon. Minister said all the time. Unfortunately, it has gone up exactly 100 per cent which enabled the black money to be pumped into the market in a big way. What the hon. Minister has said in answer to my questions (b), (c) and (d) is a regular routine answer quoting a rule regarding the sale of gold which is coming into the market, not the smuggled gold. On smuggled gold this rule is not applicable because it comes under black money. The hon. Minister said that it is under control. But because the price of gold has gone up so high in India, five Gujarati families cornered more than 70 per cent of the auctioned gold and made enough of black money of Rs. 100 crores. That is the present situation. Under this background, may I know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps he has taken to check smuggling because of the higher price in India today?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member is not aware of the fact that smuggling taken place when the gap between the international price and the price in the domestic market goes on widening. It is only up to a certain point the smuggling remains well checked. Once again for a very short while during October-November, I think the prices went up. The difference was higher, but the pre-

ventive measures were of course very much in force. But subsequent to gold auction, actually the price differential fell, fell quite substantially, and it was only towards the end of September when the international price shot up for reasons which had nothing to do with this country, at that time in sympathy with that, here also there was a very spectacular rise. When the gap began to be wider, we decided that we must suspend the auctions and review the entire situation and that review is under progress.

So far as the smuggling is concerned, it is under good check because from the information that we have intelligence information regarding sales which lead to the....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How is it relevant to the question?

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Sathe has decided that he should know how to answer the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The question was how much the five families took advantage. That was the question specifically asked.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know why he should interfere.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Cross firing is not necessary.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Our preventive machinery is very much in evidence today and as a result of that, from all information that we have, smuggling of gold is quite under adequate control.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I repeat one part of my question—cornering of gold by five families and converting black money into white. Is it a fact? The second part of the question is very clear. The report is this. I can once again say. They exhibit the auctioned gold. But there is unaccounted sale of smuggled gold which they are holding. Whenever the inspectors go, they say we have with us the auctioned gold and we are not selling any other gold. Under the pretext of auctioned gold sale on a large scale of smuggled gold has been transacted in the black money. They are converting black money into white money. This is the process going on. In the last paragraph of the answer it has been said—verification of the accounts and checks have not revealed any malpractices on a large scale. He admits that it is there on a small scale even today. In the last but one paragraph he says—they are also checked to see that no smuggled gold finds its way into the accounts under the guise of standard gold bought in the auction.

The report is that these five families are cornering gold and they have made a lot of black money. Whether there are any rules? I do not know what steps are you taking to check smuggling and how is this gold sold? You say that it is being sold to gold smiths. Dealer himself can also convert. The dealer who converts himself is converting the black money into white money. This has created a serious problem for the Indian economy on the one side and on the other side converting smuggled gold and black money into white money.

This is a serious problem. Will you kindly let me know in the national interest what steps are you taking to see that this malpractice is checked?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know answer my hon. friend desires. The answer to first question—whether it had been cornered by a certain group of families—that is totally incorrect.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You tell me, how do you know this? You make entirely wild allegations and then you expect me.....

(Interruptions)

It is like my asking you—when will you stop beating your wife?

You make ridiculous allegation. You just say that there is cornering of the gold. I say there is no cornering of the gold and we have satisfied ourselves because we have carried out searches into the premises. Accounts books of these dealers have been checked. There have to be regular dealers. We have found that there is no such cornering of any gold. You have made a statement that there is smuggling and malpractice on a large scale. It is quite right that certain malpractice may be taking place, just as I cannot deny that there is smuggling of gold. All I can deny is that there is no increase in smuggling of gold. Smuggling of gold is under control as a result of the continuous searches and seizures that have taken place, as a result of checking these peoples accounts and so on. It is quite evident that there is no malpractice on a large scale.

श्री सुकच बेब नारायण दाब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री-महोदय ने कहा है कि सोने की नीलामी के बाद से तत्करी रुकी है। उन्होंने श्री रवी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह भी बताया कि पांच परिवारों ने जमा नहीं किया है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े लोग हैं, जिन के पास कासा धन है, या किसी तरह से ज्यादा पैसा है, वे ही सोना खरीद कर घर में रखते हैं, जो गरीब आदमी हैं, जिस को खाने के लिए गेहूँ भी नहीं मिलता है, वह सोना कहां से खरीदेगा। जो बड़े लोग हैं, जिन के पास काला धन है, उन्होंने सोना नीलाम होने के बाद उस पैसे से खरीद किया और फिर उस को ज्यादा दाम पर बेचा तथा अपने काले धन को सफेद धन में परिवर्तित किया। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—वह इस बात से सहमत है या नहीं? यदि सहमत नहीं है, तब तो फिर दूसरी बात हो सकती है—जो काला धन सोना खरीदने में लगा, वह सफेद धन में परिवर्तित हो गया और फिर जब उस को अधिक दामों पर बेचा गया, तो उन्होंने एक रुपये से कई रुपये कमाये। ऐसे ये पांच परिवार ही नहीं हैं, हजार भी नहीं, बल्कि पांच हजार परिवार इस देश में ऐसे हैं जो ज्यादा पैसे वाले हैं और उन्होंने सोना खरीद कर अपने घर में रखा है। इसलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक सम्पूर्ण सोने का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के सरकार प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगायेगी, कि सोना सिर्फ सरकार ही रखेगी, तब तक आप इस को रोक नहीं सकते।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This auctioned gold was purchased and paid for by cheques. So, there is no question of any black money coming into it. Secondly, gold is purchased only by those who are authorised as gold dealers. The ordinary man, however rich he may be, was not entitled to buy this gold. What he may buy as ornaments and keeps, that is a different matter.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Has it come to the notice of the Government that thousands of goldsmiths with their families have been committing suicides during the last several years because they have no work and no food? If it has come to the notice of the Government, will the Government try to see that the gold sold out is really converted into ornaments so that they could get work?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as goldsmiths are concerned, I do not think, there has been any instance of suicide in the recent past. In fact, the scheme which we have introduced of

importing gold and making it available to goldsmiths for conversion into ornaments for the purpose of export, is designed to provide employment to goldsmiths. As this scheme gathers momentum, gets known and people begin to use it, I think many goldsmiths will get jobs.

Utilization of Seating Capacity in Airbuses

*368. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what plans, if any, Government have for greater utilisation of seating capacity in our airbuses which seldom carry their full passenger load;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The seating capacity on the Airbus fleet of Indian Airlines is well utilised. The average seat factor for the Airbus routes during May, 1978 to October, 1978, was 72 per cent.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES. Only my sense of humour prevents me from exploding with such an answer. The question I had tabled was about greater utilisation of seating capacity but the answer was about good utilisation 72 per cent represents about 200 seats in a 278 seat plane. It is true that the airbus has a very low financial break-even point at 120 odd seats, but still more than 78 seats remain unutilised on an average on each of these planes. Is it not a fact that because of the under-utilisation of our existing five airbuses there is already a scheme for additional lease of airbuses to Air India for some of the flights to the Middle-East? Because of the under-utilisation of these airbuses

by Air India, is it also not a fact that there is a scheme for the integrated use of these airbuses by Air India and IAC?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as additional use of these airbuses is concerned, it is entirely a different question. The question is whether on the existing routes where airbuses are operating, there is traffic potential and for that the answer is that at present we are operating six routes in India and also to Gulf countries and there the utilisation is 72 per cent. It can be said to be very good. Sometimes on several routes, it is 100 per cent some day, it can be 60 per cent on some other day. So, the average utilisation is 72 per cent? so far. As my friend has said, we are planning to operate on many routes, but that depends on the availability of the airbus. Regarding the airbus, presently that is fully utilized so far as the route operation is concerned. As I said, this 72 per cent is the seat utilisation on the existing routes where we are operating our airbuses.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: The hon. Minister still does not admit that there are schemes afoot for the greater utilisation of the unused 28 per cent. However, I should have thought that any Minister would be concerned with greater utilisation of the unutilised capacity. My second question, therefore, is that in the South we already have an Indian Airlines scheme for excursion fares to make use of utilised capacity. I would ask the Minister to consider giving off-seasonal IAC excursion fares to students and other types of group delegations to make use of this unutilised capacity.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: It is a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Sir, the passengers of the airbus are very much dissatisfied with the food served in the airbus. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have taken any measures to im-

prove the quality of food. Not only that the passengers are not taking that food and so, it is nothing but wastage. The quality of food is gradually deteriorating. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what measures they have taken to improve the quality of food.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very important, I agree. But it does not arise.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: I would like to know if the Minister is aware that between Delhi and Bangalore there is a large number of people waiting for tickets every day, especially when there are foreign delegations going to Bangalore side and many people are disappointed in not getting the seats. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider putting an airbus between Delhi and Bangalore.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I just wanted to answer that the airbus utilisation is maximum. This is what I wanted to say and my hon. friend has justified it. Looking to the traffic growth, we are considering that but we cannot say anything now. After all it all depends on the availability of aircraft, and that will be taken into consideration as soon as we get new aircraft.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his answer said that the utilisation in the airbuses is about 72 per cent. This could have become much higher, it could have been over 90 per cent. But is the Minister aware that there is a steady deterioration in the quality of food in the airbuses and that is the reason why the utilisation is going down?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Firstly, there is a constant improvement so far as the food served on the

airbuses are concerned, and I do not deny that there is scope for improvement. But I deny that because there is some deficiency in the quality of food this utilisation capacity is going down.

Loans on Lower Rate of Interest to Jute Growers

*369. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loans at a lower rate of interest are made available to jute magnates for capital investment for modernisation, diversification and expansion of jute industry but no credit facilities are available to the poor jute growers;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to extend credit facilities at a lower rate of interest to the jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Financial institutions provide need based credit to all industries, including jute mills, and to jute growers at rates of interest prevalent from time to time.

(c) Banks are already providing credit at concessional rates of interest for agriculture, which includes jute growers as they form part of the neglected sector.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: What is the rate of interest charged to the jute growers and the jute industrialists?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The jute growers would certainly be getting at a lower rate of interest. If the jute grower is a small man and if he is entitled to differential rate of interest, it would be 4 per cent; otherwise, if he borrows upto Rs. 2,500, it will be at 11 per cent, whereas the industrialists

would be paying much higher than that.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: He has not given a specific answer to my question. What is the actual percentage of interest?

श्री बलबोर सिंह : मेरा व्यवसाय का प्रश्न है। इस तरह के जवाब देने की क्या माप इलाजत देते हैं ? मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि उनको ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट लगता है और इनको कम। यह सीधा जवाब नहीं है। उनका सवाल डीफीनित था। कितना जूट इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स से ब्याज लिया जाता है और कितना जूट प्रोडर्ज से लिया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in Question Hour. Mr. Pradhani is asking, what is the rate of interest for the jute growers and the jute industrialists.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already said that so far as the jute growers are concerned, if he is a small farmer, and entitled to differential rate of interest, he will have to pay 4 per cent; if he is not and if he borrows upto Rs. 2,500, it will be 11 per cent. In any case, it would be considerably lower than the rate which the industrialists pay. The industrialists would be paying 11 per cent and over.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: May I know from the hon. Minister in view of the large-scale production of jute in Dandakaranya Project area, whether the Government can finance the jute industry if it is set up on a cooperative basis?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The question does not arise. If there is any jute mill set up by cooperative interest we would consider and give every assistance. Today, it is in the interest of the jute growers that the jute mills flourish and they must also be provided with finance.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the hon. Minister kindly give the break-up of the loans given to the jute industrialists; the jute growers and the middlemen who procure jute from the jute

growers? He should give the figure at least for the last year.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry, I cannot give you that now because that is not what was asked for previously. If you want, I can collect it and provide the information.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw your attention to the fact that this is a most important matter because the poor jute growers do not know how to get the loans. The Minister should give us some explanation as to what is the policy of the Government. The poor jute growers do not get any advantage. The middlemen take full advantage and a lion's share goes to the jute industrialists. The jute growers are in an absolutely miserable position. They are selling their jute at a price which does not give them even the cost of production.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member's question was, how much has been advanced to jute industry, to the middlemen and to the jute growers. That question was not asked. What I was asked was about the rate of interest. If the hon. Member wants that information, I will certainly collect it and make it available to him.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Let him give some indication at least about the policy.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The policy is to see that the jute industry is also assisted for running efficiently. Therefore, the finance required for it will be provided. The jute growers also will be given full assistance at the rate of interests which are lower than those for jute industry. Beyond that, I do not see what other general indication I can give.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that advances to the tune of Rs. 32 crores have been paid to different jute industries and

jute manufacturers associations for the purchase of the jute and whether, after purchasing the jute, all the jute has been disposed of by the jute manufacturers' associations and, if so, what steps have been taken by the hon. Minister to realise the amount?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The jute industry is not given advances for the purchase of jute. The jute industry is given loans but each jute mill, etc. will have its own credit limitation which it may use for the purpose of running the mill efficiently. Whatever advances are given, these are recovered in accordance with the dates that are fixed for them within which they must repay. If they do not do it, the consequential steps are taken.

Consignment of Watches booked through Indian Airlines, Bombay, Bangalore

*370. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints regarding non-delivery of the number of consignments of watches booked through Indian Airlines Bombay, Bangalore and elsewhere by the watch manufacturers;

(b) whether watches booked for delivery through Indian Airlines worth 5 lakhs have been reported missing by the authorities concerned and the delivery has not been effected;

(c) whether a complaint has been lodged with the Palam Police by the Offices of the Regional Director (Cargo) of Airlines about the missing consignment; and

(d) have Government investigated into the above charges; if so, what are the results of the enquiry by the Department and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There have been some cases of missing consignments of

watches and the matter is under investigation by the Delhi Police.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Sir, may I draw your attention to a very brief and package-deal answer given by the hon. Minister to parts (b), (c) and (d) of the question? I had asked for a lot of information from the hon. Minister as to what is the quantum of watches lost, how many complaints have been lodged and when the first complaint was lodged. All that information has not been given. I have to use one of my supplementaries to get that information.

Will the hon. Minister please let us know how many complaints have been lodged, and when was the first complaint lodged and what is the total value of loss suffered by the consigners, the watch manufacturers who booked the consignments through the Indian Airlines.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The hon. Member himself has given the figure of Rs. 5 lakhs...

MR. SPEAKER: That may be right or wrong.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The matter has been reported by the consigners....

MR. SPEAKER: When was the first complaint lodged?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: That has not been specifically asked in the main Question as to when the first complaint was lodged. The matter was reported and the police is investigating it. I have no information when it was first lodged.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I have not got the answer. What is the estimated loss?

MR. SPEAKER: You have already mentioned Rs. 5 lakhs.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: He should have given the information as to what is the estimated loss. May I

know whether it is not a fact that the first complaint was lodged in December, 1978 by the HMT and subsequently by other watch manufacturers and that the total loss was of over Rs. 5 lakhs worth of watch consignments? Will the hon. Minister tell us why a complaint to the police was lodged after the lapse of 8 or 9 months, after the first complaint was made by the consigner? Is it not a fact that the officiating Regional Director (Cargo) himself has said that there is an organised gang operating within the Airlines with outsiders and, if so, why was the complaint to the police was given so late and why was it lodged only under section 409 of the Criminal Procedure Code and why not under criminal conspiracy and fraud on the Airlines?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The matter was reported to the CBI. But the CBI at that stage expressed its inability to go in to the matter. That is why the whole matter was reported to the police. The matter has been reported and it is for the police to take necessary action under appropriate Section. That is the whole thing.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agreement with U.S.S.R. for Steel Plant at Vishakhapatnam

*344. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been made between India and U.S.S.R. for setting up of Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been made with any other foreign country regarding the other two proposed steel Plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) While Governments of India and U. S. S. R. have been continuing negotiations for setting up a steel plant at Vishakhapatnam, no formal agreement has been signed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में टोकमगढ़ और छतरपुर में खनिजों के लिए सर्वेक्षण

*343. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के टोकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिलों में कौन-कौन से खनिजों के संबंध में सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और कौन-कौन से खनिजों के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है और इसके क्या परिणाम रहे ;

(ख) क्या टोकमगढ़ जिले के सूरजपुर गांव में तांबे के सम्बन्ध में किया जा रहा सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम रहे और किन-किन क्षेत्रों में तांबे का पता चला ;

(ग) टोकमगढ़ जिले में कितनी और किन-किन खानों से सफेद पत्थर निकाला जा रहा है ;

(घ) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में निकाले गये सफेद पत्थर का सीधे ही निर्यात किया जा रहा है और इसका यहां पर ही उत्पाद बनाने के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है ताकि इसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस प्रयोजनाय यहाँ पर कारखानों की स्थापना करेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) :

(क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण छतरपुर जिले के कुछ भागों में फास्फोराइट के लिए खोज कर रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का खान और भूतत्व निदेशालय टोकमगढ़ जिले में भाधार धातु के लिए समन्वैधी ड्रिलिंग का काम कर रहा है।

राज्य निदेशालय की प्रारंभिक खोजें टोकमगढ़ जिले में पाइरोफिलाइट, डायस्पोर, बैराइट तथा सीसा भयस्क के लिए और छतरपुर जिले में डोलोमाइट, पाइरोफिलाइट, बैराइट, लौह भयस्क और भाधार धातु खनिजों के लिए थीं। इन खोजों के फलस्वरूप

छतरपुर जिले में दरगांव, सूरजपुर, बाजना और सेंदुपा के निकट डोलोमाइट, मलेहरा, सरबाना और बारना के निकट पाइरोफिलाइट के अच्छे निक्षेपों तथा मड़केबड़ा, दरगांव और बाजना के निकट लौह भयस्क के छोटे निक्षेपों के स्थलों का पता चला। इसी प्रकार, टोकमगढ़ जिले में डायस्पोर, पाइरोफिलाइट और बैराइट के खुदाई योग्य निक्षेप पाए गए हैं।

(ख) राज्य निदेशालय द्वारा सूरजपुर गांव में तांबा तथा अन्य भाधार धातु खनिजों के लिए ड्रिलिंग की जा रही है। काम अभी भी चल रहा है।

(ग) इस का आशय संभवतया पाइरोफिलाइट से है जो हरित ध्वेत खनिज है। टोकमगढ़ जिले में पाइरोफिलाइट की कारी, ककावनी और पनियार-खेड़ा स्थित खानें मध्य प्रदेश राज्य खनन निगम (राज्य सरकार के एक प्रतिष्ठान) द्वारा और खेड़ा, गुमानगंज, सुनोमिया, कारी तथा लडवानी स्थित खानें गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा चलाई जाती हैं।

(घ) राज्य सरकार के खनन निगम द्वारा निकाले गए पाइरोफिलाइट और डायस्पोर का निर्यात नहीं किया जाता अपितु निगम द्वारा उनकी राज्य के भीतर और बाहर बिक्री की जाती है।

(ङ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Supply of Raw Manganese to Ferro Plants

*346. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manganese Ore India Limited has struck a deal for the supply of raw manganese to 9 Ferro Plants;

(b) when the agreement was made, the rate at which the raw manganese is to be supplied and the period for which the said agreement shall remain valid;

(c) the reasons for which the agreement has been entered into for supply of raw manganese in advance;

(d) the total annual production of each of the 9 ferro plants and the quantity of raw manganese required for producing one tonne of ferro manganese; and

(e) the quantity of ferro manganese required in the country and the quantity exported annually?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). In the normal course of their business and in continuation of their earlier contracts which ended on 31st March 1978. Manganese Ore India Limited entered into fresh contracts with the following six ferro-manganese producers for supply of high grade manganese ore at a price of Rs. 280/- per tonne f.o.r. during the period 1-4-78 to 31-3-80. The rates of supply of raw manganese to each of the 6 plants are indicated below:

	Rate per month (in tonnes)
1. Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Ltd., Kanhana	5,000
2. Universal Ferro and Allied Chemicals Ltd., Tumsar	6,000
3. Ferro Alloys Cor. Ltd., Gari- vidi	5,000
4. Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd., Raya- gada	2,000
5. Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd., Chandrapur	6,000
6. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Joda	2,000

(c) All the supply contracts were formally entered into only after April, 1978. This was necessary to ensure the continuity of supply. It has always been the practice in the Company to enter into contract for such supplies for a period of two to three years at a time and these contracts are no different from the earlier contracts.

(d) The average consumption per tonne of ferro-manganese produced during 1977 was about two and half

tonnes of manganese ore. The total production of ferro-manganese in the aforesaid plants in the year 1977 was as under:

(Quantity in tonnes)

Plants	Produc- tion
1. Khandelwal Ferro-Alloys Ltd.	38,855
2. Universal Ferro and Allied Chemicals Ltd.	38,017
3. Ferro Alloys Cor. Ltd.	39,277
4. Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.	12,641
5. Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd.	33,700
6. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	26,734

(e) The internal consumption of ferro-manganese during 1977 was about 125,000 tonnes as against an export of about 19,000 tonnes.

Expansion of Telephone Services

*347. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any long-range plan has been formulated to expand the Telephone services especially in the metro politan cities, where there is a great demand;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the capital outlay involved;

(c) whether a beginning has been made or is likely to be made by setting up Electronics Exchanges and if so, their capacity and the places at which these have been and/or being installed; and

(d) whether any target date has been fixed by which time the entire waiting list shall be wiped out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

1. Plans formulated to expand Telephone facilities.

A five-year Plan for the year 1978-83 has been drawn up to add about 11.5 lakh telephone connections to the 17.26 lakh connections working in the country on 31-3--78. Of the 11.5 lakh lines, about 3.5 lakhs lines may be installed in the 4 Metropolitan cities. The Plan together with the plans for development of trunk facilities, telex facilities etc., is expected to cost Rs. 1848 crores at the 1976-77 price level.

2. Target for wiping out the waiting lists

It is proposed that by the end of the Plan period, it should be possible to provide telephone connections in the smaller cities, towns and villages with in a few months of demand being registered.

As far as the metropolitan cities are concerned, it is proposed to meet all the existing demands and expand the network suitably to reduce congestion and over-loading in exchanges in the cities.

3. Introduction of Electronic exchanges

At present the telephone exchanges use manual and strowger and crossbar automatic switching systems. Additional manufacturing capacities are being set up for production of strowger and crossbar switching systems for meeting the short term requirements.

Electronic switching has been developed recently in various developed countries abroad. An indigenous design has also been evolved by the P&T Telecommunications Research Centre.

A 1000 lines indigenously-designed electronic switching is under installation for trial at Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.

It is proposed to introduce electronic switching and take up its production in the country gradually during the next 10 years. A proposal for installation of three imported electronic exchanges of 10,000 lines each at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi is under consideration as part of this programme.

Setting up of distribution centres for Steel

*348. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision in regard to the setting up of distribution centres in the country so as to reach steel directly to consumers;

(b) whether the opening of these centres have been finalised; and

(c) if so, their locations ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The main producers have been asked to extend their distribution network by opening new distribution centres. In addition, SAIL has also been instructed to examine the possibility of opening retail out-lets at the Block level. The details are being worked out. Similarly the Small Scale Industrial Development Corporations have plan to extend the network of their Depots to service the requirements of the Small Scale Units.

Provision of group dialling system in Kerala

*349. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) considering the density of Population in Kerala and that of the

telephone system there whether Government propose to provide group dialling systems to all the taluk headquarters in Kerala;

(b) the pending proposals for group dialling systems in Kerala; and

(c) will the Central Government distribute the Group dialling equipment manufacture in India according to the density of telephones in the country and also on an equitable basis to all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Group dialling system is a special subscriber trunk dialling (STD) facility which permits more than two exchanges to be connected for inter-dialling. Due to limited financial and material resources STD facilities are being extended gradually in a phased manner in accordance with the following priorities:—

(i) Connection of State Capitals to Delhi;

(ii) Connection of District Headquarters to respective State Capitals;

(iii) Connection of all District Headquarters within 300 Kms. of Delhi and 200 Kms. of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to their respective metropolitan Centres;

(iv) Other routes justified by traffic i.e. 100 calls each way per day.

2. Provision of Group Dialling from Taluk Headquarters is also being considered and planned under category (iv) above.

3. At present no proposals are pending for providing group dialling in Kerala fulfilling the above criteria.

4. The proposals for STD including group dialling are being examined and taken up equitably in all the States in accordance with above policy.

Representation made by Embassy Workers' Welfare Association, New Delhi

*350. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding victimisation of Indian Employees working in different embassies in India;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken on the representation made by Embassy Workers' Welfare Association (Regd.) Nehru Park, Chanakya-puri, New Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of the categorical assurances given by the Minister in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7650 on the 20th April, 1978 regarding model contract for Indians working in Foreign Embassies and similar Unstarred Question No. 3591 on the 10th August, 1978 no positive steps have been taken to mitigate the grievances of the employees affected by non-implementation of the provisions of the model contract governing Indian workers in foreign embassies; and

(d) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Government have received complaints from Embassy Workers' Welfare Association about non-payment of terminal benefits in some cases. There are

eight such specific cases brought to our notice since April, 1978 i.e. after the reply to Parliament Question No. 7650 of 20th April in the Lok Sabha.

On receipt of these complaints the Ministry of External Affairs took up cases with the concerned foreign missions and sought an amicable settlement recommending giving the Indian employees a fair deal in keeping with the provisions of the Model Contract Form circulated to all foreign missions in 1975.

(c) and (d). The terms and conditions of service of local employees are negotiated and settled directly between missions and Indian employees. This Ministry is not a party to such agreements or contracts. Therefore while this Ministry has made efforts to secure the adherence of foreign missions to the terms embodied in the Model Contract Form, these terms and conditions cannot be imposed on Diplomatic Missions which have differing terms and conditions, which are understood to be sometimes better than those embodied in the Model Contract Form. The Model Contract Form which was recommendatory in nature to foreign missions was drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Law in order to provide a framework for fair treatment to Indian nationals working in foreign missions. Accordingly whenever disputes between Indian employees and foreign missions are brought to the notice of this Ministry, this Ministry will continue to look into them and seek to secure an amicable settlement bearing in mind the facts of each case and the need for fair treatment. It may be noted that with a nearly 100 resident Diplomatic Missions and offices of International and other organisations in Delhi employing a few thousand Indian employees the number of complaints are relatively few.

Provision of public call offices in villages

*351. SHRI RAMCHANDRAN
KADHANNAPPALLI:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry plans to provide 15,000 public call offices in the villages in the next five years;

(b) if so, whether backward and hill areas will get priority;

(c) whether the villages have been earmarked for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. For this purpose, more liberal criteria have been adopted for provision of P.C.Os. in the backward and hilly areas.

(c) Villages are being identified in accordance with the criteria adopted. P.C.Os. are to be opened progressively during the 5-years in these villages.

(d) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(e) Rs. 90 crores approximately.

Statement

For purposes of provision of P.C.Os. & C.Os, the policy adopted by the Department is given at statement 'I'. Besides provision of P.C.Os. in places of administrative importance viz. District headquarters, Sub-Divisional headquarters, tehsil headquarters, sub-tehsil headquarters and Block headquarters, P.C.Os. are to be provided at a subsidized basis at places with a populations of 5,000 or more in

ordinary areas, 2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas and population of 2,500 or more in a group of villages within the radius of 10 Kms. from a central village in tribal areas. The

table below gives the number of villages in each of these categories with the number provided with the facility and number yet to be provided with the same:—

Category of Station	Total Nos.	No. provided with telephone facility	No. yet to be provided with the facility
(a) District Hqrs.	395	392	3
(b) Sub Divl. Hqrs.	635	592	43
(c) Tehsil Hqrs.	1280	1246	34
(d) Sub Tehsil Hqrs.	236	175	61
(e) Block Hqrs.	3163	2848	315
(f) Places with a population exceeding:—			
(i) 5,000 in ordinary areas	4472	3420	1052
(ii) 2,500 in hilly & backward areas	20733	9454	11279
(iii) 2,500 and above, in a group of villages within 10 Kms. radius of a central village		being identified	
(g) Police stations under the charge of Sub-Inspector of Police or above	3558	2763	795
	34472	20890	13582

NOTE: In the above table the figures shown against the particular category excludes the stations covered under the earlier categories.

All the places not yet provided with telephone facilities in the above categories are expected to be covered

within the 15,000 P.C.Os. to be opened during 1978—83.

Statement 'P'

POLICY FOR PROVISION OF PCOs AND COs ON LOSS

Categories of Stations

- (1) District Headquarters
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters
- (5) Block Headquarters
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas
(2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas)

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices Conditions for provision of Combined Offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above.
-

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 15% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places
-

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices

Conditions for provision of Combined offices

- (a) Should be beyond 40 Kms (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

- (a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph office.

- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000 p.a. in backward/hilly areas.
-

- (9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power projects sites/townships.
-

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices

Conditions for provision of Combined Offices

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000 p.a. in backward and hilly areas.
-

(10) All other stations

Condition for provision of Public Cal. Offices. Condition for provision of Combined Offices

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss. On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

Note:—

1. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should take into account and not that of a group of villages or towns except in tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms from a Central village can be considered.
2. No telegraph office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. in Post Graduate courses in Medical Sciences

*352. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Health Ministry has suggested to the Medical Council of India to reserve a certain percentage of seats in Post Graduate Courses in Medical Sciences for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Medical Council of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDA-MBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council is not agreeable to reservation of seats in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for admission to post-graduate course in medical sciences.

रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय के अन्तर्गत समितियाँ

*353. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्न मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय में कितनी समितियाँ काम कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या इन समितियों को अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में ही प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री (श्री रघुनन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) अन्न मंत्रालय के अधीन रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय में दो समितियाँ कार्य कर रही थीं। इन में से एक समिति प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित थी जिसके ज़िम्मे विभिन्न औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों तथा विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठानों में शिक्षार्थियों को दिए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण के स्तर की जांच करने का काम था। दूसरी समिति रोजगार कार्यालयों के कार्यकरण की जांच से संबंधित थी। इन दोनों समितियों ने अपनी कार्यवाही पूर्ण कर ली है। उन की रिपोर्टों के अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर तैयार हैं तथा हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ?

Improvement in working of hospitals in the country

*354. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have launched a campaign to improve the working of the hospitals in the Capital in particular and the country in general; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDA-MBI PRASAD PADAV): (a) and (b).

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. M. S. Siddu, M.P. has been set up to examine the working of hospitals in the Capital and to suggest ways for improving their working. An expert study group has also been set

up to update the A.P. Jain Committee Report for hospital in the country.

A statement listing the improvements made in the major hospitals in Delhi is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

- (1) A new services Block has been constructed where X-ray Deptt., Blood Bank, Medical Examination, Medical Board and C.S.S. Deptt. have been located.
- (2) A new Laundry & Incinerator Block building is coming up which is likely to be commissioned within this year.
- (3) A new Operation Theatre Block will also be commissioned by the end of this year on the second floor of the C.S.D. Block.
- (4) Additional 2 floors over O.P.D. are nearing completion.
- (5) In the emergency Deptt. construction of an annexe, consisting of 15 beds and a doctor's rest room, has already been started.
- (6) 6 more beds for Paediatric emergency ward have been added.
- (7) A Waiting Room for the attendants has been provided in the Emergency Deptt.
- (8) Additional 8 posts of Medical Officers have been sanctioned for the Emergency Deptt.
- (9) Departmental Canteen facilities round the clock have been provided for the relatives attending on the patients in the Emergency Deptt.
- (10) E.N.T., Eye, Dental and Orthopaedic Out-patient Deptt. has started functioning on all the six days, for facility of patients.

Safdarjang Hospital

- (1) Since the new building for Accident & Emergency Services Block constructed in July, 1973 has been in occupation of the University College of Medical Sciences, it has not been possible to bring about any material improvement in this Deptt. A new small casualty block has been constructed with a provision of 8 observation beds.
- (2) A proposal for provision of Air-conditioned and water coolers, for various Deptts. including Emergency & Casualty, is in an advanced stage of consideration.
- (3) Administrative approval & expenditure sanction for the construction of Nurses Hostel, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,48,45,000, has been issued.
- (4) To improve communication facilities in the various Deptts. of the hospital, sanction for installation of an additional 100-line PABX has been given.
- (5) In order to relieve the congestion in Out Patient Department a scheme for the construction of OPD phase II at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,12,500 has been sanctioned.

Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan Hospital

- (1) Senior doctors have been posted on duty in the Emergency Ward of the Hospital and surprise checks are conducted from time to time.
- (2) A counter has been opened near the entrance gate of the Casualty where information about the patients admitted and treated in the casualty is kept.
- (3) The relatives and friends of the patients are given information about the condition of the patients.
- (4) Senior Doctors in charge of the various units have been instructed to be available on call as and when an emergency arises.
- (5) A Medico Social Worker has been asked to sit near the Casualty Deptt. to help the public.
- (6) Volunteer Social Workers have been requested to be present near the casualty Deptt. when they visit the hospital.

Postal facility in rural areas

*355. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have made any survey for setting up Postal facility centres within a radius of 10 Kms. in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the number of Post Offices likely to be set up under the scheme and the time by which the new Post Offices will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Participation of Indian High Commission in the receptions of Smt. Gandhi

*356. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commission in London, and the Indian High Commissioner there in particular, took any direct or indirect part in one or more programmes and functions in which Mrs. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, was a guest speaker or a guest;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) reasons for such official recognition of and participation in the said programmes; and

(d) whether Indians in India and/or in Britain lodged any protest at such official involvement by the Indian High Commission and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian High Commissioner received an invitation to be a speaker at the Indo-British Association dinner on November 16th, 1978, in honour of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Prince Charles, which he accepted. The High Commissioner spoke on Shri Nehru's contribution to India and his unfailing belief in "Independence with freedom" and also made some reference to the present health and vigour of Indian democracy "after its temporary eclipse".

(c) The High Commissioner attended the dinner as it was organised in honour of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Prince Charles.

(d) It is reported by our Mission that only one critical letter was received regarding the High Commissioner's participation. Government support our High Commissioner's decision since the meeting was in honour of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Prince Charles.

सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड सस्ती दरों पर बेचा जाना

*357. श्री प्रानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर के प्रबन्धकों ने जनवरी, से अप्रैल, 1976 तक की अवधि में सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बिना टेंडर मंगाये 461.00 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से बेचा था यद्यपि उस का बाजार मूल्य 1000 रु० से 1200 रु० प्रति टन के बीच था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रबन्धकों द्वारा उपरोक्त कंपनी को इस प्रकार कितनी हानि पहुंचाई गई ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) :

(क) सीमित संभरण सुविधाओं के कारण सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड के स्टॉक के जमा हो जाने की वजह से प्रभावक के बन्द होने से बचान के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड ने अपने बेचारी प्रभावक से जनवरी-मार्च, 1978 में रु० 461 प्रति मीट्रिक टन के कारखाना बाह्य मूल्य पर प्रबन्धित खरीदारों को सीमित मात्रा में सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बेचा। यह मूल्य 23 फरवरी, 1978 से बढ़ा कर 480 रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन कर दिया गया जिसमें उपरिष्ठ शुल्क और 10% धन व्ययिल भी है।

उपरोक्त मूल्य हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० को गारंटी-बुद्धि के आधार पर सीमित टेंडर पर प्रस्तावित उच्चतम मूल्य था ।

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० का सस्पायूरिक एसिड बिक्री मूल्य इस क्षेत्र में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सेक्टर के अन्य एसिड उत्पादकों के मूल्य के बराबर है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Opening of P.C.Os. in Sholapur Taluka and Mangalore in Karnataka

*358. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations for the opening of P.C.Os at Kannehally in Sholapur Taluka and Mangalore (in Karnataka);

(b) whether Government is considering the above representations for opening P.C.Os. at Kannehally and Mangalore, in view of the recent discovery of gold deposits in nearby areas and the pressing demands for establishing telephone links from those places; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A P.C.O. has been opened at Mangalore in Raichur District of Karnataka on 31st March, 78.

Proposal for Kannehally has been found to be unremunerative and at

the same time not covered by the policy for opening of P.C.O. on a subsidized basis.

Resolutions for U.N. Assembly session

*359. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had tabled two Resolutions for the U.N. Assembly session during the current Session;

(b) if so, the details of the two Resolutions moved in the Assembly;

(c) how many countries supported the Resolutions; and

(d) what was the fate of those two Resolutions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (d). During the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, India tabled and co-sponsored several resolutions. Since the question does not specify which resolutions the Honourable Members have in mind, it is not possible to give the details requested. However, I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the resolutions which India has tabled or co-sponsored so far during the current session.

Statement

List of resolutions tabled and co-sponsored by India during the 33rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly
(As on 13-12-1978)

(1) *denotes Indian initiative.

(2) Unless otherwise indicated, resolutions shown against various Committees have been adopted only in those Committees.

	Title of the Resolution	Status	Remarks
I. Plenary	<p>*(1) 30 years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—National Institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.</p> <p>(2) Palestine</p> <p>(a) Political aspects of the Palestine Problem</p> <p>(b) Committee on the inalienable rights of the Palestine People</p> <p>(c) Special Unit for the Palestinians in the Secretariat—strengthening of</p> <p>(3) Cyprus</p> <p>(4) Question of the Middle East</p>	<p>Not yet adopted</p> <p>Adopted (97/19/25)</p> <p>Adopted (103/14/24)</p> <p>Adopted (98/17/26)</p> <p>Adopted (110/4/22)</p> <p>Adopted (100/3/33)</p>	<p>10 co-sponsors</p>
II. First Committee (Disarmament & International Security)	<p>*(1) Non-use of nuclear weapons</p> <p>*(2) Urgent need for cessation of further testing of nuclear weapons.</p> <p>(3) Review conference on convention of bacteriological (biological) weapons</p> <p>(4) Study of nuclear weapons</p> <p>(5) U.N. Conference on excessively injurious weapons</p> <p>(6) Proposal on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.</p> <p>(7) Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade.</p>	<p>Adopted (84/16/18)</p> <p>Adopted (89/2/9)</p> <p>Adopted by consensus</p> <p>Adopted (89/0/19)</p> <p>Adopted by consensus</p> <p>Adopted by consensus</p> <p>Adopted</p>	<p>Co-sponsored with 15 other countries.</p> <p>Co-sponsored with 27 other countries.</p>

	Title of the Resolution	Status	Remarks
	(8) Relationship between disarmament and development.	Adopted	
	(9) Resolution on so-called inhuman weapons	Adopted	
	(10) U.N. Fellowship on Disarmament	Adopted	
	(11) Non-interference in the internal affairs of States	Adopted (110/6/13)	
	(12) Implementation of the Declaration on the strengthening of International Security.	Adopted (96/2/20)	
III. Special Political Committee (Other political questions)	(1) Working group on financing of U.N. relief and works—Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	Adopted by consensus	14 other co-sponsors
	(2) Palestine refugees in the Gaza strip	Adopted (109/112)	7 other co-sponsors
	(3) Three resolutions to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the Occupied Territories.	Adopted	
	(4) Two Resolutions on Information	Adopted	Introduced by Tunisia on behalf of Group of 77.
	(5) Peaceful uses of the outer space	Adopted	
	(6) Composition of the relevant organs of the U.N.	Adopted	27 other co-sponsors.
IV. Second Committee (Economic & Financial questions)	*1. Third General Conference of UNIDO.	Adopted by consensus	Co-sponsored by all members of Group of 77.
	2. Industrial Development Cooperation.	Do.	Do.
	*3. Conversion of UNIDO into a specialised agency		Do.
	4. U.N. University		Do.
	5. Several other resolutions tabled by the Group of 77		
V. Third Committee (Social & Humanitarian Issues)	1. Procedural resolution regarding expansion of the Advisory Committee on the International Year for Disabled Persons.	Adopted	
	2. Policies of programmes relating to youth.	Adopted by consensus	

	Title of the Resolution	Status	Remarks
	3. Draft convention on the elimination of discrimination against women.	Adopted by consensus	
	4. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights by political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa.		18 other co-sponsors.
	5. Procedural resolution on draft convention on the elimination of discrimination against women.	Do.	
	6. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes.	Do.	Group of 77 resolutions
	7. Equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development.	Do.	Do.
	8. Preservation and further development of cultural values	Adopted (116/9/14)	
	9. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.		
	10. Torture and other cruel, inhuman and other degrading treatment.	Adopted by consensus	
	11. Preparation for the world conference for the Decade for Women.	Do.	28 other co-sponsors
	*12. Alternative approaches and ways & means within the U.N. system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.	Do.	30 other co-sponsors
VI. Fourth Committee (Issues relating to decolonisation)	1. Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to colonial countries and peoples by the specialised agencies and the international institutions associated with the U.N.	Adopted	45 other co-sponsors
	2. United Nations educational and training programme for southern Africa.	Adopted by consensus	54 other co-sponsors.
	3. Information from non-self governing territories transmitted under Art. 73 of the U.N. Charter	Adopted	17 other co-sponsors

	Title of the Resolution	Status	Remarks
	4. Offers by member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of non-self governing territories.	Adopted by consensus	24 other co-sponsors
	5. Question of the new brides.	Do.	13 other co-sponsors.
	6. Question of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands.	Do.	8 other co-sponsors.
	7. Question of Belize	Adopted	43 other co-sponsors
VII. Fifth Committee (Administrative & Budgetary issues)	1. Medium-term plan for the period 1980-83		
	2. U.N. Salary system—Report of the International Civil Service Commission.		
	3. Question of personnel		
	4. Draft Resolution on UN Centre in Vienna		
	5. Text of financing of UNEF and UNDOF.		
VIII. Sixth Committee (Legal Issues)	1. U.N. Conference on Contract for international sale of goods.	Adopted by consensus	
	2. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the U.N.	Dn.	
	3. Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages.	Do.	

औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध विधेयक के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन

* 360. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :
श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक के विरुद्ध सभी केन्द्रीय कामिक संघों और अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक और कर्मचारी संघ के एक लाख से अधिक श्रमिकों द्वारा 20 नवम्बर, 1978 को आयोजित किये गये व्यापक प्रदर्शन की जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त विधेयक के किन खंडों के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन किया गया था; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा):

(क) से (ग) यह सूचित किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन संगठनों के तत्वाधान में एक रैली 20 नवम्बर, 1978 को आयोजित की गई थी। यह रैली 30 अगस्त, 1978 को लोक सभा में पेश किए गए औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक, 1978 को वापिस लेने की मांग कर रही थी। लोक सभा ने उक्त विधेयक को संसद सदनों की संयुक्त समिति के पास भेजने और राज्य सभा को संयुक्त समिति में भाग लेने की सिफारिश के प्रस्ताव पर पहले ही सहमति दे दी है। जैसा कि बार बार स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है, सरकार विधेयकों के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के संबंध में दिए गए सुझावों पर उचित विचार करेगी।

Establishment of a Steel Plant in Maharashtra

*361. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE :

DR. BAPU KALDATE :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider to establish a Steel Plant in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra considering the availability of raw material there;

(b) whether any survey in this regard was conducted in the area of Vidarbha; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) to (c). Based on a study carried out in 1975 by Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd., it has been found that establishment of a steel plant at Surjagarh in Chandrapur is not economically feasible.

Number of passports issued

*362. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of passports issued during 1977-78 to Indian citizens;

(b) the number of applications pending disposal till March, 1978

(c) whether any application for passport has been refused; and

(d) the reasons for such refusal?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : (a) During the period April 1977 to March 1978, a total of 10,69,498 passports had been issued by Passport Offices.

(b) As on 31-3-1978, the gross arrear position of pending applications was 4,18,714.

Of this 79,137 applications were pending due to non-compliance of passport requirements by the applicants. Non-compliance of requirements means absence of financial guarantee, required number of photographs, remittance of full revised passport fee of Rs. 50/- and certain essential data for inclusion in the passport like date of birth or height of the applicant etc.

(c) Applications for passport were refused in case of 20 persons by the Passport Issuing Authorities in India. This excludes Government of Goa, Daman and Diu from whom the information has not yet been received.

(d) Passport facilities are refused for various reasons such as pendency of a criminal case and issue of warrant or summons against the applicant etc. as prescribed in Sub-Section (2) of Section 6 of the Passports Act, 1967.

Requirement and production of refractories

*363. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of refractories, both in tonnes and in value, needed by the steel plants in the public sector;

(b) how much of it is produced in India and how much is imported;

(c) how many refractory plants are under the public sector management;

(d) whether their production and profitability on increasing or decreasing; and

(e) if decreasing, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) The total estimated requirement

of refractories during the current year, i.e. 1978-79 in the Public Sector Steel Plants including Alloy Steel Producers in the Public Sector is of the order of Rs. 4.32 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs. 70 crores.

(b) Of the total tonnage required during the current year, about 94.5 per cent is produced in the country and the balance is imported.

(c) There are four refractory-making units in the Bharat Refractories Ltd. under the Ministry of Steel and Mines and five units in the Burn Standard Co. Ltd. under the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

(d) and (e). There has been an overall increase in the production of refractories from 42253 tonnes in 1976-77 to 52348 tonnes in 1977-78, in the units now under Bharat Refractories Ltd. Despite increased production, the profitability of the plants has decreased due to the following main reasons :—

(i) Price increase in raw materials, higher wage bills including the payment of ex-gratia and statutory bonus to the employees;

(ii) Prices of the manufactured products remained almost constant;

(iii) Frequent failures and interruption in power supply upsetting the tunnel kiln temperature, resulting in production losses as well as higher percentage of rejections. and

(iv) The plant and machinery installed are quite old thereby causing frequent break-downs and higher maintenance cost of the plant and machinery which are quite old.

Representation from Kerala Regarding Loss of Revenue due to Amendment in the Central Sales Tax Act.

*566. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from Kerala State Government regarding serious loss of revenue caused by enlarging the meaning of "sales in the course of exports" through the amendment to the Central Sales-tax Act passed by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). When the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 was amended in 1976 to treat the last sale or purchase of goods preceding export in certain circumstances as being in the course of export for the purpose of exemption from sales tax under Article 286(1) of the Constitution, the Government of Kerala had represented that the amendment would result in severe loss of revenue to the State. After discussions with the officials of the State Government, it was concluded that the figures of actual loss on account of sales-tax on exports and imports would be in the range of Rs. 14.50 crores or so. It was explained on behalf of the Central Government that it could not accept the principle of compensation and that whatever the loss in sales-tax revenue attributable to the amendment to the Central Sales Tax Act, it had to be seen as a part of the larger problem of gap in resources for financing a Plan of the approved size. It was also agreed that whenever the Central Government considered the question of gap in State's resources, the estimated loss of Rs. 14.50 crores or so would be taken into account in the case of Kerala and suitable ways and means found to deal with the problem. This was done while releasing gap assistance to Kerala last year, in conformity with the approach adopted towards other States which faced a similar problem of gap in resources.

Import of Woollen Rags***371. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:****SHRI RAJSHEKHAR
KOLUR:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level Committee of Secretaries appointed by Government of India has suggested import of woollen rags on a restricted basis through a canalising agency; and

(b) if so, (i) the name of that canalising agency; (ii) the amount and nature of woollen rags which are recommended to be imported; and (iii) a brief outline of the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A Committee of Secretaries constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Industrial Development) to make recommendations in regard to the policy for import of textile fibres/yarns and related matters, has submitted its Report to Government. In its Report, the Committee has among other matters, dealt with the import policy for woollen rags. Government are considering the recommendations of the Committee. The import of woollen rags is presently canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

Export of Frozen Shrimps to United States***372. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of frozen shrimps to United States from Vishakapatnam has come to halt during the last six months resulting in the accumulation of 100 tonnes of processed shrimps with the exporters;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to revive the export of shrimps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). There has been a general shortfall in the export of frozen shrimps from most ports, including Vishakapatnam, to the U.S.A. on account of diversion to Japan, which has occurred because of price advantage during the first six months of the current financial year. Also, the catch during this period has been much lower than that during the corresponding period last year. The details of the shipment figures from Vishakapatnam for export of frozen shrimps to U.S.A. and Japan for the period April—October, 1977, and 1978 are given below:—

	Qty. in MT Value in Rs. lakhs							
	U.S.A.				Japan			
	1978		1977		1978		1977	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
April	Nil		47	15.63	168	62.05	236	95.55
May	Nil		34	14.01	Nil		Nil	
June	23	5.71	55	23.77	449	185.9	255	92.82
July	Nil		Nil		178	81.02	318	136.18
August	Nil		Nil		268	131.95	150	74.55
Sept.	Nil		Nil		Nil		199	94.30
Oct.	Nil		Nil		287	205.25	302	164.88
TOTAL	23	5.71	136	53.41	1244	666.27	1460	658.25

2. No cargo meant for U.S.A. is reported to have accumulated at Vishakapatnam during the period April—October, 1978.

Agitation by Employees of New India Assurance Company Ltd.

*373. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the employees of the New India Assurance Company Limited have been on agitation in various parts of the country for ventilating their grievances;

(b) if so, what steps the management of the New India Assurance Company Limited has taken to redress the grievances;

(c) is it true that the entire Managing Committee of the New India Assurance Company Limited Southern Region Employees' Association have been suspended from service; and

(d) what are the expenses including the legal expenses the management of the New India Assurance Company Limited has incurred, area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A section of the employees of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. had started an agitation especially in the offices located in the Southern Region to press their demands relating to restoration of rate of provident fund contribution, sick leave on full pay, bonus to all employees, absorption of temporary employees against declared permanent vacancies, etc. Some of these demands relate to the entire general insurance industry and not to New India alone. During the course of the agitation, some of the employees had indulged in grave and serious acts of indiscipline and misconduct in the premises of the Company. They gheraoed the Senior Area Manager and others at Madras on 27-9-1978 and 4-11-1978. The management was, there-

fore, compelled to suspend the members of the Managing Committee of the Southern Region Employees' Association and a few other employees.

Following the discussions which the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) had with the representatives of the management and the union in Bombay, a settlement was reached on 9-12-1978. The agitation has since been called off and further action on the outstanding demands will be taken in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(d) Legal expenses incurred by 'New India' in respect of the present agitation area-wise are as under:—

Bombay Area: Advance of Rs. 15,000/-. Actual expenses incurred including Court cases so far are Rs. 8,000/-.

Madras: By way of Court fees Rs. 4000/-.

Share of Income-tax Revenue Payable to various States

*374. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the various State Governments are to receive a part of their share of Income-tax revenue from 1972-73 onwards;

(b) if so, the amount State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Governments especially government of Maharashtra have urged upon the Union Government to settle the said payments;

(d) what are the reasons for delay in settling these payments

(e) whether the Union Government are contemplating at least to make ad-hoc payments to State Governments till the final accounts are settled; if so, when; and

(f) how soon the whole matter will be decided finally?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (f). In accordance with the provisions of article 279(1) of the Constitution, the net proceeds of income-tax distributable between the Union and the States are to be ascertained and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, whose certificate shall be final. Pending receipt of such certified figures, the shares due to the various States are released to them in instalments during each financial year on the basis of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, subject to such adjustments of short or excess payments as may be necessary with reference to certified figures when received. Payments to all the States, including Maharashtra, have thus been made on a provisional basis for the years 1972-73 and onwards pending receipt of certified figures from Comptroller and Auditor General of India, which are awaited. The Comptroller and Auditor General had brought it to the notice of the Government that it had not been possible for him to certify the net proceeds because of large scale misclassification between the figures of Income-tax and Central Surcharge and non-reconciliation of these figures. The matter is under correspondence with the Comptroller and Auditor General with a view to finding a way out early. On receipt of certified figures, the amount of arrears, if any, payable to various States (including Maharashtra who have urged the Central Government to settle this matter) will be computed and released to them. In view of the misclassification referred to, it is not possible to make ad hoc payments to the States in addition to the provisional payments already made from year to year.

Renovation and Expansion Work at Ahmedabad Airport

*375. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the renovation and expansion work at the Ahmedabad airport is going on;

(b) when it will be completed;

(c) the details of the capacity increased; and

(d) whether arrangements for international flights will also be made at the airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By the middle of 1979.

(c) The capacity of the new Terminal Building will approximately be twice the capacity of the existing one. The new terminal building will provide an arrival hall capable of accommodating 150 passengers and 75 visitors, a departure concourse to accommodate 200 passengers and 100 visitors along with a separate departure holding area for security cleared passengers to accommodate approximately 200 passengers.

(d) Ahmedabad Airport will continue to be the designated alternate for Bombay for international flights.

लाख का सुरक्षित भंडार

*376. श्री हुकूम : क्या कृपाय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने किस मुख्य प्रयोजन से लाख का सुरक्षित भंडार बनाया है और क्या इस समय उस प्रयोजन की प्राप्ति हो रही है;

(ख) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम लाख की खरीद के लिए बिहार, बंगाल और अन्य राज्यों को धन देता है; और

(ग) क्या लाख उत्पादकों को इस संबंध में निर्धारित किया गया मूल्य नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उस का बड़ा भाग बिचौलिये ले लेते हैं; और

। (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन तथ्यों की जांच करने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि, उत्पादकों को पूरा मूल्य मिले, कोई जांच करने का है;

(इ) क्या सुरक्षित भंडार बनाये जाने के कल-स्वरूप लाख के निर्यात में भारी कमी हुई है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सुरक्षित भंडार बनाने की नीति को समाप्त करने का है ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा भारी मात्रा में अर्जित की जा सके ?

वार्जिज्य तथा नागरिक वृत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिफ बेग) :— (क) से (च) लाख के जनजातीय उपजकर्ताओं के लिए सामग्री कीमत सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 1975 में न्यूनतम समर्थन कीमत संबंधी कार्यवाही शुरू की गई थी। इस के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास एक सुरक्षित भंडार बनाया गया था। जनजातीय उपजकर्ताओं को उचित कीमत उपलब्ध कराने का उद्देश्य पूरा हो रहा है। वास्तव में, इस वर्ष प्रचलित कीमतें न्यूनतम समर्थन कीमतों से काफी ऊंची रही हैं।

(ख) कीमत समर्थन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत लाख की खरीद राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा उड़ीसा राज्य सरकारों के नामित सहकारी अभिकरणों के माध्यम से की जाती है। इस के लिए, राज्य व्यापार निगम व्याज मुक्त वित्तीय सहायता देता है, जिसे उन अभिकरणों द्वारा की गई सप्लाई के आधार पर भुगतान करते समय समर्जित कर दिया जाता है।

(ग) तथा (घ) शुरू में कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं कि लाख उत्पादकों को सरकार द्वारा यथा निर्धारित समर्थन कीमत नहीं मिली। राज्य अभिकरणों द्वारा निरीक्षण में सुधार लाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए थे और खरीदारी अब केवल राज्य सहकारी अभिकरणों के माध्यम से ही की जाती है। फिलहाल, उपजकर्ता जो कीमतें प्राप्त कर रहे हैं वे समर्थन कीमतों की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक हैं। बैसाखी और कातिक फसल मौसम में स्टिक लाख की प्रचलित कीमतें 2.25 रु० प्रति कि. ग्रा. से काफी ऊंची रही हैं।

(ङ) संश्लिष्ट स्थानापन्न वस्तुओं में प्रतियोगिता होने के कारण लाख के निर्यात में गिरावट आई थी। तथापि, 1978-79 के दौरान ऐसा अनुमान है कि निर्यात 7000 मे. टन के पहले वाले स्तरों की तुलना में 10,000 मे. टन के लगभग तक पहुंच जायेंगे।

(ज) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Request for Import of Tobacco by Iraq

*377. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any request from the Government of Iraq for importing tobacco from India;

(b) if so, what is the quantity and price thereof for which order has been received; and

(c) whether the export of tobacco will be through the S.T.C. only or open to private agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Contraband Goods Recovered by Customs Authorities in Border Areas of North Bihar

*378. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities recovered contraband goods, mostly textiles and calculators, valued at several lakhs of rupees during a massive anti-smuggling drive launched in the border areas of North Bihar in the month of September, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Reports received by Government show that during the month of September, 1978, the Customs authorities seized contraband goods totally valued at Rs. 6.77 lakhs consisting of synthetic textiles, calculators and other items in the North Bihar region of Indo-Nepal border.

राजस्थान में पर्यटन विकास के लिए धनराशि

*379. श्री चतुर्भुज क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने छठी योजना में पर्यटन के विकास के लिये अधिक धनराशि नियत करने का अनुरोध किया है.

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस राज्य में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए योजना में कुछ परियोजनायें सम्मिलित करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिए परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक) : (क) से (ग) जी हां। हाल-हुए, सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के पर्यटन मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत विकास के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में दो पर्यटक केन्द्रों के चयन की सिफारिश की गई। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा ऐसे विचार के लिए प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय हैं : अम्बर, जैसलमेर, हल्दीघाटी, और महाराणा प्रताप के जीवन से संबंधित 4 अन्य स्थान।

योजनाओं के व्यौरे और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने में दी जाने वाली सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं को राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करते हुए निश्चित किया जाएगा।

Excise Duty on Aerated Waters

*380. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the Ministry has levied a higher rate of excise for aerated water with cola as compared to aerated water without cola;

(b) was this introduced to discourage Coca Cola;

(c) now that Coca Cola has gone, do the Ministry plan to have an excise rate of 25 per cent for all aerated waters other than Soda; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The Government has fixed a lower rate of duty on aerated waters not containing extracts of Cola nuts after considering a number of representations received from small manufacturers of aerated waters who requested for relief in excise duty in view of the competition they were facing from bigger manufacturers. The concessional rate of duty is applicable only on the first clearances not exceeding 50 lakh bottles in a financial year; for

clearances in excess of 50 lakh bottles, the standard rate of 55 per cent *ad valorem* is applicable. There was thus no specific intention to discourage Coca Cola as such.

(c) and (d). The situation obtaining at present as a result of discontinuance of the manufacture of Coca Cola is receiving the attention of the Government.

Credit by Commercial Banks for Housing

*381. SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert panel appointed by the Reserve Bank of India has suggested that commercial banks should mark a minimum additional Rs. 100 crore credit annually, as an effective long term measure to deal with the colossal housing problems facing the country;

(b) if so, whether this expert working group has pointed out that a tragic aspect of the housing situation is that even if funds are made available, the needy cannot afford the credit facility on present terms; and

(c) if so, whether they have suggested any measure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The Working Group on Finance for Housing Schemes appointed by the Reserve Bank has in its Report suggested that an additional amount of about Rs. 100 crores per annum may be advanced by the Banking system as a whole for the housing sector. This amount will include—(i) banks' housing loans, mainly to their own employees; and (ii) banks' subscription to guaranteed bonds/ debentures of HUDCO and Housing Boards.

(b) and (c). The Working Group observed that even if the bank finance for housing is extended at the bare

minimum cost of 11.5 per cent per annum, it would be beyond the reach of majority of the borrowers belonging to economically weaker sections or low income group. The Working Group has, therefore, suggested that (1) the commercial banks should extend at least 70 per cent of the proposed housing finances at a rate of interest lower than 11.5 per cent by subscribing to the special bonds/debentures or by giving term loans or providing refinance to the housing boards, HUDCO, apex cooperative housing finance societies etc. which cater to the housing needs of economically weaker sections of society. The balance may be lent by the banks directly to the borrowers at a higher interest rate so that banks average return on housing finance remains 11.5 per cent per annum; (2) within the quantum earmarked for direct finance, banks may give loans to the deserving borrowers at a concessional rate of interest of 11 per cent provided that such credit does not exceed 10 per cent of the total funds earmarked for housing and the amount of loan given to an individual does not exceed Rs. 2500/-; (3) in cases of direct bank credit for housing to persons belonging to economically weaker sections or lower income groups, government may have to step in with capital subsidy or with interest subsidy or with subsidy in some other form.

Export of Animals and Birds

*382. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of animals and birds are exported from India, packed or caged under most painful conditions to foreign countries for the purpose of vivisectional so-called scientific experiments on them, during which they are subjected to unimaginably cruel tortures;

(b) if so, the species of birds and animals so exported; the quantum of

exports annually and the names of countries to which they are exported;

(c) whether Government propose to ban such exports under the aforesaid conditions and for the aforementioned purposes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir. Only Rhesus monkeys were being exported for bio-medical research purposes. The export of these animals has already been banned to all countries.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Resumption of U.S. Financial Assistance to India

*383. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has decided to resume the financial assistance to India suspended since the Bangladesh war in 1971;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed by India with USA up till now;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total aid given/to be given by U.S.A. to India during the current year and near future and how much has been utilised by India so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The US has resumed development assistance to India. Three agreements for a total development assistance of \$ 60 million have been signed with the US AID on 25th August, 1978. The details of the agreements are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of development assistance agreement signed with the US AID on 26-8-1978

The following three development assistance agreements have been signed with the US AID on 26-8-1978;

(1) **Gujarat Medium Irrigation Project (GMLP):** The US has allocated a loan of \$ 30 million for the construction of new irrigation projects and modernisation of existing medium irrigation projects in Gujarat. (This loan will be in addition to a loan of \$ 85 million which is being provided by the IDA). The entire expenditure will be incurred as local costs in India and will be reimbursed by AID in dollars.

(2) **Malaria Control Project (MCP):** The US has allocated a loan of \$ 28 million. The loan funds will be used primarily to import Malathion (8300 MT), DDT (7246 MT) and Larvacide abate (16,000 Litres), which are required for the Malaria Control Project.

A small portion of the loan (\$0.075 million) will also be used to finance the import of equipment, viz. ULV sprayers.

(3) **Application of Science and Technology in rural development:** The US has allocated a grant of \$ 2 million for the application of science and technology to rural development. The grant will be used to finance foreign exchange costs of sub-projects that may be developed, which will have their focus on the application of science and technology to rural development. The sub-projects will be within the general parameters and priority areas identified by the Indo-US Joint Commission and its sub-commissions.

4. The loan will be repayable in 40 years, including a grace period of 10 years. The rate of interest on the loan is 2 per cent for the first 10 years and 3 per cent for the subsequent 30 years.

5. These loans will be utilised as the projects get implemented and actual

expenditure is incurred on them. No other aid has been received from USA in the current financial year.

Indian Systems of Medicines

3384. **SHRI MAHI LAL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors of Indian Systems of medicines i.e. Ayurvedic, Unani, and Homoeopathic systems of medicines working in the Central Government Health Scheme have been included in C.H.S. (Central Health Scheme);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor when their duties and responsibilities etc., are the same as those of their counterparts of Allopathic system of medicines; and

(c) when it is proposed to include them in C.H.S. (Central Health Scheme)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) the Central Health Service has been constituted exclusively for doctors qualified in the allopathic system of medicine. The physicians of the Homeopathic and the Indian Systems of Medicine are not eligible for inclusion in the Service, as per its constitution.

(c) Does not arise.

डाकघरों में रजिस्टर्ड ए० बी० एमों का रिकार्ड न रखा जाता

3385. **श्री मनोहर लाल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाकघरों में रजिस्टर्ड ए० बी० एमों का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और ऐसे पत्रों के बारे में डाकघरों में रिकार्ड और कार्बन कापी रखने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहरि प्रसाद शुक्लेश साहू) : (क) जी नहीं। पाबती सहित रजिस्ट्री पत्रों को दी गई संख्या का रिकार्ड डाकघर में रखा जाता है।

(ख) विभाग की यह नीति है कि पर्याप्त रिकार्ड रखे जायें ताकि रजिस्ट्री पत्रों के निपटान का पता लगाया जा सके।

पी० जी० पेपर मिल्स द्वारा जमा कराई गई
भविष्य निधि की राशि

3386. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री 9 अगस्त, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 3510 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान पी० जी० पेपर मिल्स कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 20 नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और राज्य बीमा योजना के रूप में कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह पेपर मिल्स गत तीन वर्षों से श्रमिक कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रही है; यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान चतुर्थ श्रेणी, तृतीय श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के कितने कितने कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई है;

(घ) दैनिक मजूरी और ठेके के आधार पर कितने कितने श्रमिक नियुक्त किये गये हैं;

(ङ) क्या बहुत से श्रमिकों को उन की मजूरी का भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है जैसा कि नियम के अन्तर्गत अवैध है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाई करने का है ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम कृष्ण सिंह) : (क) उक्त प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा नवम्बर, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 तक जमा कराई गई भविष्य निधि प्रदानों की राशि 25,238.00 रुपये है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि उक्त प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी

राज्य बीमा प्रदानों की ओर 40,638.52 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया गया है।

(ख) से (च) - यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Road Build by Chinese in occupied Kashmir

3387. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE
KAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the roads built by China in the Indian Territory in Kashmir under Pak-occupation and villages connected by these roads;

(b) whether Chinese security personnel (soldiers) and the red guards under the name of maintenance crews are stationed or are likely to be stationed permanently by China on these roads or any of these roads;

(c) if so, whether Government would allow China to station these forces on the roads; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) According to reports, China has helped Pakistan in the construction of the Karakoram Highway. This new road link, traversing the Pak-occupied portion of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, was declared operational jointly by Pakistan and China on the 18th June, 1978. Out of the total length of about 800 kms. of the Highway, a stretch of approximately 480 kms runs in the Northern areas of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Important places in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir connected by this Highway are Chilas, Gilgit and Hunza.

(b) and (c). While the Chinese personnel were involved in the cons-

truction of the Karakoram Highway, it remains to be seen whether their presence in the area will continue.

(d) Government's view that India cannot acquiesce in the legal implications of the construction of the road has been made clear both to China and Pakistan. As the House has already been informed, the matter would be raised with the Chinese Government, during my forthcoming visit to China.

Liaison Machinery between R.M.S., and Railway

3388. SHRI R.K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any liaison machinery between R.M.S. (P & T Department) and Railways especially at Bombay, Pune and Nagpur Railway -junctions especially, to look into:—

(i) Requirements of R.M.S. office accommodation on railway platforms;

(ii) availability of mail vans;

(iii) failure of lights in mail vans;

(iv) changes in Time-tables of railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the work done by the said machinery during the period of last two years;

(c) if not, such machinery, exists at present, the reasons thereof; and

(d) how the co-ordination between the departments is effected and details of such coordination during a period of last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). Co-ordination Meetings are held between the P&T and Railway officers as indicated below.

(i) Divisional meetings once a quarter.

(ii) Zonal meetings; Twice a year.

(iii) Inter-Ministry meeting; once a year.

In addition concerned Divisional Supdts. and other officers of RMS contact Railway authorities as and when required.

About RMS offices at Bombay, Pune and Nagpur, points discussed in Divisional/Zonal meetings during last two years include;

(i) construction of a new building for transit mail office on platform No. I at Pune R.S. Leakage of RMS building at Nagpur and fixation of two iron gates.

(ii) Replacement of mail vans running with 83 Dn./84Up trains.

(iii) Defective lighting arrangements in RMS vans.

(iv) Increase in halt of trains at Dadar Rly. Station and supply of advance copies of Time Table to P&T Department.

Threat to Indian Embassy in Manila

3389. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Manila (Phillipines) has informed Government of a new threat by local Anand Margis to life and property of the Indian Embassy staff in Metro Manila;

(b) whether the Indian Embassy has asked the Government for armed security guards for the safety of Indian Embassy personnel in Manila; and

(c) how many armed personnel are presently available for security of Indian Embassy and whether the number of such personnel is considered adequate by the Embassy in Manila?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. An unconfirmed report was received by the Embassy of India, Manila that the Anand Margis are planning a further attack on some members of the Embassy.

(b) Yes, Sir. The local Foreign Office and other authorities who are responsible for the safety of our mission and its personnel have been alerted in this matter.

(c) The local authorities have provided two armed guards for the Embassy during office hours and one armed guard for the Ambassador's Residence. There is also an unarmed India based Security Guard for duty in the Embassy. The scale of security arrangements is prompted by assessment by local security agencies of the extent of security threat and is considered adequate.

Total Demand of Copper

3390. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of Copper in the country annually;

(b) what is the total production annually;

(c) whether any new operation has been done in search of copper; and

(d) the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Total demand of copper in the country during 1978-79 has been assessed at about 80,000 tonnes.

(b) Total production of copper during 1978-79 is estimated at about 19,800 tonnes.

(c) and (d). Investigations in search for copper continue to receive high priority in the Annual Programme of

Geological Survey of India. The main regional investigations for copper in progress in the 1978-79 Field Programme of Geological Survey of India include Singhana-Muradpur localities in Rajasthan, Aladahalli-Dasapura area in Karnataka, extension areas of Thanewasna in Maharashtra, extension areas of Bhotang mines in Sikkim, occurrences in Pedang Peshok areas and northern extension of Shear Zone of Bankura and Purulia Districts in West Bengal, occurrences in Palamau District in Bihar and Mamandur extension area in Tamil Nadu. The results can be known only after completion of the investigations.

अम अधिकारी का वेतन निर्धारित किया जाना

3391. श्री बया राम शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्षेत्रीय अम आयुक्त कानपुर ने, उन को अनेक आबेदन-पत्र भेजे जाने के बाद, 10-2-78 को कुछ अम अधिकारियों के वेतन निर्धारित किये थे, और उन को अभी तक बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि क्षेत्रीय अम आयुक्त कानपुर ने कुछ अम अधिकारियों के वेतन ठीक समय पर निर्धारित कर दिये थे और बिना कारण मई, 1978 से 13 जुलाई, 1978 तक की अवधि के लिये रोक रखा था और जून, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1977 तक की अवधि के लिये यात्रा भत्ते का भुगतान भी रोक लिया था और क्या अम अधिकारियों द्वारा मुख्य अम आयुक्त, नई दिल्ली और मंत्रालय को इस प्रकार की अनियमितियों के बारे में शिकायतें भेजी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने क्षेत्रीय अम आयुक्त के खिलाफ आरोपों और उस के द्वारा मनमर्जी से की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में और उस को उपयुक्त दंड देने हेतु केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से जांच कराई है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा):

(क) और (ख). क्षेत्रीय अम आयुक्त, कानपुर ने 21-8-78 को केवल एक अम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी का वेतन निर्धारित किया। क्योंकि संबंधित अधिकारी 26-7-1978 से हट्टी के लिए रिपोर्ट नहीं किया है अतः बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया। अधिकारी के टी० ए० बिलों को पास नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि अधिकारी से मांगे गए विवरणों को नहीं भेजा है।

(ग) जांच कराने के लिए कोई कारण नहीं है।

स्वास्थ्य डेन्जोकोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना

3392. श्री बोललाल पटेल: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी जिला मुख्यालयों में स्वस्थालित डेन्जोकोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने और इन मुख्यालयों और उन के राज्य की राजधानियों के बीच सीधे डेन्जोकोन करने की सुविधा प्रदान करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि अस्वार सुखरेल साय) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सीमित रूप में उपस्कर उपलब्ध होने से आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज बनाने और सीधी टायलिंग सुविधा की व्यवस्था विभिन्न चरणों में की जा रही है । अभी तक यह संभव नहीं हो पाया है कि उपर्युक्त सक्षम प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई निश्चित तारीख निर्धारित की जा सके ।

Primary Health Centres

3393. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal, Manipur, Nagaland, Assam and West Bengal which do not have any Primary Health Centres;

(b) the details of the programmes for providing such health centres in each of these States for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) the central assistance if any sought for the purpose and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI (JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collect-

ed from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Polio Cases

3394. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that polio cases are on increase in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of persons handicapped so far and steps taken by the Government to check the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No.

(b) (i) The number of cases of poliomyelitis reported by various States in 1977 was 5593. Comparative figures for the year 1976 and 1975 are 10,010 and 7,986 respectively.

(ii) The Government has started the 'Expanded Programme on Immunization' in January, 1978 for the control of various diseases including polio. Provision of safe drinking water and immunization against poliomyelitis are being advocated to check this disease.

Opening of New Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

3395. SHRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be opened in each District of Himachal Pradesh during the 6th Five Year Plan; and

(b) what is the number of telephone connections proposed to be

given in each District of Himachal Pradesh during the 6th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Post Offices proposed to be opened in each District of Himachal Pradesh during 6th Plan period are as under:—

Name of District	No. of P.Os. proposed to be opened
1. Bilaspur	25
2. Chamba	30
3. Hamirpur	30
4. Kangra	50
5. Kinnaur	5
6. Kulu	30
7. Lahaul Spiti	10
8. Mandi	60
9. Simla	40
10. Sirmour	40
11. Solan	50
12. Una	40

(b) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

घातक कीट से हुई मौतें

3396. श्री यूबराज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी की शकरपुर पुनर्वास बस्ती में हाल ही में एक घातक कीट द्वारा काटे जाने पर सात व्यक्तियों की मरने के समाचार मिले हैं;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली स्कूल आफ सोशल साइंसेज के छात्रों द्वारा किए गए एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार इस

कीट के काटे जाने पर व्यक्ति को तेज बुखार हो जाता है और उस का मस्तिष्क प्रभावित होता है तथा वह 48 घंटे के भीतर मर जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के उपाय के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्नी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जापानी एन्सेफेलाइटिस मच्छरों से होने वाली बीमारी है । यह बात सही है कि इस म व्यक्ति को हल्के बुखार से ले कर तेज बुखार तक हो जाता है और साथ ही उस के मस्तिष्क में भिन्न भिन्न ग्रंथों में शोथ उत्पन्न हो जाता है ।

शकरपुर पुनर्वास बस्ती में हुई कुछ मौतों के बारे में छानबीन की गई थी और पता चला कि केवल एक ही व्यक्ति की एन्सेफेलाइटिस के कारण मृत्यु हुई थी ।

(ग) इस बस्ती में पायाग्रम का फोकल स्प्र किया गया है और नवम्बर, 1978 के पहले सप्ताह में बी०एच०सी० स्प्र भी किया गया है इस बस्ती में लार्वा-रोधी कार्य तेज कर दिया गया है और सक्रिय निगरानी कार्य का तेज कर दिया गया है । राजधानी के मुख्य-मुख्य अस्पतालों में वायरल एन्सेफेलाइटिस के इलाजी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ।

Telephone Exchanges in States

3397. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone exchanges all the individual States in the country have today and what is the total number of telephone connections in each telephone exchange;

(b) which States are getting more telephone exchanges during the next two years and on what basis; and

(c) which manual exchanges are likely to be converted into automatic telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The latest information readily available as on 1-4-78 is given at Statement-I.

New telephone exchanges are now being opened in rural areas. The main criterion in opening such exchanges is adequate demand to permit establishment of exchanges on a financially viable basis.

(b) The number of Telephone exchanges opened during 1977-78 and proposed to be opened during 1978-79 is given at Statement-II. Programme for 1979-80 is being drawn up.

(c) A list of manual exchanges likely to be converted into Auto telephone exchanges during 1978-79 is at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Statement showing number of Exchanges, working connections as on 1-4-1978.

Sl.No.	State	No. of Exchanges	Working connections
1	Andhra Pradesh	804	1,03,569
2	Bihar	301	50,186
3	Gujarat, including* Daman, Diu, Silvassa .	513	1,53,882
4	Jammu & Kashmir	53	11,937
5	Karnataka	565	97,961
6	Kerala including* Laksha Dip, Mahe .	371	77,600
7	M. P.	368	62,373
8	Maharashtra, including* Goa	663	3,41,081
9	North East region including* Assam, Arunachal, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura	219	30,749
10	North West region including Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh .	393	1,05,067
11	Orissa	156	21,794
12	Rajasthan	304	54,487
13	Tamil Nadu including* Pondicherry .	682	1,51,813
14	U. P.	506	1,25,883
15	West Bengal including* Sikkim & Nicobar	305	1,79,384
16	Delhi	36	1,36,510
	TOTAL	6239	17,26,746

*NOTE.— The figures are given in accordance with P & T Organisation in these State. Separate figures are not readily available for individual States.

Statement-II

Number of new exchanges opened during 1977-78 and planned to be opened during 1978-79 is given State-wise as belows—

State	No. of exchanges 1977-78	No. of exchanges likely in 1978-79
1. Andhra	61	40
2. Bihar	1	..
3. Gujarat	28	35
4. J. & K.	..	5
5. Karnataka	51	45
6. Kerala	35	25
7. Maharashtra	45	50
8. M. P.	16	15
9. N. E.	24	15
10. N. W.	18	25
11. Orissa	3	2
12. Rajasthan	14	20
13. U. P.	40	40
14. Tamil Nadu	62	66
15. West Bengal	10	17
16. Delhi	2	
TOTAL	410	400

450 and 500 exchanges are expected to be opened during 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively. The detailed plans are being drawn up progressively in different P&T circles each year.

Statement III

List of manual Exchanges likely to be automatized during 78-79.

State	Name exchanges
1. Andhra	Hindupur Kodad Bobbili
2. Bihar	Forbesganj
3. Karnataka	Malleswara

State	Name of Exchanges
4. Gujarat	Kaira
5. M. P.	Shahdol Chattarpur Bhilai
6. Maharashtra	Rahuri Aurangabad Telgaon Dhabode Simor Khod-Ratnagiri Gondia
7. U. P.	Almora Basti
8. Rajasthan	Nagaur Barmer Churu Bikaner
9. Orissa	Bolangir
10. West Bengal	Dimond Harbour Suri
Total exchanges automatized	24

Scarcity of Postal Items in West Bengal

3398. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the supply of post cards, Envelopes, Inland letters, Acknowledgement cards etc. in various important post offices in the places like Asansol, Raniganj etc. of West Bengal are very irregular and whimsical;

(b) if so, how these postal items have become scarce in important and busiest post offices located in places like Raniganj coal belt area; and

(c) if so, what immediate and permanent action will be proposed by the Government to make an end of these lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There had been some shortage of stamps and stationery in Assansol, Raniganj etc. in West Bengal for the reasons mentioned in (b) & (c) below.

(d) and (e). Due to the recent floods etc., the consignments booked by Rail, months ago, have not reached the respective treasuries. The India Security Press, Nasik, is however, sending post parcels by Air daily containing stamps and stationery till the situation becomes normal.

Rural Communication Programme

3399. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy being followed by Government to provide each State a Telecom. Circle as part of its rural communication programmes;

(b) by when Assam will be provided with a telecom. network under an independent Telecom. Circle instead of linking it with the NE Telecom. Circle;

(c) whether Government will also consider to set up postal circle for each State and open an independent Gauhati Telephone District; and

(d) if so, the details and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There is no policy as such for providing each State with a Telecom. Circle as part of its Communication programmes.

(b) The proposal is being examined.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to set up Postal Circles

for each State. However, a proposal to bifurcate the existing N. E. Circle into two circles one with Headquarters at Gauhati for Assam and the other at Shillong for the remaining six States/Union Territories is under consideration.

Proposal for formation of an independent Telephone District at Gauhati is being examined.

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

Doctors and Nurses in rural Areas

3400. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many doctors and nurses per unit of population are there in the rural areas of the country. What are the corresponding figures for All India;

(b) what are the targets of having Doctors and Nurses as per unit of population in the rural areas and when will these be achieved;

(c) what is the number of beds (in Hospitals & Dispensaries) available per unit of population in the rural areas of the country as well as for All India;

(d) how many hospitals, dispensaries, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres are there in the rural areas of the country and how many of them belong to Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) what is the total number of hospitals & dispensaries of different systems of medicines in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Information in respect of doctors and nurses per unit of population separately for rural areas of the coun-

try is not available with the Government. No targets in this regard have been laid down. The total number of economically active doctors and nurses in India is estimated to be 1,70,000 and 1,08,000 respectively at the end of 1977-78. This gives us 1:3730 and 1:5870 doctor-population and nurse-population ratio respectively. Doctor-population ratio and nurse-population ratios are not necessarily good yardsticks for measuring health development or needs.

(c) A statement showing the number of beds in rural and urban areas in the country is placed at Annexure 'A' [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3067/78].

(d) A statement showing the number of hospitals and dispensaries in rural and urban areas in the country is placed at Annexure 'B'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2667/78] and a statement showing the number of Primary Health Centres and Subcentres at Annexure 'C'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3067/78]. These statements include information on Madhya Pradesh also.

(e) This information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Exodus of Doctors

3401. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take in creating a proper atmosphere and providing minimum com-

forts in the rural areas to attract trained doctors and prevent their exodus;

(b) whether Government consider that by providing these basic amenities the exodus of trained doctors could be prevented; and

(c) if so, steps taken in this direction during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government attach considerable importance to providing basic facilities in rural areas for attracting doctors in such areas. This subject was discussed in the joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Central Council of Family Welfare held in October last. Keeping in view the importance the Councils adopted a resolution to the effect that the State Governments should evolve suitable and imaginative methods to attract doctors and other medical personnel to rural areas. The State Governments who are represented on the Councils will take suitable measures to implement this resolution. There is no doubt that provision of minimum facilities in the rural areas will encourage the doctors to establish themselves in these areas.

(c) Some State Governments have already taken steps in this direction, while others are yet to initiate. A statement indicating the steps taken by some State Governments is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the incentives being given by the various State Governments to attract doctors to rural areas.

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- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners are offered Rs. 500 p.m. remuneration and and Rs. 100 worth medicines per month. |
| 2 Gujarat | Gujarat Government have prepared a scheme to construct residence-cum-clinics for who want to settle in rural areas. These will also be equipped and given to candidates desiring to settle in villages on a moratorium and hire purchase basis. |
| 3 Kerala | Kerala Government are giving guarantee for institutional finance to young doctors to start their clinics and establish in rural areas. The State Government is also encouraging young doctors to start clinics on co-operative basis by taking shares in such societies. |
| 4 Madhya Pradesh | The Government of Madhya Pradesh has sanctioned a scheme of financial assistance to MBBS and B.P.S. and Ayurvedic graduates (B.A.M.S., B.I.M.S., A.V.M.S.) to establish their own clinics in rural areas. Their scheme provided Rs. 250 p.m. as stipend for M.B.B.S. and BDS for starting their own clinics and Rs. 200 p.m. for Ayurvedic graduates for non-tribal areas. The rate of stipend for the above graduates for tribal areas in Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 p.m. respectively. This stipend is given for 18 months. |
| 5 Rajasthan | A sum of Rs. 7500 as loan is given to unemployed Medical graduates by Nationalised Bank through the Rajasthan Medical Graduates Self Employment Promotion Society. A stipend of Rs. 250 in the first year and Rs. 200 in the second year is also given by the society to these graduates. A further stipend of Rs. 200 is also given in the third year if the population of the village is less than 2,000. |
| 6 Tamil Nadu | The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., provides cash loan to rural Medical Practitioners. |
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Direct Dialling facilities between Bombay and Miraj

3402. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering the question of providing direct dialling facility between Bombay and Miraj which is a growing com-

mercial, industrial and a leading medical centre in Southern Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to sanction the same at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD

SUKHDEO SAI); (a) and (b). Subscriber Trunk Dialling between Miraj and Bombay has already been sanctioned and is likely to be commissioned next year.

Recommendation of Bhoothalingam Committee Report

3403. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have rejected the recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Committee to extend the scheme of dearness allowance to extra departmental employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The recommendation made by the Bhoothalingam Study Group for grant of Dearness Allowance to Extra-Departmental employees is under consideration of the Government.

Strength of Technicians and Telephone Operators

3404. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength of Technicians and Telephone Operators in Delhi Telephone District and number of them actually working, the number of vacant posts, exchange-wise;

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill up the posts at the earliest; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment the staff strength in view of large scale expansion of telephone system in Delhi Telephone District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Legislative Measures for the Welfare of Workers in Delhi

3405. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated some special legislative measures for the welfare of workers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how the workers have been benefited as a result thereof;

(c) whether these measures are being followed by the advertising agencies in Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the Bombay Labour welfare Fund Act is being extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. However, even at present 14 Labour Welfare Centres are being run by the Delhi Administration in different localities for the welfare of industrial workers and their families in Delhi. Facilities being provided by these Centres include outdoor and indoor games, handicraft and music classes, T.V. and Radio programmes, Library facilities. Holiday Home facilities are also made available.

Approximately 1.50 lakh family members of the industrial workers are

deriving benefits every month from the activities of these centres; About 1000 families have visited holiday homes and more than one thousand workers have participated in the tour programmes.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

Reservation for SC/ST J. Es. in Telecom. Wing of P & T Department

3406. SHRI BHAGAT RAM. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being provided at the time of confirmation of Junior Engineers (Telecom. Wing) of P&T Department;

(b) if so, please intimate yearly breakup of Junior Engineer confirmed during last three years, including total number of Junior Engineers confirmed and number of SC/ST J. Es. included amongst them; and

(c) if answer to (a) above is 'No', what action has so far been taken against the erring Officers concerned for non-implementation of Government's Orders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

गुजराज में टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज

3407. श्री मोती लाल शर्मा चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय गुजरात में टेलिक्स एक्सचेंजों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) निकट भविष्य में कितने एक्सचेंज खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए नियम क्या हैं; और

3625 L9-4.

(घ) क्या निकट भविष्य में उत्तर गुजरात के महसाना में एक टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज खोला जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) गुजरात में फिलहाल अहमदाबाद, भ्रान्ग, बड़ोदा, भावनगर, गांधीधाम, जामनगर, नवियाद, राजकोट, सूरत और वापी में 10 टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) अगले दो वर्ष में वरावल, जूनागढ़, पोरबंदर, धोरजी, अंक्लेश्वर, बिल्लोमोरा और नवसारी में 7 एक्सचेंज खोले जाने की प्रशासना है।

(ग) 20 लाइनों की क्षमता वाला सब से छोटा टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज कम से कम आठ आवेदन पत्र दर्ज होने पर खोला जा सकता है।

(घ) महसाना में इस समय दर्ज मांग के आधार पर टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रौचित्य नहीं बनता है।

Telegraph Office in Janakpuri

3408. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN;

SHRI MAHI LAL;

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5882 on the 6th April, 1978 regarding Telegraph Office in Janakpuri and state:

(a) whether the P&T Department has since obtained possession of the plot allotted to it by D.D.A. in A-3 Block shopping Centre, Janakpuri, New Delhi for the construction of a Zonal Post and Telegraph office;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the Department propose to obtain the possession of the plot and start construction of the building for P&T Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The DDA has not given the possession so far because the plot was under water of floods and rains that occurred recently in Delhi. As

the water has now dried up, the DDA has been requested to hand over the plot to the P&T Department.

(c) Proposal for construction of the departmental building will be taken up after taking possession of the plot.

आदिवासियों के लिए रोजगार

3409. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :

श्री गोबिन्द मुष्ठा :

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेरोजगार आदिवासियों को रोजगार कार्यालयों में कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आदिवासियों को शीघ्र रोजगार देने के लिए इस बारे में उन के लिए कोई स्थायी कोटा निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई सलाहकार समिति नियुक्त करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ने विचार किया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं, और भविष्य में आदिवासियों के लिए स्थायी कोटा निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों के सभी रोजगार चाहने वालों को, जिन में आदिवासी भी शामिल हैं, सरकार के अधीन सेवाओं-यदों में नौकरियों का 7½ प्रतिशत आरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। रोजगार कार्यालय, नियोजकों द्वारा उन्हें सूचित की गई आरक्षित तथा बैर-आरक्षित रिक्तियों के प्रति पात्र आदिवासी उम्मीदवारों को भेजते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

बिहार में नये डाकघरों की स्थापना

3410. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1977 से सितम्बर 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान बिहार राज्य में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नए डाकघर खोलने के लिए विभाग को कितने अनुसूचित हुए और उन में से कितनों का निपटारा किया गया है तथा उन में से कितने अभी विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान (अप्रैल, 1977 से सितम्बर, 1978 तक) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने डाकघर खोले गये हैं; और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये डाकघर खोलने के लिए क्या मापदंड अपनाया गया है तथा नए डाकघर खोलने में क्या कठिनाई हो रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) प्राप्त आवेदन 1286

(i) आवेदनों का निपटारा 722

(ii) अनिर्णीत आवेदन 564

(ख) 275

(ग) देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के बारे में मानदंड अनुबंध में दिए गए हैं। तारीख 28-8-78 से लागू किए गए उदार मानदंडों की वजह से डाकघर खोलने में कोई कठिनाई अनुभव नहीं की जा रही है।

बिचरण

देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए नए मानदंड

ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों को अब दो मुख्य वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है :—

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर; और

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी या पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर।

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर :

(I) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो; और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उस की अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत की आय होने की संभावना हो।

(II) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन गैर-ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 2000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उस की अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी और पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर

(I) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो; और

(ब) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उस की अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की भाय होने की भाशा हो ।

(II) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन गैर-ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :-

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 1000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर नहीं होना चाहिए; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उस की अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की भाय होने की भाशा हो ।

3. उपर्युक्त के बावजूद भी पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों को उक्त मानदंडों में से किसी में भी हर वर्ष डाकघर खोलने के 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में छूट देने का अधिकार (मांत्तिक वित्त सलाहकार के परामर्श से) एतद्द्वारा किया जाता है ।

4. मौजूदा फार्मूला के अनुसार कम से कम गारंटी-मुदा राजस्व / भाय की गणना की जाती रहेगी ।

5. ये नये मानदंड इन के जारी होने की तारीख से लागू होंगे ।

Cases of Spurious, Sub-Standard and Fake Drugs

3411. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of spurious, sub-standard, brand imitations and fake drugs were registered by the Drug Control Organisation during the year 1977 and 1978 (September end) with Statewise list;

(b) how many of the above cases were proved in the courts or levied penalties and fines;

(c) whether the Central Government have instructed Drug Control authorities of all the States to take serious steps against these malpractices;

(d) whether Government have found some lacuna or defects in the existing legislation concerning Drug Manufacturing Distribution and Control; and

(e) what is in general the policy of Government to streamline Drug Control Organisations on Central and State levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

(c) The need for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act so as to combat the problem of sub-standard and spurious drugs has been pointed out from time to time by the Central Government to the State Governments. The State Governments have also been requested to streamline their drug control machinery so as to make it more effective and to take stringent action in respect of offences relating to the manufacture and sale of substandard and spurious drugs.

(d) The existing provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act are by and large quite adequate in regulating the quality of drugs imported, manufactured or sold in the country. A proposal to amend the Act to provide for imposition of more stringent penalties for offences relating to the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is under consideration.

(e) The Central Drug Standard Control Organization is being progressively strengthened to enable it to discharge its functions more effectively. The State Governments have also been provided assistance for improving the laboratories for testing of drugs.

Appointment of Liaison Officer

3412. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in your Ministry, relating to representation in services for the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them:

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under para 15.4 of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) will Government lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के डाक्टरों के खिलाफ शिकायतें

3413. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, जय प्रकाश और सफरदरजंग अस्पतालों के डाक्टरों द्वारा लापरवाही दिखाए जाने की गत वर्ष के दौरान कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, जयप्रकाश नारायण तथा सफरदरजंग अस्पतालों में क्रमशः 17, 10 तथा 47 शिकायतें मिली थीं। सभी मामलों में शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए उचित कार्यवाही की गई है और जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है उपचारी उपाए किए जा रहे हैं।

इस्पात और एल्यूमीनियम उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

3414. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस्पात और एल्यूमीनियम उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कब तक किया जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) :

(क) से (ग). जहां तक इस्पात उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है, इस समय टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लि० ही एक ऐसा सर्वोत्तम इस्पात कारखाना है जो सरकारी क्षेत्र में नहीं है। इस कम्पनी का सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण करने के सुझाव समय-समय पर प्राप्त होते रहे हैं। इस बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। इसी प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हिण्डालको का अधिग्रहण करने के बारे में भी कुछ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस बारे में भी अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

विधवाओं को काम

3415. श्री रामदेव सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परामर्शदाता समिति की सिफारिश के अनुरूप पांचवीं कक्षा के स्तर तक पढ़ी विधवाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तत्काल रोजगार देने अथवा इस बारे में विधान बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य किस सलाहकार समिति का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की सिफारिश न तो भारत में महिलाओं के हितों से सम्बन्धित उस समिति ने की है जिसमें सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट 1975 में दी थी और न ही महिलाओं के नियोजन सम्बन्धी उस अध्ययन दल ने जिसे योजना आयोग ने हाल ही में गठित किया है। राष्ट्रीय महिला समिति ने भी ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है।

तथापि, जो सरकारी कर्मचारी सेवा के दौरान मर जाते हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उनके पुत्र/पुत्री/निकट सम्बन्धी की करुणामूलक कारणों के आधार पर नियुक्तियां करने की योजना को कार्यान्वित करती चली आ रही है। कुछ सरकारी उपक्रमों ने भी करुणामूलक आधार पर मृत कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को रोजगार देने सम्बन्धी इसी प्रकार की योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की हैं।

पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के परिणाम-स्वरूप ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार तथा स्व-नियोजन के काफी अवसर सृजित होंगे। इस योजना में महिलाओं (विशेष कर ऐसी महिलाओं जिन्हें देख रेख तथा संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है) के कल्याण के बारे में और अधिक ध्यान देने की परिकल्पना भी की गई है।

Own Your Telephone Scheme in New Delhi

3416. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite positive assurance of providing telephone connections to subscribers of 'Own Your Telephone' scheme in Chittaranjan Park, Greater Kailash Part II, Hemdant etc., New Delhi by September, 1978 no appreciable progress has been made in this direction;

(b) if so, the number of pending applications and those who could get connection;

(c) the names of those who have not been given connection so far and the reasons for the inordinate delay; and

(d) by what time the remaining ones will be provided with telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

मैनपाठ पठार, मध्य प्रदेश में बाक्ससाइट निक्षेप

3417. श्री सुभाष झाड़ा :
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की क्षा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में मैनपाठ पठार में बाक्ससाइट के विशाल निक्षेपों को निकालने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कार्य के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में पाया गया बाक्ससाइट अच्छी किस्म का है और वहां प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में बाक्ससाइट के कारखाने की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुष्ठा) : (क) और (घ) . मैनपाठ बाक्ससाइट निक्षेपों पर आधारित एक निर्यात प्रधान एल्युमिना कारखाने की स्थापना हेतु साध्यता रिपोर्ट सोवियत एजेंसी से तैयार कराई गई थी। साध्यता रिपोर्ट से यह निष्कर्ष निकला कि एल्युमिना के निर्यात की दृष्टि से इन भण्डारों का विदोहन मितव्ययितापूर्ण नहीं होगा। इन बाक्ससाइट निक्षेपों के विदोहन का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में मैनपाठ पठार में बाक्ससाइट की खोज का काम मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के मूलत्व और खनन निदेशालय द्वारा किया गया था। उक्त निदेशालय द्वारा 4 खण्डों में किए गए निरीक्षण के अनुसार 280 लाख टन भण्डार होने का अनुमान है जिनमें 45 से 55 प्रतिशत या अधिक एल्युमिना है। सरगुजा जिले के मैनपाठ पठार और आस पास के इलाकों में व्यापक खोज कार्य खनिज गवेषण निगम लि० द्वारा कराने का प्रस्ताव है।

Supersession in CGHS

3418. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:
SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a number of representations from the CGHS Doctors regarding errors in the seniority list resulting in the supersession of senior Doctors for the purpose of promotion and confirmation;

(b) whether benefit of serving in the army during 1965 and 1971 was on deputation by some of the Doctors has been denied to them resulting in their supersession by the juniors;

(c) whether some Doctors from the local bodies were included in the

civil list and their seniority maintained from the date of joining service without obtaining the concurrence of UPSC over and above those who were appointed through UPSC; and

(d) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken on these representations with a view to amend the seniority list on the basis of date of UPSC approval or date of joining the service whatever applicable, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes. Some representations had been received.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. The seniority of all the officers appointed to the Central Health Service has been determined in accordance with the principles decided in consultation with the UPSC and Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(d) All representations in this regard are duly considered and where necessary seniority was revised in consultation with the UPSC and the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Exchange of Enclaves with Bangladesh

3419. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to the ratification and implementation of the terms of agreement signed with Bangladesh in the year 1974, for the exchange of the enclaves of Indian territory in the Bangladesh

District of Rangpur and those of Bangladesh territory in the Districts of Coochbehar and Jalpaiguri in Indian Union;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Kachlibari area of Coochbehar District which is being rendered an Indian enclave a new is surrounded on all sides by Bangladesh territory;

(c) whether a corridor through Indian territory in Coochbehar is leased out to Bangladesh in perpetuity according to the terms of the 1974 agreement in order to provide Bangladesh mainland of Rangpur a free access to its enclave of Dehagram which would be retained by Bangladesh; and

(d) if this matter has been raised at any stage with Bangladesh and the reaction of the Bangladesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Ratification of the Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 requires amendment in the Constitution. A draft Constitutional Amendment Bill is now under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). According to the Land Boundary Agreement of May, 1974, India is to lease out in perpetuity a corridor to Bangladesh near in Bigha to connect Daha Gram with Pan Bouri Mauza of Bangladesh. So far it has not been leased out. The question of free passage of Indian citizens across the territory to be leased was taken up with the Government of Bangladesh in 1975. The negotiations were inconclusive. It is proposed to reopen these negotiations in the near future.

गुजरात में बैहातों को टेलीफोन सुविधाएं प्रदान करना।

3421. श्री छोटुभाई नामित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सूरत, बलसर और डंग, जिलों में 2,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले देहातों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें भारत सरकार की नई नीति के अनुसार टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जाएंगी ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की है और ये सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध कर दी जाएंगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के दौरान दूरसंचार व्यवस्था को बनाए रखना

3422. श्री उपसेन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने डाक और तारघर तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए गए हैं और कितने स्थानों पर चलते फिरते डाक घरों की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के दौरान संचार व्यवस्था किस प्रकार उचित ढंग से बनाई रखी जा सकती है ;

(ग) क्या डाक और तार कर्मचारियों को गत वर्ष के लिए बोनस का भुगतान करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनको बोनस कब तक दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) :

(क) डाकघर

31-10-78 तक 25 स्थिर डाकघर और 57 चलते फिरते डाकघर खोले गए हैं।

तारघर और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज.

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के देहाती क्षेत्रों में 158 तारघर और 18 टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले गए हैं।

(ख) जी हां। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए को-एक्सियल केबल बिछाने और यू० एच० एफ०/माइक्रोवेव प्रणालियों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). वर्तमान रूप में बोनस अधिनियम 1965 की व्यवस्थाएं इस अधिनियम के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने में बाधा डालती है। डाक तार कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भाग हैं। इसलिए उन पर अलग से विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

2. सरकार को बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम में विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें इस अधिनियम का अन्य क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करना भी शामिल है। सरकार का इरादा यह है कि इन प्रस्तावों पर गहराई से विचार किया जाए और अधिनियम में संशोधन करने से पहले सम्बन्धित हितों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया जाए।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम

3423. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की क्रियावृत्ति के सम्बन्ध में तालुका, जिला, खण्ड ग्रहण पंचायत ग्रहण क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही तथा अकार्यकुशलता के कारण डील धापी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निम्न स्तर पर सार्वजनिक प्रशासनिक एककों के बीच कारगर समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की क्रियावृत्ति में कुछ सीमापन धाया है। कुछ हद तक इसका एक कारण विभिन्न स्तरों पर फील्ड स्टाफ द्वारा कार्य में लापरवाही दिखाना भी है। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने राज्यों को सलाह दी है कि वे यह देखने के लिए अत्याधिक सावधानी बरतें कि कार्यकर्ता अपने कार्य निष्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयत्न करें। राज्य सरकारों से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे देखरेख और प्रबोधन (मानीटरिंग) के अपने तन्त्र को कस कर रखें।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मनीग्रार्डों का जाली भुगतान

3424. श्री रुपनाथ सिंह यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में जाली मनीग्रार्डों के भुगतान के कितने मामलों की सूचना मिली है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाए गए अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचारमंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). ऐसे मनीग्रार्डों की भ्रष्टाचारी के बारे में जिन पर पाने वालों के हस्ताक्षर जाली पाए गए थे, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Suspension of Teleprinter Communication with Agartala

3425. SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ :

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI SACHINDRALAL
SINGHA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teleprinter communication with Agartala was suspended for more than three days in the current months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the authority is aware that due to non-functioning of the teleprinter service, the local missed National and International news;

(d) if so, the action taken for the proper service of the teleprinter in the said capital; and

(e) whether any enquiry about the failure of the teleprinters services in Agartala made upto date if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Agartala C.T.O. is connected on Teleprinter to Calcutta, Shillong and Silchar. During the last three months Agartala-Silchar Teleprinter link was interrupted continuously for nearly 4 days only once in September, 1978. Links to Calcutta and Shillong were interrupted for shorter duration.

(b) The interruptions were caused on account of faults in the underground cables at Agartala.

(c) and (d). No Sir. However, action was taken on priority and Teleprinter Communication to Shillong and Calcutta was restored on alternate route. Repairs to damaged cable were hampered on account of heavy rains. Notwithstanding this handicap, speedy action was taken to restore the cable and necessary jointing materials were Air-lifted to Agartala.

(e) No specific enquiry has been made.

Course of Ayurved

3426. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.C.I.M. has recommended that from June, 1978 the course of Ayurved will be for five years;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat has demanded fifty per cent loan for implementation of the above Scheme; and

(c) what actions are being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Central Council of Indian Medicine has prescribed the minimum stand-

ards of under-Graduate education in Indian Systems of Medicine i.e. Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha to be followed by all colleges of Indian Medicine throughout the country from the academic year 1977-78. The duration of this degree course is 5½ years after passing the prescribed Pre-Ayurvedic course.

(b) The State Government of Gujarat has requested for financial assistance at least upto 50 per cent of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 121.00 lakhs for implementation of the scheme.

(c) A scheme for providing assistance for the proper development of under-graduate colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine is being considered for implementation during the Plan period 1978-83. The request of the Government of Gujarat will be considered as soon as a final view is evolved on the aforesaid proposal.

Opening of Public Call Offices in every village

3428. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned that in each village a public call office would be opened;

(b) if so, by what time in all the villages the facilities of public call office would be available; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). It is the Government's objective to provide a public call office (PCO) in every village in about 20 years time. Telephone and telegraph facilities are normally provided at a place if the proposal is remunerative. Since this condition is generally not fulfilled when extending the facilities to underdeveloped areas, the department has been following a policy of opening Public Call Offices on a subsidized basis in a gradually expanding categories of villages. The statement attached gives the latest policy in this regard.

It is planned to open about 15,000 P.C.O's/CO's during 1978-83 in accordance with this policy.

Further liberalization of the policy towards the provision of a P.C.O. in every village will be considered in subsequent plan periods.

Statement

Policy for provision of PCOs & COs, on loss

Categories of Stations

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub-Tehsil Headquarters.
- (5) Block Headquarters.
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward or hilly-areas).

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(8) Out of the way places

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

- (a) Should be beyond 40 kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

- (a) Should be beyond 20 kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph office.

- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000 p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

-
- (9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/ irrigation/power project sites/townships.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000 p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(10) All other Stations

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

NOTE :— (1) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages, except in Tribal areas where a Group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a Central village can be considered.

- (2) No telegraph office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 kms. of the proposed office.

Increase in T.B. Cases

3249. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the second major country where the tuberculosis cases are increasing;

(b) if so, the details regarding its cases, state-wise annually and the number of persons dying, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no evidence to suggest that India is the Second major country where TB cases are increasing. However, with the increase in the population every year, the total number of TB patients is increasing proportionately.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise break up of the number of prevalent TB cases and annual number of deaths due to TB disease is attached.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the Government to combat TB.—

(i) B.C.G. Vaccine is offered to susceptible population.

(ii) District TB Centres are being established in every District of the country for undertaking proper detection and treatment of TB patients by organising case finding and domiciliary treatment in all the existing medical and health institutions.

(iii) Health Assistants, ANMS and other Health workers of P.H.Cs. and sub-centres are proposed to be actively involved in various aspects of TB programme in rural areas.

(iv) Anti-TB drugs and BCG Vaccine are being supplied to State Governments and Voluntary Organisations by the Central Government.

Statement

S.No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Estimated No. of TB cases detected by X-ray Exam	Estimated No. of sputum positive Cases	Estimated No. of deaths annually
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,60,000	1,76,000	35,200
2	Assam	2,26,000	60,000	12,000
3	Bihar	8,40,000	2,24,000	44,800
4	Gujarat	4,05,000	1,08,000	21,600
5	Haryana	1,50,000	40,000	8,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	45,000	12,000	2,400
7	Jammu & Kashmir	75,000	20,000	4,000

1	2	3	4	5
8	Karnataka	4,35,000	1,16,000	23,200
9	Kerala	3,15,000	84,000	16,800
10	Madhya Pradesh	6,30,000	1,68,000	33,600
11	Maharashtra	7,50,000	2,00,000	40,000
12	Manipur	15,000	4,000	800
13	Meghalaya	15,000	4,000	800
14	Nagaland	7,500	2,000	400
15	Orissa	3,30,000	88,000	17,600
16	Punjab	2,10,000	56,000	11,200
17	Rajasthan	3,90,000	1,04,000	20,800
18	Sikkim	3,000	800	160
19	Tamil Nadu	6,15,000	1,64,000	32,800
20	Tripura	30,000	8,000	1,600
21	Uttar Pradesh	13,20,000	3,52,000	70,400
22	West Bengal	6,60,000	1,76,000	35,200
23	A. & N. Islands	1,500	400	80
24	Arunachal Pradesh	6,000	1,600	320
25	Chandigarh	3,000	800	160
26	D. & N Haveli	1,050	280	56
27	Delhi	60,000	16,000	3,200
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	12,000	3,200	640
29	Lakshadweep	450	120	24
30	Mizoram	4,500	1,200	240
31	Pondicherry	6,000	1,600	320
INDIA		82,20,000	21,92,000	4,38,400

Community Health Workers trained in Gujarat

3430. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Health Workers trained in Gujarat under the Rural Health Scheme upto the end of October, 1978 since the Scheme was introduced on 2nd October, last year;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made to assess the impact of the Scheme; and

(c) if not, whether Government contemplates to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The number of Community Health Workers trained in the State of Gujarat in four batches upto September, 1978 is 7615. The fifth batch of 3457 Community Health Workers are undergoing training.

(b) Yes, the evaluation has been made to assess the role and perception of Community Health Workers; attitude and commitment of Community Health Workers towards this scheme; Community's reaction towards the scheme, the performance of Community Health Workers pertaining to various activities, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Money spent on Steel Plants at Visakhapatnam

3431. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount of money has been spent so far on the steel plant project at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) when the actual construction work of this plant would be taken up and when the plant would go into commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) An expenditure of about Rs. 4.67 crores has been incurred on Visakhapatnam Steel Project up to November 30, 1978.

(b) The actual construction of the plant will start only after the necessary financial and technical details have been finalised and an investment decision taken. In view of this it is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the date by which the plant would go into commercial production.

भागलपुर जिले में नये डाकघरों का खोला जाना

3432. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भागलपुर जिले में ऐसे ग्रामों की संख्या कितनी है, जहाँ नये डाकघर खोले गये हैं और मार्च, 1977 से कितने डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या संचाल परगना में भागिया डाकघर बहुत पुराना डाकघर है, जहाँ से 17 स्थानों को डाक बाँटी जाती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त डाकघर का अब तक दर्जा न बढ़ाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या उसका दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुचरेव साय) : (क) वे गाँव जहाँ मार्च, 1977 से अब तक डाकघर खोल दिए गए हैं — 15

(ख) मार्च, 1977 से अब तक जिन डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया, उनकी संख्या — 1

(ग) भागिया विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर एक पुराना डाकघर है जहाँ 11 शाखा डाकघर विलों का प्रादान-प्रदान किया जाता है ।

(घ) और (घ) दर्जा बढ़ाने के विभागीय मानदण्डों के आधार पर भागिया विभागेतर शाखा

डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उसे विभागीय उप डाकघर में बदलने का प्रीविलेज सिद्ध नहीं होता है। पटना के पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल भागिया विभागेतर झाबा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उसे विभागेतर उप डाकघर में बदलने की मंजूरी दे रहे हैं।

Complaints against CGHS Staff

3433. SHRI P. KANNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had been receiving complaints from various patients as well as from the Staff of CGHS Unani Dispensary, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, about the misbehaviour by the Dispensers, Registration Clerk and Pharmacists of that Dispensary;

(b) whether it is also fact that the distribution of medicines is done according to the will of the aforesaid staff and very often being stopped before the prescribed closing time; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to prevent inconveniences to the patients coming to that dispensary, which is the only one in the whole city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). One complaint received against the staff of this dispensary have been duly investigated and suitable disciplinary action has been taken against the defaulting persons. Besides, senior CGHS functionaries have been frequently visiting this dispensary to check the punctuality of the staff and to assess their work and conduct.

Registration of non-Technical Employees

3434. SHRI VASANT SATHE :

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical and non-technical educated unemployed persons who have registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 31st March, 1977 State-wise and the number of persons who have registered during 31st March, 1977 to 30th June, 1978 State-wise break-up for the above categories of the persons;

(b) whether technical and non-technical educated unemployed, a large chunk of these unemployed educated persons, continue to remain without jobs for more than 3—5 years of registration with Employment Exchanges;

(c) in view of the growing frustration among the educated unemployed, will Government consider giving due weightage to the date of registration and the period of waiting as unemployed for selection of a candidate over those who have been registered recently; and

(d) considering relaxation in age limit for Government and semi-Government jobs for candidates who remained unemployed even after registration with the Employment Exchanges for over 3—5 years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) Information regarding educated (Matric and above) job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges is collected at half-yearly intervals, at the end of June and December each year. Available

information as for the periods ending June 1977 and June 1978 is furnished in the statement attached.

(b) As per a survey conducted by Ministry of Labour in 1972-73 it was found that about 15 per cent of the educated job-seekers were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, for more than three years.

(c) Employment Exchanges submit the names of the job-seekers with due regard to the seniority of registration in accordance with the qualifications

laid down by the employer. The selection of a candidate, however, depends on the employer.

(d) Age limits for recruitment to Central Service/posts are prescribed from time to time keeping in view diverse factors and specially having regard to the qualifications and experience required for that service/post. The basic objective is to ensure that Government is able to secure the services of persons at an age most suited for the service/post concerned.

Statement

Number of educated (Matric & above) job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30-6-1977 and 30-6-1978 and the number of Technical (graduates and above in Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary and Agriculture) personnel amongst them.

(in 000's)

States	30-6-1977		30-6-1978(P)	
	Total educated	Technical (included in Col. 2)	Total educated	Technical (included in Col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	351.3	4.9	384.9	5.7
2. Assam	88.9	@ (48)	106.8	0.1
3. Bihar	546.8	6.0	605.1	7.0
4. Gujarat	224.8	1.3	228.0	0.9
5. Haryana	134.9	0.7	154.3	0.8
6. Himachal Pradesh	43.9	0.1	51.1	0.3
7. Jammu & Kashmir	20.1	0.2	21.9	0.2
8. Karnataka	294.9	2.9	314.9	3.2
9. Kerala	449.4	2.8	496.0	2.1
10. Madhya Pradesh	272.8	2.7	298.4	2.3
11. Maharashtra	485.4	2.6	522.1	3.5
12. Manipur	29.8	0.1	33.9	0.1
13. Meghalaya	5.3	@ (9)	4.5	@ (7)
14. Nagaland	1.0	..	1.5	..

1	2	3	4	5
15. Orissa	133.9	0.4	157.6	0.6
16. Punjab	157.7	0.4	181.9	0.6
17. Rajasthan	134.2	1.1	149.6	0.9
18. Sikkim*				
19. Tamil Nadu	467.7	3.3	513.3	4.1
20. Tripura	30.9	@(40)	33.7	@(36)
21. Uttar Pradesh	651.5	3.4	725.5	3.8
22. West Bengal	630.7	1.8	780.8	2.0
<i>Union Territories :</i>				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.5		0.6	@(2)
2. Arunachal Pradesh*				
3. Chandigarh	21.8	0.3	23.6	0.4
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*				
5. Delhi	178.5	3.0	202.8	3.2
6. Goa	17.1	0.1	17.3	0.2
7. Lakshadweep	0.8	@(4)	1.0	@(10)
8. Mizoram	3.0		2.1	
9. Pondicherry	13.1	0.2	12.5	0.3
All India—TOTAL	5390.6	39.3	6025.6	42.5

NOTE.— 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

2. Exclude figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi & Maharashtra.

3. All the job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

4. Registration being voluntary, all unemployed persons may not register with the exchanges

5. @ Figures less than 50. Actual figures shown in brackets.

6. P Provisional.

Allotment of Steel

3435. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for allotment of steel to the States;

(b) whether the allotment is made according to the demands of the State concerned; and

(c) if so, total allotment made to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years against its demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) and (b). As there is no statutory control on distribution of iron and steel at present, the question of an "allotment" does not arise. Further, State-wise figures of requirement or demand of iron and steel are not available.

(c) Does not arise.

कालाजार

3436. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कालाजार को नियंत्रित करने के सरकारी प्रयासों के बावजूद यह रोग फैलता जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में किन उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) बिहार को छोड़ कर अन्य किसी भी राज्य से कालाजार से प्रकोप में वृद्धि होने की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। 1978 में बिहार के 31 जिलों में से 6 जिलों से किसी व्यक्ति को कालाजार होने की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। 1977 के मुकाबले 1978 के दौरान तीन जिलों में कालाजार के प्रकोप में कमी हुई है। 5 जिलों में स्थिति लगभग वैसी ही है। छह जिलों में कालाजार के प्रकोप में वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह कि 1977-78 बीसवाँ इन में

से कुछ जिलों में छिड़काव नहीं किया गया और कुछ हद तक वृद्धि का पता अच्छे निगरानी कार्य के कारण चला है।

(ख) निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा करने का विचार है :—

- (1) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में डी० डी० टी० का छिड़काव करना।
- (2) कालाजार की बटनाओं का बीज पता लगाना।
- (3) कालाजार के रोगियों के लिए पूर्ण उपचार की व्यवस्था करना।
- (4) स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान की व्यवस्था करना और इस रोग पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए लोगों का सहयोग प्राप्त करना।
- (5) एक वैदिक चिकित्सक अफसरों तथा परा-चिकित्सा कामियों का प्रशिक्षण।
- (6) कालाजार नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम का पर्यवेक्षण तथा निगरानी करने के लिए केन्द्र से मरक-विज्ञानियों के समय-समय पर दौरे।

Indian Proposals for Disarmament

3437. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to move in the current Session of U.N. General Assembly specific proposals for effecting nuclear and/or general disarmament;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of Government's proposals; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). India had tabled two draft resolutions on disarmament, which have been adopted by the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. Texts of both the drafts

resolutions were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 359 for 14-12-1978.

इस्पात कारखानों के सहायक उद्योगों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे पंजीकृत उद्योग

3438. श्री तत्ताल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो, दुर्गापुर और बर्नपुर इस्पात कारखानों में सहायक उद्योगों के रूप में कितने पंजीकृत उद्योग कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनका वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन तीन इस्पात कारखानों के लिए उनके उत्पाद (इंजीनियरिंग और फलतः पुर्जे) कितनी मात्रा में खरीदे गए; और

(ग) इस्पात कारखानों के लिए उनके उत्पाद कितनी मात्रा में खरीदना अनिवार्य है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कटिया मुण्डा) : (क) इस समय बोकारो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में 20 लघु इकाइयों को बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के सहायक उद्योग के रूप में पंजीकृत किया गया है। इन उद्योगों की वार्षिक स्थापित क्षमता 2.33 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की है।

जहां तक दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने और बर्नपुर के इस्पात कारखाने का सम्बन्ध है, क्रमशः 75 और 54 लघु इकाइयां इन कारखानों के साथ पंजीकृत हैं और इनमें से कुछ इकाइयों को सहायक उद्योग का दर्जा देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ख) इन इस्पात कारखानों द्वारा इंजीनियरी मर्चें की खरीद के लिए उपर्युक्त सहायक तथा लघु उद्योगों को दिए गए आर्डर इस प्रकार हैं :—

(लाख रुपये)

इस्पात कारखाना	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (अप्रैल- सितम्बर, 1978)
बोकारो (सहायक उद्योग)	90.4	110.5	24.5
दुर्गापुर	34.28	45.90	19.81
बर्नपुर	30.00	12.48	47.45

(ग) वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार इस्पात कारखाने सहायक इकाइयों से उनकी कुल उत्पादन क्षमता की 50 प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

(b) if so, whether some more similar cases have also been brought to the notice of Government, if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

Glass Pieces Found in Life Saving Injection

3939. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Times of India' dated the 8th November, 1978 that a 5-ml vial of a life-saving injection manufactured by an Ahmedabad firm has been found by a Bombay doctor to contain glass pieces; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. A new item had appeared in the issue of the Delhi edition of the Times of India dated the 18th November, 1978.

(b) The manufacturer is responsible for the quality of his products. As licences are issued by the State Authorities, whenever such cases come to the notice of the Drug Controller

of India, the matter is brought to the notice of the State Drugs Control Organisation who arrange for inspection of the manufacturing processes and the controls being exercised to ensure that adequate precautions are taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

E.S.I.

3440. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has requested the Centre for inclusion of CITU and UTUC in the ESI Corporation Board; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Number of Indians in Gulf Countries

3441. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians working in Gulf countries;

(b) what is their country-wise distribution; and

(c) whether Indian workers are being edged out by nationals of other countries in the Gulf region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) and (b). As all the Indian citizens in foreign countries do not generally register themselves with our Missions, the precise number of Indian workers in the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia is not available. However, according

to the reports received from Indian Missions, the estimated number of Indian workers in the Gulf Countries and Saudi Arabia is between 2,75,000 and 3,00,000. Their country-wise distribution is given below:

Mission	Estimated number of Indian workers in the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia
Bahrain .	15,000
Doha .	25,000
Kuwait .	45,000 to 50,000
U.A.E.	75,000 to 80,000
Oman .	45,000 to 50,000
Saudi Arabia	70,000 to 80,000

(c) Government have not received any report that Indian workers are being edged out in the sense that Indians presently employed in these countries are being replaced by workers from other countries. However, the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia are also recruiting workers from countries other than Indian.

परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र

3442. श्री एच० एल० पी० सिन्हा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत के अधीन एक-एक परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे केन्द्र में एक पुरुष तथा एक महिला डाक्टर रखे जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) - ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

एशियाई साप्ता बाजार

3443. श्री यमुना प्रसाद सास्त्री : क्या बिदेश
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी एशियाई देश ने भारत
सरकार से यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि यूरोपीय साप्ता
बाजार की भांति एशियाई साप्ता बाजार की
स्थापना की जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस देश ने यह प्रस्ताव
किया है तथा इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया
है ?

बिदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र
कुण्डु) : (क) और (ख), फरवरी, 1978
में ईरान के महागरिमामय शाह की भारत-यात्रा
के दौरान इस क्षेत्र के देशों के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग
के संभव लाभों पर सामान्य रूप से विचार-विमर्श
हुआ था । लेकिन एशियाई साप्ता बाजार की
स्थापना के लिए कोई विस्तृत प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा
गया ।

सरकार यह तो जानती है कि इस क्षेत्र के देशों
के बीच सहयोग से लाभ होगा लेकिन उसका निश्चित
मत है कि ऐसा तभी होगा जब कि सम्बद्ध देशों के
बीच समझौता हो जाए ।

Problems of Barge Industry

3444. SHRI SACHINDRALAL
SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:

Will the Minister of PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has
gone into the problem of barge in-

dustry operating on the River
Hooghly;

(b) if so, the details of the mem-
bers of the committee and the details
of the report submitted by the com-
mittee;

(c) the details of the action taken
uptodate on the basis of the recom-
mendation;

(d) the number of the workers in
the barge industry at present and the
members of the trade union repre-
senting the workers; and

(e) the action taken uptodate on
the question of proper utilisation of
the manpower in the industry?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and
(b). Yes, Sir. A committee compris-
ing Shri V. R. Mehta, Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Shipping & Transport
(Chairman), three representatives of
the Calcutta Port Shramik Union, the
Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Port
Trust, a representative each of the
Ministry of Commerce, Government of
West Bengal, Calcutta River Transport
Association, Bengal River Transport
Association, Inland Water Transport
Association and Indian Jute Mills
Association, Calcutta and Shri P. N.
Razdan, Deputy Chief Labour Com-
missioner (Central), was constituted.
A copy of summary of the recom-
mendations and conclusions of the
Committee is laid on the Table of the
House. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-3068/78].

(c) The recommendations are under
examination.

(d) According to the report of the
Committee, 2,952 bargemen were em-
ployed in October, 1977 by the con-
stituent members of the three main
Associations of barge owners at
Calcutta, namely, Calcutta River
Transport Association, Bengal River
Transport Association and Inland
Water Transport Association. Three

unions, namely, Calcutta Port Shramik Union, West Bengal Dock and Port Mazdoor Union and National Union of Waterfront workers claim to represent the workers in the Barge Industry at Calcutta.

(e) This is also covered by the recommendations of the Committee which are under examination.

Production of Malaria Vaccine by Indian Doctors in Hawaii

3445. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an Indian Doctor working in Hawaii U.S.A. had produced a malaria vaccine if so, the nature and details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): Government have seen reports to the effect that Dr. Wasim A. Siddiqui an Indian doctor working in the Department of Tropical Medicine of the John A. Burns School of Medicine Hawaii has developed an anti-Malaria Vaccine which has been claimed to have successfully immunised monkey's against malaria and was ready for tests involving human volunteers. The WHO Programme Officers are however of the opinion that it would take much more time before it could be hoped to get such a vaccine.

Assistance to persons undergone Vasectomy

3447. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is being given to those who are having vasectomy; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Financial assistance is provided to the acceptors of vasectomy operations in the shape of compensation amount at the rate of Rs. 100 per case to meet the expenses towards 'to and fro' visit and a brief stay in the clinic/hospital. Out of the amount of Rs. 100 Rs. 70 is paid to the acceptor and the rest is provided for meeting the cost of drugs, dressings, transport, diet and other miscellaneous expenses.

Collection of Documents Relating to Netaji

3448. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minister of External Affairs promised in the Lok Sabha that every effort will be made for collection of documents and other materials connected with the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in countries like Japan, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand and other South East Asian countries and in Germany, Italy and other European countries where Netaji had his activities;

(b) if so, the facts about the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) documents and other material so far collected about Netaji's activities in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the Hon'ble Member is aware, letters were addressed by this Ministry to Indian Missions in select countries for collection of information, documents and other material on the activities of Netaji Subhas Chander Bose in those countries. Some

replies have been received. Government will consider further follow-up measures once full information becomes available.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए प्रारक्षित खनिज

3449. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के राक फास्फेट से सम्पन्न क्षेत्रों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए प्रारक्षित कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या निक्षेपों की खुदाई की सरकार की कोई योजना है और क्या इस बारे में कोई भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस कार्य को गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों को सौंपना चाहती है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुष्ठा) (क) से (ग). भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर, छतरपुर और सागर जिलों में राक फास्फेट के लिए 1973 से खोज कार्य कर रहा है और ये कार्य जारी है। अब तक किए गए कार्य के फलस्वरूप राक फास्फेट के इन्दौर जिले में लगभग 45 लाख टन और छतरपुर सागर जिलों में 14.20 लाख टन भण्डार होने का संकेत मिला है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन्दौर जिले के राक फास्फेट निक्षेपों को सरकारी क्षेत्र में विदोहन के लिए प्रारक्षित कर दिया है। राज्य सरकार इन्दौर और सागर जिलों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में इन निक्षेपों का पहले से ही नियोजन कर रही है। राज्य सरकार इन खनिज निक्षेपों पर प्राथमिक एक फास्फेटिक उर्वरक कारखाना लगाने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रही है।

Facilities of Doctors in Villages

3450. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide facilities for doctors in villages;

(b) if so, what are the facilities which would be provided to them; and

(c) if the answer of (a) is in negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Government attach considerable importance to providing facilities for doctors in the villages. This subject was discussed in the joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Central Council of Family Welfare held in October last. Keeping in view the importance of the subject the Councils adopted a resolution to the effect that the State Governments should evolve suitable and imaginative methods to attract doctors and other medical personnel to rural areas. The State Governments who are represented on the councils will take suitable measures for implementing the above resolution.

(b) Some State Governments have already initiated measures in this regard, while others are yet to initiate. Some of these steps have been indicated State-wise in the statement attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the incentives being given by the various State Governments to attract doctors to rural areas.

1. *Andhra Pradesh*: Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners are offered Rs. 500 p.m. remuneration and Rs. 100 worth medicines per month.

2. *Gujarat*: Gujarat Government have prepared a scheme to construct residence-cum-clinics for who want to settle in rural areas. These will also be equipped and given to candidates desiring to settle in villages on a moratorium and hire purchase basis.

3. *Kerala*: Kerala Government are giving gurantee for institutional finance to young doctors to start their clinics and establish in rural areas. The State Government is also en-

couraging young doctors to start clinics on co-operative basis by taking shares in such societies.

4. **Madhya Pradesh:** The Government of Madhya Pradesh has sanctioned a scheme of financial assistance to M.B.B.S. and B.P.S. and Ayurvedic graduates (B.A.M.S., B.I.M.S., A.V.M.S.) to establish their own clinics in rural areas. Their scheme provided Rs. 250 p.m. as stipend for M.B.B.S. and BDS for starting their own clinics and Rs. 200 p.m. for Ayurvedic graduates for non-tribal areas. The rate of stipend for the above graduates for tribal areas is Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 p.m. respectively. This stipend is given for 18 months.

5. **Rajasthan:** A sum of Rs. 7500 as loan is given to unemployed Medical graduates by Nationalised Bank through the Rajasthan Medical Graduates Self Employment Promotion Society. A stipend of Rs. 250 in the first year and Rs. 200 in the second year is also given by the society to these graduates. A further stipend of Rs. 200 is also given in the third year if the population of the village is less than 2,000.

6. **Tamil Nadu:** The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. provides cash loan to Rural Medical Practitioners.

Primary Health Centres in rural areas

3451. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the amount allocated by the Central Government for setting up Primary Health Centres in the rural areas of Orissa is not being utilised for providing medical facilities but is being utilised under the head 'establishment expenditure';

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what is the number of Primary Health Centres set up in that State for which allocation has been made by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have already set up one Primary Health Centre for every block. As on 31-3-78 they have set up 314 Primary Health Centres. Provision for construction of incomplete buildings of the Primary Health Centres, staff quarters etc. is made under the Minimum Needs Programme which is under the State sector.

(c) The number of Primary Health Centres set up in Orissa as on 31-3-78 is 314, as mentioned above.

Peripherd Hospitals

3452. **SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any urgent scheme for the construction of peripherd hospitals to meet the pressing needs of patients in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has proposed provision in the 1978-83 Plan for the opening of seven 100-bedded hospitals in the rural areas and the re-settlement colonies of Delhi.

Amendment to Mines Rules

3453. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the mines rules to provide facilities for the medical examination of persons seeking employment in mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Amendments to the Mines Rules, 1955, to provide for the initial and periodical medical examination of mine workers have been notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 18th November, 1978, copies of which have been laid on the Table of House on the 30th November, 1978.

(b) The rules provide for the medical examination of persons seeking employment in mines. The rules also provide for the medical examination of workers already in employment, within a period of five years from the date notified by the Government. Thereafter periodical medical examination would be conducted at an interval of every five years. Expenditure on medical examination of workers is to be borne by the employer.

गर्भ निरोध के लिए स्वदेशी औषधि

3454. श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गर्भ निरोध के लिए स्वदेशी औषधि तैयार करने के बारे में कोई अनुसंधान कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम क्या निकला ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली; केन्द्रीय औषध अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ; भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली और स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चण्डीगढ़ द्वारा संतति-नियंत्रण के लिए देशी औषधियों के विकास के लिए अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है ।

भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् उन पौधों की जांच करने में लगी हुई है जिनमें गर्भ-रोधक क्षमता की संभावना है जिससे एक मान्य गर्भ निरोधक की खोज की जा सके । परिषद् के अधीन कार्य कर रहे विभिन्न केन्द्रों में क्लिनिकल और रासायनिक-फार्माकोलोजिकल दोनों स्तरों पर मूल्यांकन करने के लिए उन बहुत सारे योगों और एकल औषधियों का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है जिनमें गर्भ-रोधक क्षमता के होने का दावा किया गया है । निम्नलिखित औषधियों/योगों का क्लिनिकल स्तर पर अध्ययन किया गया है अथवा किया जा रहा है :

1. विडंगादियोग (विडंग, जपाकुसुम और हिंगू)
2. तातिस आदि योग (तातिस और गैरिका)
3. आयुष ए-सी-1 (विडंग और जपाकुसुम):
4. के-कैपसूल (विडंग)

के-कैपसूलों का अध्ययन इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि इसके लाभदायक परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं । परिषद् ने आयुष एच ए-सी-2 (अशोक, लाख और कम्क) तथा विडंग को लिया है तथा परीक्षण के लिए एक अन्य योग निकाला है, जिस का नाम आयुष ए-सी-4 अथवा अशोकादियोग है । यह परीक्षण पटियाला, जयपुर, भुवनेश्वर, कलकत्ता, त्रिवेन्द्रम, बम्बई और लखनऊ स्थित परिषद् की यूनिटों के अन्तर्गत हाल ही में आरम्भ किया गया है । परिषद् द्वारा कुछ औषधियों की रासायनिक फार्माकोलोजिकल जांच की गई है । केन्द्रीय औषध अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ उन पौधों और उन देशी दवाओं का अध्ययन कर रहा है जिनमें जनन रोधी तत्वों के होने का दावा किया गया है । इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य प्रभावकारी औषधियों को खोजना है । पचपन पौधों के तत्वों और छः आयुर्वेदिक योगों की जांच चूहों पर की गई, किन्तु इन में से कोई भी प्रभावकारी नहीं पाया गया । यह संस्थान पौधों के तत्वों से शुक्राणु-नाशक तत्वों की खोज करने के लिए अनुसंधान-कार्य कर रहा है । 150

पाठ्य-उत्पादों की जांच की गई किन्तु कोई संतोषजनक परिणाम नहीं निकला। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् ने कुछ देशी लोगों का मूल्यांकन किया जिनमें 'गर्भ-रिपु', 'कर्कोटी', 'बोम्बोवी', 'विरोधक बटो', 'विश्वजित', आदि शामिल हैं। परीक्षण करने पर इन में से कोई भी इतना प्रभावकारी सिद्ध नहीं हुआ, जितना कि दावा किया गया था।

हाल ही में हुई बायो-मेडिकल अनुसंधान की समन्वय समिति की बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि एक उप-समिति गठित की जाए जिसमें निदेशक, केन्द्रीय औषध अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ (संयोजक), महानिदेशक, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली; निदेशक, अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, दई दिल्ली; निदेशक, स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चण्डीगढ़; निदेशक, आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, याराणसी और निदेशक, भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली को सदस्यों के रूप में सम्मिलित किया जाए। इस समिति का उद्देश्य उन प्राचीन औषधियों की प्रभावकारिता की जांच करना है, जिन्हें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गर्भ-निरोधक के रूप में प्रयोग में लाया जाता है।

Telegrams in Urdu Language

3455. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the tremendous difficulties faced by the representatives of Urdu newspapers in sending news to their head offices through telegrams in Urdu language; and

(b) will he explore the possibility of providing Facilities of receiving telegrams in Urdu language at the Head Post Offices in the District and delivering these telegrams to the Urdu newspaper editors in the Urdu language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. No specific difficulty has been brought to the notice of the Department.

(b) Telegrams in Urdu, if written in Roman character, are accepted at all Telegraph Offices. In offices where

Oevanagari Service is available, such telegrams written in Devanagari character are also accepted. Possibility of providing facility of receiving telegrams in Urdu language will be explored.

Foreign Publicity

3456. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the anti-Indian propaganda in the press and other media abroad on different national issues like communal disturbances, prohibition policy and internal situation;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and steps taken to counter such propaganda abroad and place the matters in their true perspectives; and

(c) whether steps are also being taken to streamline the foreign publicity media of Government and if so details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). There has been some criticism in the press and other media abroad of such happenings as communal disturbances, the treatment of Harijans and occasionally about the law and order situation in some parts of the country.

It may be mentioned that foreign media have been regularly covering such developments as restoration of democracy, fundamental human rights, press freedoms and the freedom of the judiciary in India, together with the considerable progress made by the country towards the goal of economic self-reliance. A number of important and prestigious foreign newspapers and journals have in the past few months brought out special supplements highlighting the economic achievements of the country.

Government keeps itself constantly aware of the news and comments about different national issues appear-

ing in the press and other media abroad. Whenever any baseless reports or comments on these issues appearing in foreign media come to the notice of Indian missions abroad, necessary steps are taken to put the facts in their proper perspective either by writing to the persons concerned or through personal meetings with them.

(c) A Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Chanchal Sarkar was appointed last year by the Minister of External Affairs to review the working of India's entire external publicity set-up. The Committee has just submitted its report which is being examined by Government.

Doctors population ratio in the country

3457. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of doctors to population ratio in the country;

(b) how does it compare with doctor to population ratio in other countries of South-East Asia;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to improve the present position; and

(d) whether Government realise that the State of Orissa is short of doctors as compared to the population there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The estimated doctor-population ratio as on 1-1-1978 in the country was 1:3135 which is however not equidistributed.

(b) Information on doctor-population ratio in other countries of South-East Asia is given in the attached statement.

(c) Doctor-population ratio is not a good yard-stick to measure health development or needs.

(d) The doctor population ratio in Orissa is 1:3678 as against the national doctor-population ratio of 1:3135. The question of deployment of more doctors to serve the population of the State is a matter which mainly concerns the State Government.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Country	Population per Doctor	Year
1	Afghanistan	26,100	1973
2	Bangladesh	9,350	1973
3	Burma	6,910	1973
4	Indonesia	18,160	1974
5	Japan	870	1973
6	Malaysia W	7,270	1974
7	Nepal	36,450	1974
8	Pakistan	3,970	1974
9	Singapore	1,400	1974
10	Sri Lanka	4,010	1972
11	Thailand	8,530	1973

केन्द्रीय प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा संस्थान

3458. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को मान्यता देने के उद्देश्य से एक केन्द्रीय प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा संस्थान स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा का राष्ट्रीय संस्थान बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार ध्यान दिए हुए है।

Small P.Cos

3459. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) does Government not feel normally the small P.C.Os. should be connected with manned by and linked to some exchange in the same District and not another District because normally the calls are made from Mofussial places to the bigger places and Headquarter of the District.

(b) if not, why;

(c) has Government received a representation that P.C.O. Oogly (Seoni distt.) be connected with manned by and linked to either Keolari or Seoni (M.P.) as it is for the present linked to Balaghat i.e. another District; and

(d) when shall that demand be fulfilled; if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The Government has already examined the point while making the policy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में राक फास्फेट के निक्षेप

3460. श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी :

श्री मुखेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में राक फास्फेट के निक्षेप प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या वहां भारतीय मू-सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा एक विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण कराना का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त सर्वेक्षण संभवतः कब तक कराया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में आर्थिक महत्व के राक-फास्फेट भंडारों का पता चला है।

(ख) और (ग). अब में भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पहले से ही गहन खोज कार्य किया जा रहा है। अब तक की खोजों से लगभग 40 लाख टन फास्फोराइट होने का पता चला है जिसमें 25 प्रतिशत या अधिक फास्फोरस पेन्ट फास्फाइट है। आगामी कार्य जारी है।

Strike by Workers of Kalta Mines in Orissa

3461. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike by the workers of Kalta mines in Orissa in the month of September, 1978;

(b) the issue involved in the Strike;

(c) what steps Government took to redress the grievances of the workers; and

(d) whether Government is aware that the management have served termination notice to number of workers there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. Departmental piece rated workers, contractors' workers and Gorakhpuri Labour working in Kalta Iron Ore Mines of Rourkela Steel Plant suddenly struck work on the 4th September, 1978 without giving any notice. The strike continued till the 2nd October, 1978.

(b) to (d). It appears that the strike was resorted to as a protest against the repatriation of Gorakhpuri labour from Kalta mines after the expiry of their agreement. As per the present agreement which was entered into in 1974 with the Central Labour Depot, Gorakhpur, the Gorakhpuri labour to be supplied for Kalta mines is to be engaged for a period of 12 months only, with the option to continue them for another period of 12 months. On the expiry of either the first or the second terms of 12 months, they are to be repatriated. The management of Rourkela Steel Plant had undertaken repatriation from April, 1978 onwards in accordance with the terms of the above agreement only. To mitigate labour's hardship, the repatriation is being done in a phased manner on completion of their term as per the agreement.

अन्नक खानें

3462. श्री गोविन्दा मुन्डा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा में क्यौंजर जिले के गयालगंडा में अन्नक की बहुत सी खानें हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार किसी परामर्श समिति के माध्यम से इन खानों का सर्वेक्षण तत्काल करवाने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह सर्वेक्षण कब तक कराया जायेगा ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुन्डा) : (क) जी नहीं । (ख) और (ग) - सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Chairmen of Public Undertakings

3463. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under his Ministry with the dates of their appointment and qualifications and their previous assignments during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): There are three Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Communications, namely, Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras and Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi. The required information in respect of the Chairman of these undertakings is indicated in the statement annexed.

Statement

PARTICULARS IN RESPECT OF CHAIRMAN OF

Indian Telephone
Industries Ltd.,
BangaloreHindustan Teleprinters
Ltd., MadrasTelecommunications
Consultants India Ltd.
New Delhi

1. Name	Shri C.S.S. Rao	Dr. B. C. Seetharam	Shri M. P. Shukla
2. Date of appointment.	8-6-1978	12-4-1978	1-8-1978
3. Qualifications	B.E. (Mechanical)	(i) B.Sc. (Hons) in Physics (ii) Diploma of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. (iii) Obtained Doctorate Degree of 'Ingenuer Docteur' at the Institute Fourier' Grenoble, France.	B.E. (Electrical) and M.I.E.T.E.
4. Previous assignments during the last three years.	Served ITI as General Manager for a number of years till April, 1976. General Manager, Telecommunications, Kerala Circle from August, 1976 , to December, 1976 Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam from December, 1976 to May, 1978.	Served in Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, in various capacities between 1956-78. He was holding the post of Dy. General Manager of Low Power Equipment Division in BEL, Bangalore before joining HTI. as CMD.	Served ITI in various capacities for a number of years. He was holding the post of General Manager, Rae Bareilly unit of ITI before joining TCIL as CMD.

Loss to National Mineral Development Corporation

3464. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation is still running at a huge loss;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry to stop recurrence of such loss; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to continued loss in Government Undertakings as mentioned above the Ministry is thinking of modernisation of machineries and changing the administrative set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The losses sustained by N.D.M.C. in recent years have been mainly due to external factors such as low F.O.R. sales realisation (on residual basis, after meeting charges on account of port handling and transportation) on exports of iron ore, lesser off-take of iron ore by the Japanese Steel Mills due to global recession in steel production and lower per carat realisation in the sale of diamonds. The steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the financial working of N.M.D.C. are as under:

(i) For fixation of remunerative F.O.R. mine price, proposals have been formulated and are under consideration;

(ii) Exploration of new markets for the sale of lump and fine ore produced by NMDC;

(iii) Setting up of pellet plants for utilisation of iron ore fines;

(iv) Development of a new mine at Bailadila 11-C; and

(v) Investigation of the possibility of increasing diamond production.

(c) Modernisation of plant and equipment is a continuous process; no action is considered necessary to change the administrative set-up at this stage.

Visit by Independent Commission on International Development Issues

3465. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues recently visited India and met leading economists to assess development requirements; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. A Round Table of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues met in New Delhi in November, 1978. In addition to members of the Commission, the Commission had invited three eminent Indian economists, Dr. K. N. Raj, Shri K. B. Lal and Dr. I. G. Patel to participate in their deliberations.

(b) The Round Table discussed the question of economic cooperation among developing countries. Government are not aware of the outcome of the deliberations of the meeting of the Round Table. It may be recalled that the Commission is an independent body to which Government is not a party.

Break in service of Casual Labourers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3466. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is resorting to imposition of service breaks on the casual labourers of the A & N Islands who have put on 4-5 years service and then re-employing them as fresh entrants in order to deny them absorption into regular cadre; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to undo the injustice done to the casual labourers there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Andamans & Nicobar Administration no such case has come to the notice of the Administration. However 19 daily rated workmen attached to various farms of the Central Agriculture Research Institute in South Andaman with 2 to 5 years service have been served with notice for re-

trenchment due to reported lack of funds. The Labour Department of the Administration is looking into the matter.

Export of Iron and Steel and Foreign Exchange Earnings

3468. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quantity of iron and steel exported during 1977-78 and foreign exchange earned thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): During 1977-78, 17,99,702 metric tonnes of iron and steel materials valued at Rs. 231.02 crores were exported by the then SAIL International Ltd. directly and as canalising agency appointed by the Government.

टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्माण

3469. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में टेलीफोन उपकरणों की कमी की पूर्ति के लिये टेलीफोन उपकरणों तथा अन्य वस्तुओं के निर्माण में तेजी लाने का है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात कम्यू-निकेशन एण्ड इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड, बड़ौदा ने टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि अस्वार सुखरेड्डी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

National Health Programme for Eradication of different Diseases

3470. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) whether a National Health Programme for Eradication of different diseases has been launched all over the country;

(b) if so, furnish the salient features of the programme launched, outlay provided for the current year and proposed for 1979-80 with state-wise breakup and the actual utilisation of funds alongwith the physical achievements reported under the programme;

(c) whether foreign assistance has been availed of proposed under the programme and details thereof; and

(d) performance of the programme both physical and financial in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No single National Health Programme Eradication of Different Diseases has been launched in the country. However, a National Programme for the Eradication of Small Pox and another for the Eradication of Malaria had been launched earlier. Smallpox has now been eradicated from the country.

(b) (i) A modified plan of operations for the National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented by the Government of India with effect from 1-4-77 with the ultimate objective of eradicating the disease but effectively controlling it for the present. A statement indicating the salient features of the modified plan of operations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3069/78].

(ii) A statement indicating the current year's outlay with Statewise break up laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3069/78].

(iii) Tentative outlay proposed for 1979-80 for the National Malaria Eradication Programme is Rs. 75 crores.

(iv) On the basis of reports received upto 18-11-78 there were 29,92,547 malaria cases during the current year as against 33,79,298 cases during the corresponding period of 1977, thus showing a decline by 11.4 per cent.

(c) Foreign Assistance from W.H.O., U.N.I.C.E.F., S.I.D.A., and U.S. Aid has been offered for this programme.

(d) In Maharashtra the incidence has declined by 50.46 per cent during 1978 (as reported upto 18-11-78) as compared to the incidence for the corresponding period of 1977.

Provident Fund Defaultings

3471. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) please furnish the names of top 10 provident fund defaulting units in the country as on 31-3-78 and the amount involved and the top 5 defaulting units and the amount involved in Maharashtra State;

(b) what action is being taken against these units so far and the results thereof;

(c) whether defaulting of provident fund by the industrial units has assumed serious proportion and state-wise details of the amount involved as on 31-3-78; and

(d) action taken and the result thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) The information is given in the Statement at Annexure-I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3070/78].

(b) The information is given in the Statement at Annexure-II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3070/78].

(c) The Region-wise position of the amount in default is given in Annexure-III. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3070/78]. The position of arrears needs to and continues to be watched.

(d) The information is given in Annexure-IV. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3070/78].

Temporary Employees in Labour Ministry

3472. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of employees—technical and non-technical in Class-III, Class-II and Class-I services in the Labour Ministry and its subordinate offices continue to work on temporary basis and have not been confirmed even after putting 5—10 years service;

(b) if so, furnish organisation-wise and class-wise break up of the total employees as on 31st March, 1978 and the number of persons who have been confirmed/made permanent and their percentage to total employees;

(c) the number of employees category-wise/organisation-wise who have put in more than 5 years of service but not confirmed as yet and the steps taken during the last 18 months for confirmation of the employees and the results thereof; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken for confirmation of all eligible employees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The requisite information in respect of Ministry of Labour (Secretariat) is given in the enclosed statement. This includes the information

in respect of officers belonging to Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service and Central Secretariat Clerical Service in

the Attached Offices. Complete information in respect of the various offices is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of Sabha when collected.

Statement

*Statement giving the required information in respect of Ministry of Labour (Secretariat) and its participating offices**

Organisation	Class Grade	Organisation-wise and Class-wise break-up of the total employees as on 31-3-78 and the number of persons who have been confirmed/made permanent and their percentage to total employees			Number of employees category-wise/organisation-wise who have put in more than 5 years of service but not confirmed as yet and the steps taken during the last 18 months for confirmation of the employees	Steps proposed to be taken for confirmation of all eligible employees	
		Total No. of employees	No. of employees made permanent	Percentage of total employees			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Ministry of Labour (Sectt.) and its four participating offices.*	A	33	33	100%	Nil	Does not arise.	Does not arise.
	B	248	223	90%	12	Confirmation against available four posts is under process.	Action is under process against the available posts.
	C	315	203	64.4%	47	Confirmation against 20 available posts is under process.	Action for confirmation has been initiated.
II. Director, Labour and Employment Adviser, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors.	A	25	20	80%	5	{ Steps are being taken to confirm 3 persons included against Group A as Investigator Grade I. The remaining 2 will be considered for confir-	

*Information in respect of Officers belonging to CSS, CSSS and CSCS only in attached Offices.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Investigators (Gr. I) . B		10	6	60%		4	} information when they become eligible. At present there is no available permanent post to consider the persons included in Group 'B' and Group 'C'. They will be considered for confirmation in due course as and when more permanent posts become available.	
Investigators (Gr. II) . C		22	20	90%		2		
III. Labour Officers . A		203	114	54.8%		38	During the last 18 months DPC had met twice for confirmation of selection Grade Labour Officers. DPC had also met for selection of Officers for confirmation in the ordinary grade. Formal orders for confirmation will be issued after necessary administrative formalities are completed.	

ईस्ट एग्जि पेपर इंडस्ट्री द्वारा भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा करना

3473. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री दिनांक 9 अगस्त, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3510 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में ईस्ट एग्जि पेपर इंडस्ट्री लि०, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता, बाराबेरिया द्वारा भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि जमा की गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस फर्म ने गत तीन वर्षों में श्रम कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन किया है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं तथा बिना कोई कारण बताये श्रेणी-वार, तीन और दो के कितने कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई तथा स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और ठेके पर तथा दैनिक मजूरी पर कितने कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बड़ी संख्या में श्रमिकों को नियमित रूप से मजूरी नहीं दी जा रही है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ध्यान देगी ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य संचालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित प्रतिष्ठान के नाम में स्पष्टतः कुछ अन्तर है स्थिति की जांच कराई जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और केंद्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ?

प्रीति पेपर बोर्ड लिमिटेड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा भविष्य निधि जमा करना

3474. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री 9 अगस्त, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3510 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रीति पेपर बोर्ड लिमिटेड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 11-बड़ा शिव तल्ला, मेन रोड, कलकत्ता, शारी-पल्ली द्वारा गत 2 वर्षों के दौरान भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी धन राशि जमा करवाई गई ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मिलें गत तीन वर्षों से श्रमिक कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रही हैं और यदि हां तो सरकार को इस प्रकार की कितनी शिकायतें

प्राप्त हुई हैं और श्रेणी 2, श्रेणी 3 और 4 के कितने कर्मचारियों की बिना कारण बताये नौकरी से छंटनी की गई ; और

(ग) उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों और दैनिक मजदूरों पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या काफी संख्या में मजदूरों को नियमों के अनुसार वेतन नहीं मिल रहे हैं और क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

अन्य तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) प्रीति पेपर बोर्ड मिलस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जमा कराई गई धन-राशि संलग्न विवरण में दिखाई गई है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि कारखाने को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की परिधि में लाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है और यह कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान नियोजक ने अंशदान की कोई भी धनराशि जमा नहीं कराई है।

(ख) और (ग) : यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

विवरण

प्रवधि	जमा कराया गया भविष्य निधि अंशदान
11/76	रु० 2,116.00
12/76	रु० 731.00
1/77	रु० 1,491.15
2/77	रु० 5,023.60
3/77	रु० 2,840.00
4/77 से 10/78	भुगतान नहीं किया गया।
	रु० 12,201.75

1/78 तक भविष्य निधि बकाया धन-राशि के सम्बन्ध में राजस्व वसूली कार्रवाईयां प्रारंभ की गई हैं। 1/78 तक के बीपी मामलों के बारे में अभियोजन मामलों भी चलाए गए हैं। 2/78 से 10/78 तक की प्रवधि के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 7क के अन्तर्गत देय राशियों का निर्धारण किया जा रहा है।

Facilities to Lady Employees in R.M.S. Pune

3475. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of lady employees in Pune (Maharashtra) R.M.S.;

(b) whether it is a fact the basic requirements for lady recruits such as (i) separate sanitary blocks (ii) separate ladies room and (iii) provision of local office duties are not made available to Pune lady employees in R.M.S.; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Nine.

(b) Separate sanitary block for ladies is available. Facility of local office duties also is available.

(c) Separate ladies room and other facilities will be provided shortly after the congestion in the R.M.S. office is removed by opening an office elsewhere.

Opening of Telegraph Branch in Satava P.O.

3476. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 16-8-78 from Janata Party of Satava (Maharashtra) in regard to opening of Telegraph Branch in Satava city Post Office; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). A

representation has been received from Dr. Hari Bhao Kulkarni of Janata Paksh (Party) on 26th August, 1978 to open Telegraph Branch at Satara City P.O. This has since been opened on 1-9-78 and the party has been informed on 25-9-78.

Transfer of Telephone Exchange Machinery from Kalyan to Sangli

3477. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kalyan (District Thana, Maharashtra) Automatic Telephone Exchange Machinery has been transferred to Sangli in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, when and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1975-76, 3000 lines MAX-I equipment had been allotted for replacement of manual exchange and to meet the growth of demands at Kalyan.

Subsequently a review indicated that adequate equipment was not available to meet all the demands in Kalyan and other stations. It was decided to commission 2100 lines at Kalyan sufficient to meet the demands

upto the date of commissioning and to divert the remaining equipment to places like Sangli, Jalgaon, Ahmedabad and Nasik where large demands were pending and equipment was needed urgently. 2100 lines were commissioned at Kalyan in March, 1978 when the total demand there was 2003. To meet further demands at Kalyan expansion by 600 lines has been planned in 1979-80.

Rise in Labour Disputes

3478. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there is a sharp rise in labour disputes after 1976; and

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in the post 1976 period;

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b) A statement giving the available provisional figures regarding number of disputes for the years 1976; 1977 and 1978 (January to August) as also the percentage increase in the number of disputes in 1977 over 1976, is attached. The percentage increase for 1978 has not been worked out as the information is available only for eight months.

Statement

Statement giving the number of industrial disputes during 1976, 1977 and 1978, (January to August) as well as the percentage increase over 1976

Year	No. of disputes	Percentage increase over 1976
1976	1,459	..
1977(P)	3,117	+113.6
1978 (P) (Jan. to Aug.)	1,676	

(P)=Provisional and based on the returns received in Labour Bureau till 15th November, 1978 for 1978 and till 2nd November, 1978 for 1977

Distribution of Telegrams after 12.00 at Night

3479. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: With the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the telegrams which are received in the night after 12.00 clock in the Central Telegraph Office all are not distributed the same night;

(b) if so, the reasons in detail; and

(c) will the Government arrange the distribution of telegrams round the clock.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

In Central Telegraph Offices telegrams other than those listed below are not delivered during the period 22.00 to 06.00 hours.

(i) Express Telegrams received with "NIGHT" delivery instructions.

(ii) Private personal telegrams relating to arrivals and departures at railway stations or airports or those containing intimation of sickness and accidents including calls for attendance of relations.

(iii) Telegrams of class higher than Express.

(iv) Press Telegrams.

(b) Messengers for delivery of telegrams are sanctioned based on number of telegrams. Deployment of staff during slack traffic period in the night for delivering ordinary telegrams depletes the strength of officials for delivery during the peak period in the day.

(c) No change in the pattern of delivery of ordinary telegrams is envisaged at present.

भरतपुर में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

3480 श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भरतपुर डिक्विन (राजस्थान) के लिए मंजर किये गए नए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की संख्या कितनी है, जिन पर काम धारम्भ नहीं हुआ है और प्रत्येक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र के बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों पर काम कब तक धारम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है यदि नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे यथामय मभापटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

भरतपुर में एस० ए० एक्स० एक्सचेंज की सी० बी० एन० एन० एक्सचेंज में बदलना

3481. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वचालित एस० ए० एक्स० एक्सचेंज ग्राफ करोली (भरतपुर, राजस्थान) के अधीन कुल कितने टेलीफोन काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त एक्सचेंज की सी० बी० एन० एन० एक्सचेंज में बदलने की योजना काफी अग्र से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस एक्सचेंज की सी० बी० एन० एन० एक्सचेंज में कब तक बदला जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय)। (क) 51 ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) 100 लाइनों की क्षमता वाला वर्तमान एक्सचेंज वहां की मौजूदा मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है ।

Lock Outs

3482. SHRI JANARDHANA PO-
OJARY:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state the number of lockout

and mandays lost from January to
November 1978, statewide?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): A statement
giving the available provisional, state-
wise number of lock-outs and mandays
lost due to these, during the period
January to August, 1978, is attached.

Statement

*Statement showing the statewide number of lock-outs and mandays lost due to these, for the period
January to August, 1978 (P)*

State/Union Territory	Number of lock- outs	Number of mandays lost
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3	84,696
Bihar	16	311,062
Gujarat	7	54,441
Haryana	1	160
Karnataka	5	43,826
Kerala	1	240
Madhya Pradesh	3	36,330
Maharashtra	16	709,632
Punjab	3	N.A
Rajasthan	6	21,449
Tamil Nadu	37	257,111
Uttar Pradesh	15	1,188,247
West Bengal	124	4,542,177
Delhi	5	21,414
TOTAL	242	7,270,785

(P)=Provisional and based on the returns/information received in the Labour Bureau upto
15th November, 1978. Complete information has not been received from the
remaining States.

N, A. Not available,

Claims of Trade Unions

3483. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any machinery at the Central or State levels to verify the correctness of the claims made by the various trade unions, associations and bodies about the membership enrolled by them for the purpose of seeking recognition;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) how far it has proved effective in checking any wrong claims made and what action is taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). In some States there are Labour Laws which provide for procedures to declare Trade Unions with certain prescribed membership as approved Unions. Procedures are not, however, uniform

There is no Central Law for statutory recognition of Trade Unions but general verification of claimed membership of central trade union organisations is done from time to time through the agency of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. The verification so done is for the purpose of giving representation to labour on international and national tripartite bodies and conferences.

(c) The verification is undertaken on the basis of paid membership of unions with reference to membership registers, subscription counterfoils etc., supported by sample spot verification. In cases of wrong claims, the claimed membership of the union concerned is reduced to the extent to which the claim is found to be wrong in accordance with the verification procedure.

Labour Unrest

3484. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a marked rise in labour unrest throughout the country during the current year as compared to last 3 years or so;

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into the reasons for this rising trend and its impact on the overall industrial production in the country;

(c) if so, the broad conclusions reached at in the matter;

(d) whether any estimate has been made about the extent in the fall in the production of some of the key-industries;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) what measures Government propose to take to check this rising trend in labour unrest?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). A statement giving the available information regarding the number of man-days lost and value of production lost (except in key-industries which are not available) due to strikes and lockouts during the last four years is attached. Since there was no marked increase in labour unrest during 1978 the question of going into the reasons for the increasing trend did not arise.

(f) A comprehensive industrial Relations Bill has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha, which when enacted, will go a long way in improving the industrial relations situation in the country.

Statement

Statement showing the number of mandays lost and value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts for the years 1975 to 1978

Year	Number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts (in millions).	Value of Production lost (in crore rupees)
1975	21.90	177.86
1976	12.75	92.31
1977 (P)	25.32	284.48
1978 (January to August) (P)	13.97	N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

(P) = The figures for 1977 and 1978 are provisional and based on returns received in Labour Bureau till 2-11-78 for 1977 and till 15-11-78 for 1978.

श्रीधर की आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति

3485. श्री युवराज :

श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीधर की आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति भारत की अनेक विदेशों में अधिक लोकप्रिय हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या श्रीधर की आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति को अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए विशेष प्रयास किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोह प्रसाद यादव) : (क) आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति भारत में काफी लोकप्रिय है। बतलाया जाता है कि हाल ही के वर्षों में विदेशों में भी यह पद्धति लोकप्रिय होती जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) : विभिन्न भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और होम्योपैथी का तेजी से विकास करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार वचनबद्ध है और इसी सन्दर्भ में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में धनराशि का आवंटन किया जा रहा है।

जनता द्वारा पुलिस टेलीफोन का उपयोग किया जाना

3486. श्री युवराज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सभी पुलिस थानों में लगे टेलीफोन का जनता उपयोग कर सकेगी ;

(ख) क्या जनता की सुविधा के लिए पुलिस थानों में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के टेलीफोन नम्बर लिखकर लगाये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) पुलिस थानों में लगे टेलीफोन पुलिस विभाग के होते हैं और वे पुलिस थानों के उपयोग के लिए होते हैं न कि आम जनता के उपयोग के लिए। आम जनता के उपयोग के लिए सुविधाजनक स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) : उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पुलिस थानों में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के नामों के टेलीफोन नम्बरों को, प्रदर्शित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि, सभी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों में वहां दी गई टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी में इनके नम्बर उपलब्ध रहते हैं।

P.C.Os. in villages

3487. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government to open the P.C.Os. in villages;

(b) the number of applications pending for opening P.C.Os. in villages in

the District of Bharoch in Gujarat State for providing new connections, Taluka-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) P.C.Os. are opened if found financially-viable that is the

anticipated revenue covers the annual recurring cost. However, in certain categories of rural backward hilly and tribal areas P.C.Os. are opened on a loss basis also. The policy of Government in this regard is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

POLICY FOR PROVISION OF PCOs ON LOSS

Categories of Stations

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
- (5) Block Headquarters
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas)

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places.

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices.

- (a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
- (9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (10) All other stations.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

NOTE— 1. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of villages or towns except in tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a Central village can be considered.

Staff standard prescribed for CGHS Dispensaries

3488. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum staff standard prescribed for the CGHS dispensaries in States and Delhi in various cadres;

(b) whether all the above CGHS dispensaries have adequate staff in accordance with the prescribed posts; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to make available incumbents against the sanctioned posts and the details of vacant posts in the States and UT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement showing the staffing norms for CGHS allopathic dispensaries as recommended recently by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of determining the number of posts actually required on the basis of the staffing norms mentioned in reply to part (a) of the question is under consideration. Action for creation and filling up of the additional posts will be taken thereafter.

Statement

Staffing Norms for CGHS Allopathic Dispensaries, Delhi

1. Medical Officer.

Dispensary with beneficiaries.

(a) upto 6,000	.	.	.	.	.	2 MOs.
(b) From 7,000 to 9,000	.	.	.	.	.	3 "
(c) From 10,000 to 12,000	.	.	.	.	.	4 "
(d) From 13,000 to 15,000	.	.	.	.	.	5 "
(e) From 16,000 to 18,000	.	.	.	.	.	6 "
(f) From 19,000 to 21,000	.	.	.	.	.	7 "
(g) From 22,000 to 24,000	.	.	.	.	.	8 "
(h) From 25,000 to 27,000	.	.	.	.	.	9 "
(i) From 28,000 to 30,000	.	.	.	.	.	10 "

2. Pharmacists.

Dispensary with beneficiaries

(a) Upto 12,000	.	.	.	.	2 Pharmacists
(b) From 13,000 to 17,000	.	.	.	.	3 "
(c) From 18,000 to 22,000	.	.	.	.	4 "
(d) From 23,000 to 27,000	.	.	.	.	5 "
(e) From 28,000 to 32,000	.	.	.	.	6 "

3. Dressers.

Dispensary with beneficiaries

- (a) Upto 13,000 1 Dresser
- (b) From 14,000 to 25,000 2 Dressers
- (c) From 26,000 & over 3 Dressers
4. **CLERKS**
- Dispensary with beneficiaries*
- (a) Upto 25,000 2 Clerks
- (b) 26,000 and over 3 Clerks.
5. **STAFF NURSE** 1 for each dispensary
6. **MEDICAL STORE KEEPER** 1 for each dispensary
7. **FEMALE ATTENDANT**
- Dispensary with beneficiaries*
- (a) Upto 17,000 1 Female Attendant
- (b) 18,000 and over 2 Female Attendants.
8. **PEON**
- Dispensary with beneficiaries*
- (a) Upto 13,000 1 Peon
- (b) 14,000 and over 2 Peons
9. **NURSING ORDERLY** 1 for each dispensary
10. **SWEeper**
- Dispensary with beneficiaries*
- (a) Upto 13,000 1 Sweeper
- (b) 14,000 and over 2 Sweepers
11. **CHOWKIDAR** 1 for each display.
- n. b. 1. For "Functioning" dispensaries, the following additional strength will be justified:
- (i) Medical Officer 2 1 for night duty and one for emergency duty during the day.
- (ii) Class IV Employee 1 For assisting the Medical Officer on emergency duty during the day.
2. The staff strength for each of the existing Regional Clinical Laboratories will be as under :—
- (i) Lab. Technician 1
- (ii) Lab. Attendant 1
- (iii) Sweeper 1

Clerks in CGHS dispensary

3489. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) number of clerks considered necessary to work in a CGHS Dispensary for registration of the prescriptions and other routine works;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no clerk in the CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensary at R. K. Puram for years together;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Medical Officer Incharge of the dispensary, in addition to his duties has to discharge the duties of a clerk also; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not providing a clerk in that dispensary and when the same will be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) The sanctioned strength of Lower Division Clerks is two in a C.G.H.S. allopathic dispensary, and one each in Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Fixation of seniority with the date of confirmation in Telecommunication department of P & T

3490. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether seniority accompanies with the date of confirmation in case of direct recruits;

(b) if so, please indicate, whether seniority of confirmed (permanent) Junior Engineers Telecom is fixed in ordering their confirmation, if not why; and

(c) a copy of up to date all India seniority list of permanent J.Es indicating their date of confirmation and castes (i.e., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes) may please be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Since Junior Engineers is a Circle cadre, no All India Seniority List is maintained.

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों में डाक्टरों द्वारा दवाइयां लिखने में भेदभाव

3491. श्री बबाराय शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों में डाक्टरों द्वारा बीमार कर्मचारियों को केवल माधुरण औषधियां दी जाती हैं जिससे उन्हें स्वस्थ होने में अधिक समय लगता है तथा अच्छी औषधियां उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को दी जाती हैं जिन्हें डाक्टर जानते हैं ? और

(ख) क्या इन औषधालयों के डाक्टरों द्वारा किये जाने वाले इस भेदभाव को रोकने के लिए सरकार कर्मचारियों की समिति बनाएगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्धु प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं । लाभार्थियों को दवाइयां लिखते हुए चिकित्सा अधिकारी चिकित्सीय विवेचनों और रोग की गंभीरता के अनुसार काम करते हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के प्रन्तर्गत लाभार्थियों को दी जाने वाली दवाइयों की क्वालिटी में कोई अन्तर नहीं होता है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Working group on iron & steel

3492. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has set up a working group on Iron and Steel and they have professed that country's demand for finished steel will be doubled in 10 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The re-constituted Working Group on Iron and Steel set up in May, 1978 for formulation of policies and programmes for the period 1978-83, has in its Draft Plan, projected a demand of 15.4 million tonnes of saleable steel in 1987-88 which is more than double the level of consumption in 1977-78 which was of the order of 7.2 million tonnes.

Recognition to third P & T Federation

3493. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI;
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA;
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
PATIL;
SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR N.
PATIL;

SHRI BHAUSAHEB
THORAT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give recognition to a third federation in Posts & Telegraphs;

(b) if so, whether the P&T employees held a one day dharna at Sanchar Bhawan to protest against the recognitions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir. Recognition has been granted to the Bharatiya P&T Employees Federation and its 10 affiliated Unions on 13-11-1978.

(b) Yes Sir. Some members belonging to National Federation of P&T Employees staged a Dharna.

(c) According to Government's information, the protest Dharna was held by a small group of employees belonging to National Federation of P&T Employees. The dharna demonstration included slogan shouting. The Government is fully within its right to recognise Unions.

Disparity in wages

3494. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3187 on the 16th March, 1978 and state:

(a) the difference of work in labour when the Minister has accepted that the wages in Manganese Ore India Limited are less than wages in iron ore and limestones captive mines of steel and cement industry; and

(b) whether it is proposed to ensure equal wages for equal work and if so, when the wages of workers in Manganese Ore India Limited are likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No study has been conducted in this regard.

(b) The matter would be examined by Government as a part of the general exercise to evolve an integrated policy on wages, incomes and prices.

No. of Manganese Ore Mines in Balaghat

3495. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of manganese ore mines in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh of the Manganese Ore India Limited;

(b) the number of mines which are functioning and the number which are closed;

(c) the reasons for closing the mines; and

(d) whether Government propose to release the closed mines to private parties so that employment could be provided to the workers and Government could earn royalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): The required information is given below:

(a) Five mines.

(b) Three mines are functioning, and two mines are closed.

(c) Out of the two closed mines, one mine was previously worked and closed by a private lessee; it has been acquired by the Manganese Ore (India) Limited only recently and is about to be opened shortly. The bed of the other mine has been mostly worked out and the residual ore in the bed and dumps is essentially of Blast Furnace Grade and also high in phosphorus. It has been temporarily closed for want of Bhilai Steel Plant's requirement; and

(d) Does not arise.

Malankhand Copper Project

3496. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2233 on the 9th March, 1978 regarding Malankhand Copper Project and state:

(a) the number of local people recruited in the Project during the last three years per year;

(b) the posts on which the local people have been recruited; and

(c) what efforts are being made to recruit more local people in the Project to ease the unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yearwise recruitment of local people in Malankhand Copper Project during 1976-77 to 1978-79 (upto November, 1978) was as below:

1966-77	1977-78	1978-79 (April-Nov.)
1	29	74

(b) The employees belonging to Madhya Pradesh were recruited for various posts like Mechanics, Operators, Electricians, Carpenters, Drivers, Clerks, Helpers, Mazdoors, etc.

(c) All posts (other than Class-I for which recruitments are made on all India basis by the Head Office of Hindustan Copper Ltd.) are notified to the local employment exchange. The local employment exchange in turn has a system of notifying such vacancies to all the employment exchanges in the State. Only in cases where the local employment exchange is unable to sponsor candidates are the posts notified in newspapers. In addition to getting candidates from employment exchange, one member from each of the displaced families whose land has been acquired for the project, is being given employment at the project. So far 41 such displaced persons have been provided employment by the project.

3497. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW:
 Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
 TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) considering the density of the telephone system in Kerala, whether Government will consider establishing STD links with all the taluk headquarters in Kerala;

(b) what are the pending proposals with the Central Government regarding new STD facilities to taluk headquarters in Kerala; and

(c) in how many taluk headquarters, work has been sanctioned for STD facilities and in how many of them work has started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) STD links are being established as per following priorities:—

(i) Connection of State capitals to Delhi;

(ii) Connection of District Headquarters to the respective State Capitals;

(iii) Connection of all Distt. Headquarters within 300 Kms. of Delhi and 200 Kms. of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to their respective metropolitan centres.

(iv) Other routes justified by traffic i.e. 100 calls each way per day.

STD from Taluk Headquarters is being considered under category (iv).

(b) None.

(c) None.

3498. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW:
 Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present population growth rate in India today;

(b) what is the State-wise population in India as of today and the growth rate in each State; and

(c) is government taking any steps to curb the population growth and what is the target proposed by Government and whether they expect to achieve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The present population growth rate for 1978-79 of the country as worked out on the basis of population projection made by the Expert Committee on Population Projections constituted by the Planning Commission is estimated to be 1.98 per cent.

(b) Statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(c) In order to revitalise the programme and also to achieve the levels of performance set for various family planning methods, the Government of India have taken various steps. One of the important measures relates to the issuing of instructions to the State Governments/Union Territories and other implementing agencies to assign targets to the Medical Officers and other field workers entrusted with the implementation of the Programme. The Prime Minister has made an appeal to the State Governments/Union Territories and also to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and Voluntary organisation to accept this programme as a national programme requiring vigorous efforts from all sections of society to check popula-

tion growth. The States/Union Territories have also been asked to gear up the programme by utilising all media at their disposal. More orientation training camps for village opinion leaders are also being arranged throughout the country. Another step taken to boost up the programme is the organisation of periodical Family Welfare Fortnights throughout the country. It is proposed to celebrate January 1979 as a Family Welfare Month in the country. Besides, the States/Union Territories have been asked to consider holding of small sterilisation camps during the Family Welfare Fortnights for which additional amount of Rs. 5

per case of sterilisation has been sanctioned. The Programme was recently reviewed by the Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare for more effective implementation. The National Awards have been reintroduced in 1978-79 with a view to giving incentives to the States/Union Territories and other implementing agencies for good performance in respect of various services under family planning and maternal and child health. The emphasis is on group incentives. The performance under the programme is also being intensely and carefully monitored regularly every month and the States with poor performance identified.

Statement

State	Population ('00's) (1-3-1978)	Growth rate 1978-79
1. Andhra Pradesh	490,193	1.61
2. Assam*	186,387	3.07
3. Bihar	645,882	1.89
4. Gujarat	310,691	2.14
5. Haryana	116,838	2.27
6. Karnataka	336,598	1.93
7. Kerala	246,402	1.79
8. Madhya Pradesh	498,060	2.13
9. Maharashtra	577,511	1.79
10. Orissa	255,014	2.07
11. Punjab	152,450	1.78
12. Rajasthan	310,548	2.55
13. Tamil Nadu	455,113	1.35
14. Uttar Pradesh	1,002,192	1.83
15. West Bengal	525,056	2.17
16. Himachal Pradesh	39,936	1.96
17. Jammu & Kashmir	55,499	2.56
18. Manipur	13,378	3.09
19. Meghalaya	12,220	2.70
20. Nagaland	6,505	3.22
21. Sikkim	2,417	1.64
22. Tripura	19,283	2.99
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1. A. N. Islands	1,649	4.75
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5,823	3.01
3. Chandigarh	4,235	6.97
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	840	1.76
5. Delhi	54,697	4.22
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	10,641	2.98
7. Lakshadweep	346	1.21
8. Pondicherry	5,560	2.21

*The figures for Assam includes those for Mizoram.

Community Health Scheme

3499. **SHRI A. ASOKARAJ**: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has refused to accept the Community Health Scheme; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the reasons for their not accepting the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (**SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV**): (a) Yes, three State Governments have not accepted the Community Health Workers Scheme.

(b) The States are Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of Kerala, keeping in view the health infra-structure as also the particular conditions like higher literary and greater density of population obtaining in the State, have proposed an alternative scheme which is under consideration. The Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing an alternative scheme known as Mobile Medical Team Scheme. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir are already implementing a scheme known

as Rahbar-i-Sehat Scheme wherein school teachers are used in place of volunteers selected by the Community.

Officers and Employees working against Hindi posts

3500. **SHRI T. S. NEGI**: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of officers and employees working against the various Hindi posts in his Ministry and its subordinate and attached offices; and

(b) the steps being taken for the increase in the number of Hindi posts?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA**): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour and three of its attached offices is given in the enclosed statement.

The information in respect of other offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Statement

(a) Details of the number of officers and employees working against the various Hindi posts

Office	Hindi Officers	Senior Hindi Translators	Junior Hindi Translators	Hindi Clerks	Hindi Typists	Hindi Stenographers	Hindi-cum-English Stenographers
Secretariat	.	.	.	1	1	1	1 (vacant)
Directorate General of Employment and Training	.	.	5	..	..	..	..
Chief Labour Commissioner (C).	.	1	1	..	1	..	..
Director, Labour Bureau	.	..	2	..	2	..	..

(b) Steps being taken for the increase in the number of Hindi posts

1. In the Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour a proposal to create the following Hindi posts for an additional Hindi Unit is under consideration :

- (i) Hindi Officer . . . One
- (ii) Senior Hindi Translator . . . One
- (iii) Junior Hindi Translator . . . Three
- (iv) Hindi Typist . . . Two

2. In the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (C) proposals are in hand to increase the number of Hindi posts.

3. In the Office of the Labour Bureau, the question of creation of a post of Hindi Officer is being examined.

कृषि श्रमिकों के श्रमिक संघों को मजबूत किया जाना

3501. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि श्रमिक के श्रमिक संघों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नाकारात्मक हो, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंगसाय) : (क) से (ग). भारत ने ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के संगठन के बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन अभिसमय संख्या 141 का अनुसमर्थन कर दिया है जिसके अनुसार अनुसमर्थन करने वाले देश के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह स्वेच्छिक आधार पर ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के शक्तिशाली तथा स्वतंत्र संगठनों की स्थापना और विकास करने में सुविधा प्रदान करें। राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के संगठनों के विकास के लिए सभी संभव प्रशासनिक और वैधानिक कदम उठाए। राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान और केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने कई राज्यों में ग्रामीण श्रमिक कैम्प आयोजित किए हैं ताकि ग्रामीण श्रमिकों में नेतृत्व की कला का विकास किया जा सके और उन्हें अपने संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करने तथा उनका विकास करने में सहायता दी जा सके। 25 जनवरी, 1978 को हुई ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिक सम्बन्धी विशेष सम्मेलन में हुए विचार-विमर्शों के परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिक सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय स्थायी समिति हाल ही में गठित की गई है जो सरकार को ग्रन्थ बातों के साथ-साथ, ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिकों की सामाजिक व आर्थिक दशाओं को सुधारने के लिए और उनके संगठनों के विकास का बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न प्रशासनिक तथा विधायी उपायों के बारे में सलाह देगी। 30 अगस्त, 1978 को लोक सभा में पेश किए गए औद्योगिक सम्बन्धी विधेयक में कृषि कार्यों में लगे श्रमिकों द्वारा श्रमिक संघ बनाने तथा उन्हें पंजीकृत करवा सकने की व्यवस्था है।

‘काल कलेक्शन’ पद्धति

3502. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्रंक कालों के लिए ‘काल कलेक्शन’ पद्धति लागू करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप कब दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नाकारात्मक है तो ‘काल कलेक्शन’ पद्धति के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि यह बाहर के अधिकतम देशों में प्रवृत्त है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रशासनिक कठिनाई, गलत स्तोमाल और शिकायतों की संभावनाएं फिलहाल इस सुविधा को लागू करने में रुकावट पैदा करती है ?

New Post Offices in Bihar

3503. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state: the total number of new Post Offices set up during the year 1978 in the State of Bihar and how far the target fixed for the year is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : No targets are fixed for urban areas. It is proposed to open 275 new post offices in the rural areas of Bihar during 1978-79. As on 31-10-1978, 225 post offices have been opened. The target is likely to be achieved by 31-3-1979.

Allotment of telephone connections under VIP category in Bihar

3504. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections provided under the V.I.P. category during the year 1978 in the State of Bihar as against the number of applications; and

(b) the number of new telephone connections provided under the special category during the year 1978 in the State of Bihar as against the number of applications received during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There is no V.I.P. Category.

(b) The information with regard to Patna Telephone District is as follows:

(i) The number of new telephone connections provided under the 'Special' category during the year 1978: 6

(ii) The number of applications received during this period under 'Special' category: 24

The information in respect of rest of Bihar State is being collected.

Family Planning Programme in Gujarat

3505. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Family Planning Programme in Gujarat has been the most successful among all States during the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Gujarat are given any extra or special financial grant by the Central Government;

(c) if so, facts thereof; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) On the basis of the Information available so far from the States, Gujarat can be said to most successful among all States in

the performance per thousand population under different methods of Family Planning Programme in 1977-78 and 1978-79 (April 78—Octo. 78).

(b) and (c). The assistance under the Family Welfare Programme is given as per pattern of staff and expenditure approved for various levels. The quantum of assistance to be provided to each State Government depends upon the build up of infrastructure or the additional units sanctioned during the particular year. In addition, assistance at Rs. 100 per case of vasectomy Rs. 120 per case of tubectomy and Rs. 3 per case of IUD insertion is also made available which is directly linked with the performance in each State. The details of the allocations, the provisional payment sanctioned, the value of supplies in kind to the Government during 1977-78 and allocations intimated for 1978-79 and assistance released in two quarterly instalments during the current year are as under:

Rs. in lakhs

1977-78	
Allocations	442.60
Provisional grant-in-aid released	502.92
Value of Supplies in kind	41.05
1978-79	
Allocations	583.39
Assistance released in two quarterly instalments	264.40

(d) Question does not arise.

Visit of Foreign Minister of Cuba

3506. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Cuba recently visited India;

(b) whether he was on an official tour and as the guest of Government and if so, which places he visited and how many days he spent in the country, who accompanied him;

(c) broad details of the subjects discussed between the visiting Minister and the Governmental leaders and whether any agreements were arrived at and if so, facts thereof; and

(d) Government's policy regarding non-alignment and news-pool being worked out, if at all in collaboration with several countries including Cuba?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) He was on an official visit to India from 18th to 21st November, 1978. He reached New Delhi on 19th morning from Colombo via Madras where he stayed on 18th night. He left New Delhi for Kabul on 21st morning. He was accompanied by the following Cuban officials :

(i) Director of Special Conferences and Movement of Non-aligned Countries;

(ii) Director of Asia and Oceania;

(iii) Sub-Director of Protocol; and

(iv) Assistant to the Minister.

(c) He discussed the preparatory work for the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of States/Governments of Non-aligned Countries to be held in Havana in September 1979. There was also a general exchange of views on multilateral issues as well as bilateral relations. An agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology between the two countries was signed on November 19, 1978. It provided for cooperation in agricultural sciences such as sugarcane, tobacco and rice breeding and also in the areas of solar energy, utilisation of bagasse etc.

A Cultural Exchange Programme between the two countries was also signed on November 20, 1978 envisaging cooperation in the fields of education and culture, sports, radio and television and film.

(d) Government's policy regarding Non-alignment is well-known. Although this policy is not worked out in collaboration with any particular country. Government does in fact work in close cooperation with various Non-aligned countries, including Cuba, with regard to specific issues of concern to the Non-aligned Movement.

Government appreciate the need for India's continued participation in the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries, including Cuba.

Conference of Whips

3507.PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) whether any All India Conference of whips was held since 1971;

(b) if so, where and when and with what agenda;

(c) broad details of the main decisions reached at the said conferences;

(d) whether the said decisions have been or are being implemented and if so, by whom and how; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) and (b). Since the year 1971, one All India Whips' Conference was held at Bhopal in November, 1972. Matters concerning efficient functioning of the Parliamentary machine and the evolving of healthy conventions and practices were deliberated upon at the Conference.

(c) to (e). The recommendations made by the Conference were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in answer to Unstarred Question No. 3817 dated 11th December, 1972. The recommendations were circulated to all the Chief Ministers of States, Presiding Officers at the Centre and the States, Cabinet Ministers and Ministers holding independent charge at the Centre and Leaders of Political Parties/Groups in the two Houses of Parliament. The action taken or proposal to be taken would be reported to the next Conference as per normal convention.

Filling of Senior Diplomatic Posts

3508. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more senior diplomatic posts at our various Missions, Embassies, High Commissions abroad were filled during the month July to November 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether some posts at such levels still remain unfilled and if so, how many, where and why; and

(d) when do Government propose to fill them, and whether by appointing career diplomats or public men or both?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). Two Statements are placed on the Table of the House.

Statement No. I

Details of Senior Diplomatic Posts Filled in Missions Abroad during the Period July to November, 1978

S. No.	Name of the Country where the post was filled	Designation of the post	Name of the Officer	Date of assumption of charge
1	Argentina	Ambassador	Shri R.K. Anand	27-10-1978
2	Bahrain	Ambassador	Shri H.K. Mahajan	10-9-1978
3	Federal Republic of Germany	Minister	Shri B.P. Aggrawal	4-7-1978
4	Greece	Ambassador	Shri L.N. Rangarajan	21-8-1978
5	Mozambique	Ambassador	Shri O.N. Sheopuri	5-10-1978 (A.N.)
6	Singapore	High Commissioner	Shri B.M. Oza	11-9-1978
7	Sri Lanka	High Commissioner	Shri Thomas Abraham	29-7-1978 (A.N.)
8	Sudan	Ambassador	Shri S.M.S. Chadha	30-10-1978
9	Switzerland	Ambassador	Shri Gurbachan Singh	3-10-1978
10	Tanzania	High Commissioner	Shri A.S. Gonsalves	9-8-1978

1	2	3	4	5
11	U.S.A.	Minister	Shri R.K. Jerath	9-8-1978
12	U.S.S.R.	Counsellor	Shri P.K. Budhwar	19-7-1978
13	Venezuela	Ambassador	Shri Shiv Kumar	14-11-1978
14	Zaire	Ambassador	Shri M.K. Khisha	8-8-1978

Statement No. II

Details of Senior Diplomatic Posts Vacant in Missions Abroad.

S. No.	Name of the Country where Senior Diplomatic posts are lying vacant	Designation of the post	Whether appointments already announced	Whether appointments are of Career Diplomats/ Publicmen	Remarks
1	Canada	High Commissioner	Yes	Retired Army Chief	The post is likely to be filled shortly.
2	China	Ambassador	Yes	Career Diplomat	Do.
3	Fiji	High Commissioner	Yes	Career Diplomat	Do.
4	France	Ambassador	No		The most appropriate person will be selected whether from within the IFS or outside it.
5	Senegal	Ambassador	Yes	Career Diplomat	The post is likely to be filled shortly.

Summer Camps Organised by ICCR

3509. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of Summer Camps organised by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the last three years and the amount earmarked for each camp and the amount actually spent with reasons of variations, if any;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Camp Officers did not furnish the ac-

count of daily expenditure within the stipulated period to the Council; and

(c) if so, the date on which the account was actually furnished and the action taken against the defaulting officers for furnishing the account with considerable delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):
(a) Statements giving requisite information for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 are placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement—I

Year	Details of Camps organised	Amount earned					Amount spent		Remarks
		No. of students proposed	No. of Council's contribution	No. of students participated	No. of Council's contribution				
1976		3	4	5	6	7			
		Rs.							
	Kashmir Camp I	75	47,560	71	42,555				The actual expenditure incurred was within the sanctioned amount.
	Kashmir Camp II	75	47,560	74	44,080				
	Kashmir Camp III	75	47,560	76	45,650				
	South India Camp I	45	26,950	46	25,772				
	South India Camp II	45	26,950	43	23,801				Variations are due to the increase/decrease in the number of students/participants.
	Darjeeling	50	23,400	36	19,674				
		365	2,19,980	346	2,01,532				

Statement—II

Year	Details of Camps organised	Amount earmarked		Amount spent		Remarks
		No. of Students proposed	Council's contribution	No. of Students participated	Council's contribution	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.	
1977	Kashmir Camp I .	85	50,500	88	52,700	The actual expenditure incurred was within the sanctioned amount.
	Kashmir Camp II	105	63,000	105	62,059	
	Kashmir Camp III	115	70,000	116	69,559	
	South India Camp.	45	26,500	39	24,550	Variations are due to the increase/decrease in the number of students/participants.
	Darjeeling	50	32,000	50	31,336	
		400	2,42,000	398	2,40,204	

Statement—III

Year	Details of Camps organised	Amount earmarked		Amount spent		Remarks
		No. of Students proposed	Council's contribution	No. of Students participated	Council's contribution	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.	
1978	Kashmir Camp I	100	62,290	87	56,390	The actual expenditure incurred was within the sanctioned amount.
	Kashmir Camp II	100	62,290	101	62,887	
	Kashmir Camp III	100	62,290	102	63,554	
	South India Camp I	45	27,745	46	27,903	Variations are due to the increase/decrease in the number of students/participants.
	South India Camp II & III	90	50,790	76	39,565	
	Harjeeling Camp I	50	26,802	45	27,343	
	Harjeeling Camp II	40	11,410	36	7,479	
		525	3,03,617	493	2,85,121	

Demand for Yoga Teachers abroad

3510. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Missions abroad have written to the Government of India that there is a growing demand of Yoga Teachers in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to send Yoga Teachers abroad and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Procedure adopted by ICOR for appointment of Professors abroad

3511. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the procedure adopted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for appointment of Professors of Indian Studies, Hindi Lecturers and Music and Dance Teachers in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): For appointment of Professors of Indian Studies abroad, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations invites nominations from the University Grants Commission, Vice Chancellors of various universities and Heads of Institutions of Higher Learning. The receiving universities abroad also at times indicate the names of scholars, whom they would like to invite for their teaching and research programmes. Some applications are also received directly. A list of candidates is then drawn up. Thereafter experts on requisite disciplines, senior

officers of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Ministry of External Affairs consider all the candidates and recommend suitable scholars for appointment. The bio-data of selected scholars is subsequently sent to the receiving university for acceptance by the Appointment Committee of the foreign university concerned. On receipt of their acceptance, final approval of the President of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is obtained.

The appointment of Music and Dance Teachers and Hindi Lecturers are made through a Selection Committee consisting of one representative each from the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare/Department of Culture, two experts on the particular discipline and the Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

Report submitted by late Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

3512. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, M.P. had submitted a report to Government after visiting several countries for opening Cultural Centres abroad; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. Late Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, M.P. and Swami Satya Prakash Saraswati after visiting several countries in North and South America submitted a report recommending various measures to expand cultural activities in these areas.

(b) After consideration of the recommendations, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations decided, in

consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs, to set up an Indian Cultural Centre in Surinam during the current financial year. The Director of the Cultural Centre, Shri U. N. Tiwari has taken over charge of the post from November 14, 1978. Besides four teachers of music and dance are being deputed to the Cultural Centre shortly so that the Centre becomes fully operational.

Survey regarding bonded labour

3513. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country-wide survey conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the Labour Institute has revealed that Bonded Labour are at present used for modern methods;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the Survey Report;

(c) if so, whether the number of bonded labour have again risen; and

(d) whether the bonded labourers freed earlier were again been recalled by their masters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (c). A National Survey on the incidence of Bonded Labour was carried out recently (May—October, 1978) jointly by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute in about 1000 villages in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. According to the preliminary estimates of the Survey, the total number of bonded labour in these States, excluding Orissa, where the Survey had not yet been completed is reported to be around 22.4 lakhs. Some of the other significant findings of the Survey are:

(i) Out of the estimated 22.4 lakh bonded labour, 66.0 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and 18.3 per cent to Scheduled Tribes;

(ii) 47.5 per cent of the bonded labour incur debts for meeting their domestic consumption needs and 33.6 per cent take loans for social obligation; and

(iii) The system of bonded labour is found in backward areas as well as in developed agricultural regions; and

(iv) The regions most affected are:—

(a) Telengana in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) North and South Arcot, Dharamapuri in Tamil Nadu,

(c) Shimoga and Bangalore districts in Karnataka,

(d) The north-western districts in Maharashtra,

(e) Baroda and Panchmahals in Gujarat,

(f) Mahakoushal region in Madhya Pradesh,

(g) The sugarcane belt in Western Uttar Pradesh,

(h) Deoria, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur districts in Eastern U.P.,

(i) Santhal Parganas; Palamau and Monghyr districts in Bihar.

Government are awaiting the final report and findings of the Survey.

(d) There were some reports alleging relapse of released bonded labour into bondage. The Ministry of Labour have already brought the matter to the attention of the concerned State Governments for enquiry and appropriate action by them in the matter.

Bonus to all Public Sector Staff3514. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:****SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**

Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Ministry has recommended a bonus to all public sector staff;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering this suggestion;

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) whether Union Cabinet has approved the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). Establishments in public sector which fulfil the conditions laid down in Section 20 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, are required to pay bonus like establishments in private sector to which the Act is applicable.

Proposals have been received from various quarters for amendment of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in certain respects, including extensions of the Act to new areas. It is the intention of Government to study these proposals closely and to have consultations with the interests concerned before introducing changes in the Act.

Central Agency for Securing Jobs Abroad3515. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:****SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**

Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the current boom in the Middle East for Turnkey Industrial Plants, a proposal has been mooted for a central agency under the control of the Government of India

to provide efficient service to prospective employers and job seekers for Markets abroad;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has considered the proposal; and

(c) what are the details of the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

प्राधिक एवं सांख्यिकीय प्रत्येककों की पदोन्नति

3516. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :**
श्री गंगा प्रसाद सिंह :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताते हैं कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे बहुत से प्राधिक एवं सांख्यिकीय प्रत्येकक, ग्रेड-I प्रवर प्रत्येकक हैं जिनको न तो प्रखिल भारतीय सेवा में लिया है और न ही उनको 20 वर्षों की लगातार सेवा पूरी कर लेने के बाद भी 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक कोई नियमित पदोन्नति दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 के दिन ऐसे व्यक्तियों की प्रलग प्रलग कितनी संख्या थी जिन्होंने 5 वर्ष, 10 वर्ष, 15 वर्ष तथा 20 वर्षों की लगातार सेवा पूरी कर ली थी और इन प्रत्येककों को 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक किसी भी प्रखिल भारतीय सेवा में न लेने प्रस्ताव कोई भी नियमित पदोन्नति न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उनमें बड़े रहे प्रत्येककों को हूर करने तथा उनके लिए प्रच्छेद प्रस्ताव पैदा करने के लिए क्या कार्रवा की जाई रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (रवीन्द्र कर्मा):

(क) से (ग) श्रम/संशालय के प्रकीर्ण उच्च प्राधिक और सांख्यिकीय प्रत्येकक ड-I की वरिष्ठ प्रत्येककों की संख्या नमिलिखित है जिन्हें प्रखिल भारतीय सेवा या भारतीय प्राधिक सेवा/भारतीय सांख्यिकीय

सेवा में अभी तक कोई नियमित पदोन्नति नहीं दी गई है :

पांच वर्ष की सेवा वाले,	दस वर्ष की सेवा वाले,	पन्द्रह वर्ष की सेवा वाले,	बीस वर्ष की सेवा वाले
2	34	22	10

इन श्रवणियों को अपनी पदोन्नतियां विनियमित करने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीकृत केडर नहीं है। उनकी पदोन्नति उनके अपने अपने कार्यालयों में विनियमित की जाती है। इनमें से बहुत से श्रवणियों को भारतीय प्रार्थिक सेवा भारतीय सांख्यिकीय सेवा या समकक्ष संगर्गबाह्य पदों के ग्रेड 4 में शामिल किए गए पदों पर तब तक तदर्थ आधार पर स्थानापन्न रूप से काम करने की अनुमति दी गई है जब तक कि सेवा नियमों के अनुसार उनकी नियमित पदोन्नति नहीं हो जाती।

राज्यों में डाक सुविधाओं में बिचमता

3517. श्री धनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जहां 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक डाकघर चल रहे थे, और

(ख) राज्यवार उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जहां 1978-79 में डाकघर खोले जाने हैं और इस कार्य के लिए राज्यवार कितनी राशि दी जाए जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) राज्यवार गांवों की संख्या जहां 31-10-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार डाकघरा काम कर रहे हैं और 1978-79 में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की संख्या व इस प्रयोजन के लिए दी गई रकम प्रदर्शित करने वाला। विवरण पत्र

विवरण-पत्र

क्रम सं०	सकिल	31-10-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार जिन गांवों में डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं उनकी संख्या	1978-79 में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की संख्या	देहाती इलाकों में डाक सुविधा के विस्तार के लिए प्राबंठित रकम। (लाख रुपयों में)
1	2	3	4	5
1	आन्ध्र	13399	230	4.91
2	बिहार	8922	275	8.03
3	दिल्ली	115	15	0.10
4	गुजरात	6742	300	3.22
5	जम्मू व कश्मीर	1092	50	0.22
6	कर्नाटक	7714	175	2.48
7	केरल	3682	115	1.31
8	मध्य प्रदेश	7263	750	5.51
9	महाराष्ट्र	9045	500	4.80
10	उत्तर पूर्व	4096	450	0.50
11	उत्तर पश्चिम	7052	175	0.90
12	उड़ीसा	5985	325	0.50
13	राजस्थान	7601	400	4.47
14	तामिलनाडु	9562	205	12.39
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	14101	670	5.26
16	पश्चिमी बंगाल	6273	365	10.30
योग		112644	5000	64.90

**Central and State Committees on
Agricultural Labour**

3518. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment have decided to set up stand-
ing committees on agricultural labour
both at the Central and the State
level; and

(b) if so, what progress has so far
been made in the implementation of
the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
LARANG SAL): (a) to (b). Follow-
ing discussions at the Special Con-
ference on Rural Unorganised Labour,
a Central Standing Committee on
Rural Unorganized Labour has already
been set up, to advise Government,
inter alia, on various administrative
and legislative measures to improve
the socio-economic conditions of the
rural unorganized workers, including
agricultural labour. A copy of the
Government Resolution No. M—
14011(4)/78—AL, dated September,
28, 1978, regarding the constitution of
the Central Standing Committee is
laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3071/
78]. State Governments have also
been advised to set up similar Stand-
ing Committees at the State level.

**Demolition of Gurudwara in
Singapore**

3519. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's atten-
tion has been drawn to the great re-
sentment prevailing among Sikhs
about the proposed demolition of Gu-
rudwara in Singapore;

(b) whether Government have re-
ceived any representation from vari-
ous organisations religious bodies in
this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps Government are
taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA
KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have received
expressions of concern from some
individuals and organisations in India
about the proposed demolition of a
Sikh Gurudwara in Singapore.

(d) The Government had informally
drawn the attention of Singapore
authorities to the concern felt by the
Sikh community in India and ex-
pressed the hope that a settlement
will be reached to the satisfaction of
that community in Singapore. It is
understood that as in the case of
places of worship belonging to other
faiths, the Singapore authorities have
offered an alternative site for the re-
location of the Central Sikh Guru-
dwara in Singapore and further that
the Chairman of the Board of Trustees
of the Gurudwara has, in principle,
accepted the alternative site which
has now been offered.

Refractory Plants

3520. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will
the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the
refractory plants, the purchase of
raw materials and stores are made
without any tender system;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the total value of annual pur-
chases of raw materials and stores, in
each of the plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):
(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total value of annual purchase of raw materials and stores for the year 1977-78 is given below:—

Name of Unit	1977-78 (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Raw Materials	Stores
1. Bhandaridah Refractories Plant	42.55	16.07
2. Ranchi Road Refractories Plant	50.43	29.45
3. India Firebricks and Insulation Co. Ltd. (Subsidiary of B.R.L.)	80.21	35.24

Refractory Plants

3521. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that persons not fully qualified, are in charge of various refractory plants of the public sector;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, the names of the persons in charge of these undertakings, with their qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a)
No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The names of persons in charge of Bharat Refractories Ltd. with their qualifications are given below:—

Name of Unit	Name of Officer incharge with designation	Qualifications
1. Bhilai Refractories Plant	Shri Ajit Sen, General Manager.	M.Sc. (Applied Chemistry) with Technology. Ceramic
2. Bhandaridah Refractories Plant	Shri H.N. Tripathi, Works Manager.	B.S.C (Engg.) Silicate Technology.
3. Ranchi Road Refractories Plant	Shri N.C. Mukherjee, General Manager.	} Intermediate in Science and 3 year Diploma in Ceramic technology from West Germany.
4. India Firebricks and Insulation Company Ltd.	Shri N.C. Mukherjee, Managing Director.	

मध्य प्रदेश के खारगुजा और रायगढ़ जिलों में बावसाइट के निक्षेप

3522. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार खारगुजा और रायगढ़ जिलों में बावसाइट के सघन निक्षेपों के समेकित विकास के लिए किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : जी नहीं ।

बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क निक्षेप

3523. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क निक्षेप का नियंत्रित करने के अलावा उनका अन्य कोई उपयोग करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : जी हाँ । विशाखापत्तनम में प्रस्तावित इस्पात कारखाने में बैलाडिला लौह-अयस्क का उपयोग करने और / अथवा बैलाडिला के लौह-अयस्क के चूरे के उपयोग से फ्लैट बनाने का कारखाना लगाने की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में फेरो मैंगनीज संयंत्र

3524. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मैंगनीज अयस्क के भरपूर निक्षेपों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहाँ एक फेरो मैंगनीज संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : मैंगनीज और (इंडिया) लि० को हास में मध्य प्रदेश में बालाघाट के स्थान पर फेरो मैंगनीज का एक कारखाना लगाने के लिए एक आशय-पत्र दिया गया है । इस कारखाने की वार्षिक क्षमता 60,000 टन होगी ।

रक्त का व्यापार करने वाले

3525. श्री राज केशर सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान "नैशनल हेरुल्ड" दिनांक 10 नवम्बर, 1978 में "ट्रैडर्स इन ब्लड गैट वी० आई० पी० पावर्स" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और समुचित जाँच के पश्चात दोषी पाई गई संस्थाओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जानी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन ने अपने संघशासित क्षेत्र में मानव रक्त के अनाधिकृत व्यापार को रोकने के लिए एक अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रस्ताव किया है । इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

इस समाचार के अन्य पहलुओं के बारे में उस संघशासित प्रशासन से स्थिति की जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और समापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

यू० एन० एफ० पी० ए० से सहायता

3526. श्री राज केशर सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने भारत के परिवार कल्याण कार्यों के लिए इस समय यू०एन०एफ०पी०ए० के अधीन दी जा रही 4 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को दुगना आगामी पांच वर्षों में कर देने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आगामी पांच वर्षों में दुगनी कर दी गई इस राशि के उपयोग के लिए रखे गए लक्ष्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) 1980-84 के दौरान भारत में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के हित में जनसंख्या कार्यक्रमों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि (यू०एन०एफ०पी० ए०) द्वारा जिन क्रियाकलापों और योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी जा सकती है उन पर विचार

करने और परस्पर चर्चा करने के लिए यू० एन० एफ०पी० ए० का न्यूनतम आवश्यकता मूल्यांकन मिशन इस समय भारत में है। इस मिशन ने बिहार और राजस्थान राज्यों का भी जिनमें सघन कार्य के लिए कुछ जिलों को लिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है दौरा किया है। चुने हुए जिलों में सघन कार्य के लिए और अन्य योजनाओं के लिए 1980-84 की पंचवर्षीय अवधि के लिए किए जाने वाले सैकेन्ड कन्ट्री एग्रीमेंट के अन्तर्गत इस मिशन द्वारा लगभग षाठ करोड़ शालर तक की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाने की संभावना है।

Proposal of issuing new Postal Stamps in 1979

3527. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what new stamps have been proposed to be issued in 1979 by the Post and Telegraphs Department;

(b) how many proposals were received by the Union Government for issuance of special postal stamps and how many of them have been refused or kept pending and for what reasons; and

(c) whether a stamp to celebrate "the International Year of the Child" will be issued in 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The programme for the issue of stamps during 1979 is under finalisation.

(b) In all 242 proposals were placed before the meetings of the Philatelic Advisory Committee held on 14th April, 14th July, and 28th September, 1978. Of these 6 were recommended for 1978, 12 were recommended for 1979, 2 were recommended for 1980 and 3 were recommended for 1981. The remaining proposals were not recommended.

(c) Yes, Sir, two stamps are being issued to mark the 'International Year of the Child' in 1979.

Contract Labour in Limestone Mines

3528. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stop or have taken steps for prohibiting employment of contract labour in the limestone, dolomite and manganese mines;

(b) whether Government have received the report of the committee on contract labour system in iron ore mines; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) A Committee of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board went into the question of contract labour system in Limestone, dolomite and manganese mines. The Committee has recommended abolition of contract labour system in: (i) over-burden removal, (ii) drilling and blasting, (iii) raising of mineral including breaking, sizing and sorting, and (iv) loading at the mine-site. The question of issue of relevant notification on the subject is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Steel & Mines.

(b) and (c). Yes, sir. The Committee has recommended, with the NMDC representative expressing reservations with regard to the Committee's recommendations in respect of muck cleaning, levelling and float ore operations, abolition of contract labour system in the following operations: (i) over-burden removal, (ii) drilling and blasting, (iii) raising of mineral including breaking, sizing and sorting, (iv) float ore operations and (v) muck cleaning and levelling.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange in Bombay

3529. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is planning to set up Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) whether a definite plan has been formulated to set up an Electronic Telephone Exchange to solve the communication problems of telecommunications in Bombay, if so, the capacity of the electronic exchange, its cost and the duration of its installation; and

(c) what steps has Government taken to establish telecommunication facilities to the rural areas with its targets for the year, 1979 and 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Installation of local electronic exchanges in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi is under consideration.

(b) Tentative plans for installation of a local electronic exchange of 10,000 lines at Cooperage, Bombay at an approximate cost of Rs. 12 crores, including land, building, equipment and cable etc. have been drawn up to meet the telephone demands in Cooperage area of Bombay. It is hoped to commission the above exchange by 1982.

(c) Long Distance Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened in rural areas on a subsidised basis. 2000 and 2500 such P.C.O.s are proposed to be opened during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

About 2400 new exchanges are also planned to be opened by conversion of existing P.C.O. to meet demands for private telephone connections. 400 and 450 such new exchanges are expected to be opened during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकघर खोलना

3530. श्री गंगा नक्षत्र सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें डाक सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और जिन में का विचार वर्ष 1978-79 में प्राथमिकता के सरकार प्राधार पर डाकघर खोलने का है ; और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1978-79 में पिछड़े जिलों को सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में डाकघर खोले जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) डाक विकास की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन इलाकों/जिलों को पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है, उन की एक सूची संलग्न है। इस के साथ ही देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के बारे में प्रद्यतन मानदंडों की एक प्रतिलिपि भी संलग्न है जिस से यह पता चलेगा कि डाक सुविधाएं देने में पिछड़े इलाकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

(ख) संलग्न मानदंडों में बतलाई गयी शतों और मानदंडों की पूर्ति होने पर डाकघर विभिन्न चरणों वाले एक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार खोले जाते हैं।

विबरण I

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाकों की सूची

1. मिर्जापुर (सोन नदी का दक्षिणी भाग)
2. जौनसत बाजार क्षेत्र (डी० डिवीजन)
3. टेहरी गढ़वाल
4. उत्तर काशी जिला
5. धरचुला तहसील का समूचा क्षेत्र (पिथौरागढ़ जिला)
6. मुंसियारी तहसील का समूचा क्षेत्र (पिथौरागढ़ जिला)
7. पट्टी चौगढ़ (नैनीताल जिला)
8. पैम्बुडा परगना (पौड़ी डिवीजन)
9. पट्टी मंडाक (पौड़ी डिवीजन)
10. पट्टी पिण्डरपार (वाला व पाला) (पौड़ी डिवीजन)
11. लखीमपुर जिला (सम्पूर्ण)
12. बस्ती जिला (सम्पूर्ण)
13. बहराईच जिला (टानपाड़ा तहसील)

- (i) बहराईच जिला (मिल्की पुरवा खण्ड)
 (ii) बहराईच जिला (सिरसा खण्ड);
14. गौण्डा जिला (बलरामपुर तहसील)
 (i) पचपेमुवा खण्ड
 (ii) चैनसारी खण्ड
15. फैजाबाद जिला (सम्पूर्ण)

बिबरण II

पेहाड़ी इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए नये मानदंड

ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों को अब दो मुख्य वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है :—

- (1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर और
 (2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी या पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर ।

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर :

(i) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो; और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत को कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की प्राय होने की प्रतीक्षा हो ।

(ii) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन गैर, ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 2000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिये;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत को कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की प्राय होने की प्रतीक्षा हो ।

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी और पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर :

(i) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत को कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की प्राय होने की प्रतीक्षा हो ।

(ii) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन गैर ग्राम पंचायत वाले क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 1000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिये ;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर नहीं होना चाहिये; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत को कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की प्राय होने की प्रतीक्षा हो ।

3. उपर्युक्त के बावजूद भी पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों को उक्त मानदंडों में से किसी में भी हर वर्ष डाकघर खोलने के 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में छूट देने का अधिकार (आंतरिक वित्त सलाहकार के परामर्श से) एतद्द्वारा दिया जाता है ।

4. मौजूदा फार्मूला के अनुसार कम से कम गारंटीड राजस्व/प्राय की गणना की जाती रहेगी ।

5. ये नये मानदंड इन के जारी होने की तारीख से लागू होंगे ।

डाक कर्मचारियों की बोनस

3531. श्री गंगा प्रसन्न सिंह : क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक कर्मचारी संघों/यूनियनों की बोनस की मांग को स्वीकार न किये जाने से डाक कर्मचारी अनिश्चित कालीन हड़ताल करने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन की मांग और उन की प्रस्तावित हड़ताल की वांछनीयता पर भी विचार किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन की मांग को स्वीकार करने के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और उन के द्वारा की जाने वाली हड़ताल को टालने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) बोनस की मांग स्वीकार किए जाने की स्थिति में सरकार द्वारा कितना वार्षिक व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है ?

संभार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (घ) सरकार को डाक कर्मचारी महासंघ/संघों के बोनस के प्रश्न पर अनिश्चित कालीन हड़ताल पर जाने के किसी प्रस्ताव

की जानकारी नहीं है। विभागीय स्थापनाओं के कर्मचारी जैसे कि रेलवे, डाकतार, रक्षा स्थापनाएँ और भारत सरकार मद्रास राज्य आदि इस समय बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम 1965 की धारा 32(iv) के अनुसार उक्त अधिनियम के दायरे से बाहर हैं। इस अधिनियम में अनेक दृष्टिकोणों से संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव, जिनमें इस अधिनियम का नये क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करना भी शामिल है, सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं। सरकार का इरादा यह है कि इन प्रस्तावों पर गहराई से विचार किया जाये और अधिनियम में परिवर्तन करने से पहले संबंधित हितों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जाये।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन

3532. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में विधिलता होने के कारण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता की मावा और अन्य देशों से सहायता में कमी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरा ज्वीरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्राप्त और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पूर्वानुमानित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता की राशि संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गई है। इसमें यह देखा जायेगा कि ऐसी सहायता की राशि में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है।

विवरण

(प्राप्त सहायता राशि (ह० लाखों में))

बाहरी देश/एजेंसी का नाम	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5
	(पूर्वानुमानित)			
1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी/स्वीडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी	500.00	601.30	400.00	401.50
2. नार्वेजियन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी	222.33	232.76	450.00	550.00
3. युनिसेफ	12.20	89.50	53.60	33.00
4. डेनिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी				
(i) राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान के लिए भवन का निर्माण	—	20.00	61.80	75.00
(ii) केन्द्रीय औषध अनुसंधान संस्थान लखनऊ के लिए उपकरण	—	20.00	—	—
(iii) मातृ, शिशु स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए	—	—	—	10.00
5. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन	7.21	—	—	—
6. जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र फंड	409.46	545.00	679.68	1206.70
7. स्वीडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी	195.00	165.16	343.16	21.44
8. जर्मन संघीय गणतन्त्र	—	28.09	21.10	—
9. ब्रिटेन	—	—	300.00	216.64
योग :	1346.20	1701.81	2309.34	2514.28

**श्रीशशिवा एव छात्र अपमिश्रण अधिनियम
का क्रियान्वयन**

3533. श्री राज लाल राही: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन को पता है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् और केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद् के चतुर्थ संयुक्त सम्मेलन में पारित किये गये संकल्प संख्या 10 में श्रीशशिवा एव छात्र अपमिश्रण अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिये गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस संकल्प पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या सभी तथ्य सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इन सुझावों पर भागे कार्रवाई राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की द्वारा की जानी है जिन्हें उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए अनुरोध कर दिया गया है।

National Labour Institutes

3534. SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL
SINGHA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the West Bengal Gov-
ernment or any other State Govern-
ment suggesting any location of the
National Labour Institute in the con-
cerning State;

(b) if so, the details of the propo-
sal made by the States;

(c) the details of the action taken
up-to-date for establishing National
Labour Institutions; and

(d) the details of the grant made
up-to-date for the National Labour
Institute and the details of the func-
tioning of the Institute that is com-
pleted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)
and b). No proposal has been
received from the Government of
West Bengal for the location of
National Labour Institute in that
State. Suggestions had been received
in the past from the respective State
Governments for the location of the
Institute at Gaziabad, Kanpur, Bhu-
baneshwar, Jodhpur and Pune.

(c) There is no proposal for estab-
lishing any National Labour Institu-
tions in addition to the Institute
which is presently located at New
Delhi.

(d) The Year-wise break-up of the
grants sanctioned to the Institute
since its inception is as follows:—

	Rs.
1974-75 .	7,17,000
(July 74—March 75)	
1975-76	17,30,500
1976-77	17,47,000
1977-78	20,31,000
1978-79	21,00,000

The details of the functioning of the
Institute are contained in the Annual
Reports of the Institute for the years
1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 which
have been laid before the two Houses
of Parliament.

**Employment Exchanges in N.E.
Region States**

3535. SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL
SINGHA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of the location of
Employment Exchanges in the North

Eastern Region States and West Bengal State-wise, district-wise; and

(b) the number of job seeker registered in these employment exchanges, category-wise, sex-wise, exchange-wise during the last three years, year-wise with the number of job seeker employed through these exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The list of Employment Exchanges in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States is furnished in the Statement-I attached.

(b) Exchange-wise information is maintained by the State Governments only. However, State-wise information regarding the number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States by different categories i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women; and the total number of job-seekers placed in employment in these States is furnished in Statement-II attached, for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977.

List of places where Employment Exchanges are located in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States.

State/Union Territory	Place
1. West Bengal	1. Alipurduar
	2. Arambagh
	3. Asansol
	4. Bankura
	5. Barrackpore
	6. Basirhat
	7. Berhampur
	8. Budge-Budge
	9. Burdwan
	10. Calcutta
	11. Calcutta (E)

12. Calcutta (N)
13. Calcutta (S)
14. Chinsurah
15. Coach-behar
16. Darjeeling
17. Diamond Harbar
18. Dum-Dum
19. Durgapur
20. Farrakha
21. Haldia
22. Howrah
23. Jalpaiguri
24. Kalimpong
25. Kalyani
26. Kharagpur
27. Kidderpur
28. Krishan Nagar
29. Malda
30. Purulia
31. Raiganj
32. Rampurhat
33. Raniganj
34. Serampore
35. Siliguri
36. Suri (Birbhum)
37. Sitarampur
38. Uluberia
39. Calcutta (PH)
40. Calcutta (P&E)
41. Kurseong

North Eastern Region States

2. Assam	1. Barpeta
	2. Bongaigaon

3. Dhemaji
4. Dhubri
5. Diphu
6. Dibrugarh
7. Digboi
8. Gauhati
9. Goalpara
10. Golaghat
11. Haflong
12. Hailakandi
13. Hamren
14. Jorhat
15. Karimganj
16. Kokrajhar
17. Mangaldai
18. Marigaon
19. Nalbari
20. Namrup
21. Nazira
22. N.-Lakhimpur
23. Nowgong
24. Sibsagar
25. Silchar
26. Tinsukia
27. Tezpur

3. Manipur

4. Meghalaya

5. Nagaland

6. Sikkim

7. Tripura

8. Arunachal Pradesh

9. Mizoram

28. Gauhati (P&E)
29. Doom Dooma
30. Dibrugarh (Spl. Ex - change for Plantation)
1. Imphal
2. Churchandpur
3. Ukhrul
4. Tamenglong
5. Karong
6. Chandel
1. Jowai
2. Shillong
3. Tura
4. Nongstoin
5. William Nagar
1. Kohima
2. Mokokchung
- No Exchange
1. Agartala
2. Kailasashahar
3. Udaipur
- No Exchange
1. Aizwal
2. Lungleis
3. Saila

Statement II

Number of job-seekers, category-wise, on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 and the number placed in Employment during these years, in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States

(In 000's)

State/Union Territory		No. of Job-seekers on the Live Register				Total Placements
		Total	Sch. Caste	Sch. Tribe	Women	
1		2	3	4	5	6
1. West Bengal	1975	1711.3	120.2	20.0	159.8	13.2
	1976	1202.2	102.5	18.3	137.3	17.5
	1977	1403.9	118.0	20.8	156.0	18.1

		2	3	4	5	
<i>North Eastern Region</i>						
2. Assam	1975		10.4	9.2	20.8	6.1
	1976	195.0	11.4	12.2	17.9	5.8
	1977	221.4	12.4	13.8	20.4	5.2
3. Manipur	1975	27.7	0.3	7.7	4.3	0.2
	1976	47.9	0.4	12.5	7.3	0.9
	1977	60.4	0.5	14.1	9.5	0.2
4. Meghalaya	1975	9.5	0.1	3.7	1.7	0.4
	1976	12.0	0.2	4.5	2.5	0.8
	1977	10.9	0.1	4.7	2.7	0.9
5. Nagaland	1975**	..	..	..	..	..
	1976	2.0	@ (17)	1.4	0.3	0.1
	1977	2.7	@ (18)	2.4	0.5	0.2
6. Sikkim*						
7. Tripura	1975	46.5	2.6	3.7	10.4	0.7
	1976	52.1	2.9	4.1	11.8	0.4
	1977	59.2	3.2	4.8	14.2	0.5
8. Arunachal Pradesh*						
9. Mizoram	1975	3.0	@ (1)	3.1	0.4	0.2
	1976	5.3	..	5.3	0.7	0.2
	1977	7.3	..	7.4	1.3	0.3

NOTE:—1. @Figures less than 50. Actual figures shown in brackets.

2. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

3. **Employment Exchanges in Nagaland started functioning in 1976 only.

Aluminium Plant at Kutch

3536. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the feasibility report for Alumunia plant at Kutch is being prepared by the Hungary Company;

(b) what time is given to finalise the report; and

(c) what amount is granted by the Central Government for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is expected to be finalised by the middle of 1979.

(c) Nil, the report has been commissioned by the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation.

Opening of Post Offices in desert areas of Kutch

3537. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to open post offices for the desert area like "banni" in Kutch district;

(b) whether mobile/moving post office for such area is the only demand of people; and

(c) if so, why such post offices are not opened in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There are six proposals to open post offices for desert areas like "banni" in Kutch District.

(b) Proposals for mobile post offices for such areas are examined on public demand as well as according to necessity on administrative grounds.

(c) The proposals are not justified according to prescribed norms.

Industrial Dispute Act, 1947

3538. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Works Committee required under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is alleged to have been not functioning since 1964 in Deulbera Colliery in Orissa, belonging to the Central Coalfields Limited and repeated demands of the Deulbera Colliery—Labour Union before the Regional Labour Commissioner have so far been neglected/over-looked;

(b) if so, whether Government will fix responsibility for violation of the above-said obligatory provision; and

(c) when the Works Committee and other obligatory Committees (for canteen, housing etc.) will be formed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A Work Committee was constituted in the Deulbera Colliery of Central Coalfields Ltd. in Orissa in the year 1965. This Committee is reported to be not functioning due to inter-union and intra-union rivalries. The management have sought for exemption from the constitution of the Works Committee on the ground of existence of Consultative Committee at the Area and Company level wherein it is reported that the representatives of all the unions are

being associated. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhubaneswar, has been pursuing vigorously with the management the question of their complying with the obligatory provision of the laws.

(c) For the reasons mentioned it is not possible to state categorically when the Works Committee and other Committees would be constituted in the Colliery.

Changes sought in U.N. Charter

3539. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has suggested changes in the U.N. Charter;

(b) if so, what type of change India has asked for; and

(c) how many countries have supported that suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Meeting of Indo-US joint Commission

3540. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-US joint commission which was set up earlier to strengthen trade and for improvement of relations between the two countries have not met for long;

(b) how many meetings were held by the Commission during the last two years; and

(c) what were the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Indo-US Joint Commission has met three times since it was set up in October 1974. The last meeting took place on 3rd January, 1978.

(b) The Commission has met once in the last two years and is due to meet again early next year.

(c) At its last meeting, the Joint Commission considered and endorsed the reports of the three Sub-Commission—on Economics and Commerce, Education and Culture and Science and Technology. *Inter alia* it was decided to form a new working group—the Industrial Working Group—to undertake joint discussions and research in industry including small scale industry technology. The Commission supported the objective of the Sub-Commission on Education and Culture to increase the number of Fellowships from 10 to 15 and to initiate a Visitorship Programme. In the field of Science and Technology, the Commission noted the progress in bilateral cooperative research in various fields like solar activity related to weather phenomena oceanography, earth sciences, small industrial technologies, etc. and recommended meeting of experts to develop projects in additional fields. Overall it was agreed that the Joint Commission had increased the area of understanding and facilitated progress on a wide range of specific issues in Indo-US relations.

बड़े नगरों को सीधे टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के माध्यम से दिल्ली से जोड़ना

3541. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली को सीधे टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के माध्यम से देश के बड़े बड़े नगरों के साथ जोड़ने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सीधे टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के माध्यम से किन किन नगरों को राजधानी के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है; और

(ग) इन नगरों को सीधे टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के माध्यम से कब तक जोड़ दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (ग), जी हाँ। सरकार का यह चरम उद्देश्य है कि दिल्ली सहित देश के सभी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को राष्ट्रव्यापी उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग योजना से जोड़ दिया जाय ताकि वे एक दूसरे से सीधे डायल घुमाकर बात कर सकें। इसे उत्तरोत्तर लागू किया जा रहा है जो साज-सामान और वार्षिक साधनों पर निर्भर करता है। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए कोई तारीख निश्चित करना अभी तक संभव नहीं हो सका है। फिर भी दिल्ली के साथ 56 शहर/जिले उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग के जरिए जुड़े हुए हैं।

Extension of Telecommunication facilities in villages

3542. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme for the extension of telecommunication facilities in the villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether steps will be taken on priority basis to link rural areas with big cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the policy are given in the Statement attached.

(c) Telecommunication facilities in the villages are being provided in the form of public telephones and Combined Telegraph Offices, which are normally connected to the nearest telephone exchanges and telegraph offices. Such telephone exchanges are

in turn linked with the big cities in the country. Thus, when the public telephones are opened in the rural areas, the villages get linked with the big cities through their parent exchanges.

Policy for Provision of PCOs and COs on Loss.

CATEGORIES OF STATIONS

1. District Headquarters.
2. Sub Divisional Headquarters.
3. Tehsil Headquarters.
4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
5. Block Headquarters.
6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas).

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

Condition for provision of Combined offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas; and 10% ARE in hilly areas.

Conditions for provision of Combined Offices

(a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 500/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(10) All Other Stations.

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices.

On the basis of financial viability.

On the basis of financial viability.

NOTE :

1. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of town or villages except in tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village can be considered.
2. No telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 kms. of the proposed office.

पुरुषों और महिलाओं की मजूरी में विषमता

Havana Summit of Non-Aligned

3543. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न उद्योगों में पुरुष और महिला श्रमिकों की मजूरी की दरों में अन्तर है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री राजेन्द्र शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को विभिन्न उद्योगों/नियोजनों में पुरुष तथा महिला श्रमिकों की मजूरी में विद्यमान विषमता की जानकारी थी। इसलिए सरकार ने 1975 में समान पारिश्रमिक अध्यादेश जारी किया, जिसने बाद में समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम, 1976 का स्थान ले लिया था। इस अधिनियम के अनुसार, अधिनियम के अधीन आने वाले नियोजनों में कोई भी नियोजक अपने यहां नियोजित किसी भी महिला श्रमिक को, उसी प्रतिष्ठान या नियोजन में समान कार्य या एक ही प्रकार के कार्य को करने के लिए पुरुष श्रमिकों को दिए गए पारिश्रमिक से कम दर पर पारिश्रमिक नहीं दे सकता। अब यह अधिनियम सभी उद्योगों/नियोजनों पर लागू कर दिया गया है।

3544. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries have shown their reluctance to participate in the Havana Summit of the non-aligned; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and their reaction in connection with the Havana Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries held in Belgrade in July 1978 confirmed the decision taken at the time of the Colombo Summit that

the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries should be held in Havana in September, 1979. While it is customary for the Non-aligned to take all decisions by consensus, Zaire, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Kampuchea, Central African Empire and Gabon expressed reservations concerning this decision.

Separate facilities of X-Ray for C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries

3545. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that separate facilities of X-ray for C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries do not exist in the Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) is it also a fact that when C.G.H.S. Doctors prescribe X-ray to the Patients they have to go to general X-Ray Department and the reports of such X-Rays are received in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries after fortnight or so; and

(c) will Government consider to open a separate X-Ray Department for C.G.H.S. beneficiaries to avoid such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The C.G.H.S. beneficiaries are referred to the X-ray Department of the Safdarjung Hospital, which is located in the same premises.

(b) No, Sir. The X-ray reports are received in the respective C.G.H.S. Dispensaries within 5—7 days from the date of the X-ray.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

Medical Specialists

3546. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Medical Specialists for different diseases like Medicine, Skin, Eye are available in the C.G.H.S. Wing at Safdarjung Hospital but for Orthopaedic problems the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries have to go to the general hospital; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to provide a Orthopaedic Specialist in C.G.H.S. Wing along with X-Ray facilities so that Government servants are not harassed and they are provided advice in such cases immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Orthopaedic cases of C.G.H.S. beneficiaries are seen in the Orthopaedic O.P.D. of the Safdarjung Hospital which is situated in the same premises. It caters to the public as well as C.G.H.S. beneficiaries.

(b) No, Sir. The existing arrangements are satisfactory.

प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय

3547. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रसरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पॉडिबेरी में किया गया प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ष 1974-75 में 38.84 रुपये था और यदि हां, तो क्या वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में इस में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव था; यदि हां, तो क्या उस में वृद्धि की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अब तक किये गये प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय से सन्तुष्ट है; यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार विदेशी सहायता लेने के पक्ष में है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में किन किन देशों के साथ बातचीत चल रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनबन्दी प्रसाद यादव): (क) और (ख). प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 38.84 रुपये था जो कि राज्य और केन्द्र, दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किए गये प्लान और नान-प्लान खर्च पर आधारित है। 1975-76 में पांडिचेरी में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 50.04 रुपये हुआ था वह 1976-77 में घट कर 49.42 रुपये हो गया। वर्ष 1977-78 के प्रांकड़े अभी संकलित किये जाने हैं।

(ग) पांडिचेरी में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं और राज्य सरकार को राज्य और केन्द्र प्रायोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना प्रायोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परिव्यय के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है।

1976-77 में पांडिचेरी में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर जो योजना खर्च 28.11 लाख रुपये हुआ था, वह 1977-78 में बढ़कर 30.82 लाख रुपये हो गया।

सरकार किसी भी राज्य विशेष के लिए विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है। वैसे बाहरी देशों ने मलेरिया नियंत्रण, ग्रंथता निवारण, चिकित्सा सहायता शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछेक राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है। किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिए निश्चित किए गये समग्र योजना परिव्यय में सारे देशगत और विदेशी साज-सामान दोनों की झलक मिलती है।

प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय

3548. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवार कल्याण क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष 1974-75 में प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय 17.10 रुपये किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितना बढ़ाने का विचार था;

(ग) क्या सरकार अब तक किये गये प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय से सन्तुष्ट है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार अन्य देशों से कोई सहायता लेने के पक्ष में है और उन देशों के नाम

क्या हैं जिन के साथ इस प्रयोजन के लिए बातचीत की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) और (ख). प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 17.10 रुपये था जो कि राज्य और केन्द्र दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किए गये प्लान और नान-प्लान खर्च पर आधारित है। 1975-76 में हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 19.36 रुपये हुआ था वह 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 20.77 रुपये हो गया। वर्ष 1977-78 के खर्च के प्रांकड़े अभी संकलित किए जाने हैं।

(ग) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं और राज्य सरकार को राज्य और केन्द्र प्रायोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना प्रायोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परिव्यय के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है।

1976-77 में हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर जो योजना खर्च 87.75 लाख रुपये हुआ था वह 1977-78 में बढ़ कर 139.14 लाख रुपये हो गया।

(घ) सरकार किसी भी राज्य विशेष के लिए विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है। वैसे, दूसरे देशों ने मलेरिया नियंत्रण, ग्रंथता निवारण, चिकित्सा शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसे हमारी कुछेक राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है। किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिये निश्चित किये गये समग्र योजना परिव्यय में सारे देशगत और विदेशी साज-सामान दोनों की झलक मिलती है।

Repair of Delhi Telephone Cables

3550. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have realised the utter need to repair the Delhi Telephone cables; and

(b) whether Government have also realised the need to allow the Members of Parliament to make use of the facility of trunk calls without charging with an annual ceiling limit as in the case of local calls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) The underground

cable network in Delhi Telephone System was functioning normally until August when there was very heavy monsoon and unprecedented floods. A large number local cables connecting subscribers and junction cables between these exchanges and other exchanges in Delhi network were damaged. Repairs to these cables were delayed due to high flood water level, thefts etc. But this has been completed. Action is being taken for replacing progressively the cables which have suffered excessive damage.

As long term measures for improving the performance of the cable system, gas pressurisation of junction and primary cables is being undertaken.

(b) No, Sir, no such scheme is under consideration.

Apprentice trained by factories

3551. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many apprentices were selected and trained by various factories of Bombay during a period of last three years;

(b) how many of them have been absorbed by the hard factories and by other concerns; and

(c) how many of them are still unemployed; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to secure an employment for them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) 13,275 apprentices.

(b) and (c). According to the available data, approximately 12,839 have

been absorbed and 436 are on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges awaiting employment at the end of December 1977.

(d) No, Sir. The basic objective of the Apprentices Act, 1961, is to equip the apprentice with skills in his trade so as to enhance his employability. Normally, in filling up vacancies in their establishments, employers give preference to apprentices passing out from their own establishments.

Dispute between Bank Managements and workers

3552. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state at what stage do the conciliation proceedings in regard to the industrial disputes between Bank managements and their workmen represented by different Trade Unions at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): As regards the dispute between the workmen working in the nationalised banks, Commercial Banks, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries represented through All India Bank Employees Association and Indian National Bank Employees Congress and the banks managements over revision of wages etc., next meeting has been fixed on the 13th and 14th December, 1978 at Bombay.

In the dispute between the Reserve Bank of India and the All India Reserve Bank Employees Association representing Class-III employees over revision of wages etc. the conciliation proceedings were held on the 7th December 1978 and postponed to a date to be fixed later on.

In the dispute about the Class IV workers of Reserve Bank of India raised by the All India Reserve Bank

Workers' Federation, the discussions are in progress.

In the dispute about the Class III and IV workmen of the Reserve Bank of India raised by All India Reserve Bank workers Organisation, the discussions are in progress.

Vaccination of newly born children

3553. **SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure being followed by Government hospitals, aided hospitals and maternity centres to vaccinate small pox medicine, polio etc., to the newly born children in these hospitals.

(b) whether it is a fact that the facility has been withdrawn and such cases are directed to vaccinate their new-born children after discharge from hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details and if not the reasons as to why some of the New Delhi hospitals have not administered such vaccination to the newly born children in the past particularly in 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The National schedule recommends one dose of smallpox and BCG Vaccines at 3—9 months of age. 3 doses of oral polio vaccine are necessary at 4—8 weeks intervals, at 3 months, followed by a booster dose at the age of 18 to 24 months.

(b) and (c). Vaccinations are not very effective if given to newly borns. Immunity develops better after 3 months of age.

National Policy on Mineral Industry

3555. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any national policy on the development of mineral industry including decanalisation of manganese ore for the purpose of export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Trade Union

3556. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to encourage the formation, functioning and development of trade unions by the rural workers in accordance with the spirit of I.L.O. Convention on Rural Workers' Organisation; and

(b) what facilities are being provided to the existing rural workers organisations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). India has ratified the ILO Convention No. 141 concerning organisation of rural workers which requires a ratifying country to facilitate the establishment and growth, on voluntary basis, of strong and independent organisations of rural workers. The State Governments and Union Territories have been urged to take administrative and legislative steps to promote the establishment and growth of organisations

of rural workers. The National Labour Institute and the Central Board of Workers' Education have organised rural labour camps in a number of States to develop leadership skills and to help rural workers in strengthening and developing their organisations. Arising out of a Special Conference on Rural Unorganised Labour, a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour has been set up recently to advise Government, among others, on various administrative and legislative measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural unorganised workers and for promoting the growth of their organizations. The Industrial Relations Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1978 enables the employees in agricultural operations to form trade unions and have them registered.

Transfer of officers maintaining records of examinations

3557. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few officials and officers of the P&T Board are responsible for the upkeepment of answer books, compilation of marks, maintenance of secrecy of candidates of various examinations (including Departmental) conducted by the various Circles/Districts/P&T Board;

(b) whether transfer of such officials are not made frequently; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to make frequent or timely rotational transfers to avoid any monopoly by them or suspicion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a Service Selection Board assisted by a Departmental Examination Section

the P&T Directorate to handle examinations, conducted centrally by P&T Board, and held in various circles.

(b) and (c). Transfers of officials who are continuing in the same post/Section for a long time are being effected in a phased programme.

प्रति व्यक्ति आय

3558. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि श्रमिकों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र करने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों में कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ; यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1978 के लिये तत्संबंधी आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान मूल्य स्तर और वर्ष 1951-52 की तुलना में उनकी वर्तमान प्रति व्यक्ति आय कम हो गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन श्रमिकों के लिये पूरे वर्ष में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने हेतु ; उनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय औसत के बराबर लाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साय) : (क) से (ग). कृषि श्रमिकों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय (राज्य-वार) से संबंधित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1961-62 और 1976-77 के लिए कृषि श्रमिकों की मुद्रा मजदूरी एवं वास्तविक मजदूरी संबंधी स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	औसतन प्रतिदिन मुद्रा मजदूरी (रुपयों में)	औसतन प्रतिदिन वास्तविक मजदूरी (रुपयों में)
1961-62	1.76	1.66
1976-77	4.95	1.64

हाफ्ट पंच वर्षीय योजना 1978-83 में ग्रामिणों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की ओर मोड़ने की व्यवस्था की गई है और इस अवधि के दौरान ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संस्थागत वित्त को छोड़कर

सरकारी क्षेत्र में अनुमानित परिव्यय 29,925 करोड़ रुपये परिकल्पित किया गया है, जो पिछली योजना में व्यवस्थित 14,751 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से लगभग दुगुना है। परिशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन विस्तार तथा परिव्यय को पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ा दिया गया है। रोजगार अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिये चालू की गई नौतियों तथा कार्यक्रमों और न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कारगर कार्यान्वयन के लिये किए गए उपायों से कृषि श्रमिकों की स्थिति में सुधार देने की आशा है।

ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना

3559. श्री युवराज :

श्री एम० रत्नगोपाल रेडडी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष चलाई गई ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना ने कुछ तेजी तो पकड़ी थी परन्तु उसी वर्ष वह असफल हो गई ;

(ख) क्या गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान ने एक सर्वेक्षण किया था तथा यह पाया था कि यह योजना अपने उद्देश्यों में असफल रही है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस योजना की क्रियान्विति पर किये जा रहे व्यय के व्यय को रोकने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं। शुरू से ही ग्राम स्वास्थ्य योजना उन 741 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में मुचरू रूप से चल रही है जहाँ यह चलाई गई थी। इस योजना के कार्य संचालन का मूल्यांकन भी किया गया है जिससे पता चला है कि लोगों ने इसका स्वागत किया है। इस योजना के अधीन जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक का कार्य संतोषजनक पाया गया है। प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में जो थोड़ी बहुत कठिनाइयाँ सामने आयी थी, उन पर भी काफी हद तक काबू पा लिया गया है। इस योजना की समीक्षा के आधार पर इसे अब देश के अन्य 1062 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में भी लागू किया जा रहा है।

(ख) 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 के "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में इस आशय की एक रिपोर्ट छपी है।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Industrial Accidents

3560. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many such industrial accidents have taken place in various industries so far since 1st January, 1977 due to which employees have died;

(b) were all the deaths due to fault of employees or also due to carelessness of employers; and

(c) what efforts Government has made to reduce the rate of such industrial accidents in the Indian industries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the information received from the Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay, the provisional figure of fatal industrial injuries since 1-1-1977 upto 30-9-1978 is 927.

(b) No figures are available to indicate as to whether the deaths were due to the fault of employees or due to the carelessness of the employers. Cases of deaths resulting from accidents in factories are generally investigated by Factories Inspectorate of the concerned States to find out the cause and for responsibility if any carelessness is involved.

(c) The Act was recently amended to strengthen safety provisions. The Act now provides for appointment of Safety Officers in every factory wherein one thousand or more workers are ordinarily employed and wherein, in the opinion of the State Government, any manufacturing process or operation is carried on, which process or operation involves any risk of bodily injury, poisoning or disease, or any other hazard to health, to the persons employed in the factory. As major

percentage of accident in factories is attributed to human factors, the Director General, Factory Advice service and Labour Institutes, Bombay Central Labour Institute and Regional Labour Institutes conduct training courses for all levels of management and workers.

दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में औषधालय

3561. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में 5,000 जनसंख्या वाले प्रत्येक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में एक औषधालय खोलने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुविधा समूचे देश में दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली के ग्रामीण इलाकों में 10,000 की जनसंख्या के लिये एक औषधालय खोलने की एक योजना का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करना है तथा इसे अपनी संबंधित योजनाओं में शामिल करना है ।

देश में डाकघरों का खोला जाना

3562. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :
श्री युवराज :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता पार्टी के मतारूढ़ होने के पश्चात ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोले गए हैं और यदि हां, तो कितने डाकघर खोले गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या समूचे देश में संचार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसको कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा और इसके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहुरि प्रसाद सुबुदेव साय) : (क) जी हां, तारीख 1-4-77 से 31-10-78 तक 4617 डाकघर खोले जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). डाक सुविधायें :- दश भर में डाकघर खोलने का कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम नहीं है । पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) और वार्षिक योजना 1978-79 में डाक-सुविधा के विस्तार का लक्ष्य इस प्रकार है :-

	पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83	वार्षिक योजना 1978-79
खोले जाने वाले डाकघर	25,000	5,000
गांवों में चलते फिरते डाकघरों के जरिए काउंटर सुविधाएं देना	50,000 गांव	10,000 गांव
नियुक्त किए जाने वाले विभागेतर एजेंट	50,000	10,000
लगाए जाने वाले लेटर बक्स	2,50,000	50,000

डाक विस्तार योजना के अधीन पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के दौरान देहाती इलाकों में करीब 1,000,000 लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाएगा ।

तार सुविधाएं

चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि (1978-83) के दौरान 15,000 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन व तारघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है । 1-4-78 से 15-11-78 की अवधि के दौरान देश में 451 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर और 382 मंयुक्त डाक तार घर खोले गए हैं ।

गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त अस्पताल में चोरी

3563. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त अस्पताल में अक्तूबर, 1978 में चोरी हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि जोरी हुई; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई सुराग नहीं मिल पाया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 36,935.80 रुपये ।

(ग) यह मामला जांच पड़ताल के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस में रजिस्टर करा दिया गया है ।

Copper deposits in Karnataka

3564. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper deposits were found near Aladehelli area of Hassan District in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the estimated copper in that zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Copper mineralisation has been located in the main zone of about 1 Km. in Aladehelli-Belehelli-Dasapura belt in Hassan District of Karnataka. The tentative estimates of reserves of copper ore are about 1.8 million tonnes containing about one per cent copper. Investigation by drilling is being carried out.

Number of Advisory and Consultancy Posts in Indian Missions

3565. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Advisory and Consultancy posts in the Indian missions abroad, country-wise;

(b) the criteria, terms and conditions laid down for the selection of the advisory-personnel;

(c) whether Government have undertaken any review regarding the functioning of these officers; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the number of these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) There are no advisory and consultancy posts as such in Indian mission abroad. However, missions may engage consultants and advisors for specific and specialized work with the prior approval of the Government.

(b) No general criteria have been laid down. Terms and conditions for engaging such personnel depend upon local conditions and requirements of the job.

(c) and (d). The functioning of personnel engaged for specific work on advisory and consultancy basis is constantly assessed and evaluated by Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में बाक्साइड, कोयला तथा लोहे पर आधारित उद्योग

3566. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
श्री गोविन्द राम मिश्री :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में वहाँ उपलब्ध बाक्साइड, कोयले और लोहे पर आधारित कारखाने स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है अथवा क्या किसी अध्ययन दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर कोई कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या इन खनिजों के विकास के लिये वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के माध्यम से प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन खनिजों पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मण्डा): (क), (ख) और (ग). बाक्साइड, कोयला और लौह अयस्क पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव अयस्क स्रोतों की स्थिति के सर्वेक्षण के बाद बनाए जाते हैं।

जहां तक बाक्साइड का सम्बन्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश में बाक्साइड पर आधारित एक परियोजना, भारत सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान, भारत एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लि० के कोरवा एल्यूमीनियम कम्प्लेक्स के नाम से पहले से है।

कोयले पर आधारित कोरवा उर्वरक परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन 1974 में शुरू किया गया था लेकिन संसाधनों की कठिनाइयों के कारण उसे धीमा करना पड़ा। यह भी तय किया गया कि इस परियोजना का प्राथमिक कार्यान्वयन और फीड स्टॉक के रूप में कोयले पर आधारित अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना के बारे में भी विचार किया जाए जब इस समय निर्माणाधीन कोयला आधारित दो उर्वरक कारखानों के संचालन संबंधी अनुभव सुलभ हो जाएं।

मध्य प्रदेश के बैलाढोला (जिला—बस्तर) में उपलब्ध बारीक लौह अयस्क पर आधारित 20 लाख टन क्षमता के बेलेटाइजेशन प्लांट की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। सरकार ने भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की क्षमता को 25 लाख टन से बढ़ा कर 40 लाख टन करने का काम पहले से ही शुरू किया हुआ है। भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का विस्तार 1981 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की देख-रेख में मध्य प्रदेश में एक प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। प्रस्तावित प्रयोगशाला में किए जाने वाले अनुसंधान विषयों में खनिजों/वन सम्पदा के विकास भी सम्मिलित है।

INA Memorial Monument

3567. PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan a former Minister of the earlier Government admitted in reply to a ques-

tion in the Parliament as also in the course of deposition before the Khosla Commission that the parts of the INA memorial monument that was demolished by the British Army at Singapore are lying at his Rawalpindi residence in Pakistan;

(b) whether he expressed his inability also to bring back those sacred relics of Azad Hind revolution under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose because of earlier lack of diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan;

(c) whether Government would take steps with the help of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan to bring back those sacred relics of our freedom struggle as now normal diplomatic relations and communications exist between India and Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to earlier questions answered in the Lok Sabha on 20-3-1974, 9-4-1975, 1-12-1977 and 9-3-1978, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan had informed that a small piece of the Memorial plaque of the Shaheed Memorial of the Azad Hind Fauj came in his possession in 1946 and that he had left this portion of the plaque with his family members in Rawalpindi. Later on, his family members had to migrate to India. As the replies were given between 1971—1975 when diplomatic relations with Pakistan were broken, it was also added that efforts to trace the relic and to bring it back to India will be initiated only after relations with Pakistan are normalised.

(c) and (d). Government have taken steps with the help of Shri Shah

Nawaz Khan to trace the portion of the plaque. However, the efforts of the Government in this direction have not succeeded so far. These efforts are continuing.

Setting up of additional Post Offices in rural areas

3569. PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up additional post offices in rural areas of different States during the year 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the break-up of the figures of such new post offices set up in different States and the break-up of figures of these post offices set up in different Districts of West Bengal including the sub-Division of Contai in the District of Midnapore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Break-up of the figures of such post offices set up in the different States/postal Circle is shown in the Statement attached. Break of figures of the post offices set up in different districts of West Bengal including Contai Sub Division is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement of new Post Offices opened in 1977-78 State-wise.

S. No.	States	No. of Post Offices opened	Remarks
1	Andhra	155	
2	Bihar	100	
3	Delhi	9	
4	Gujarat, Diu, Daman, Dadra Nagar Haveli	94	This is one Postal Circle called Gujarat.
5	J. & K.	30	
6	Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mah	100	This is one Postal Circle called Kerala.
7	Karnataka	113	
8	Madhya Pradesh	861	
9	Maharashtra, Goa	263	This is one Postal Circle called Maharashtra.
10	Assam, Arunachalam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	494	This is one Postal Circle called North Eastern.
11	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh	105	This is one Postal Circle called North Western.
12	Orissa	163	
13	Rajasthan	262	
14	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	128	This is one Postal Circle called Tamil Nadu.
15	U.P.	304	
16	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman Nicobar	120	This is one Postal Circle called West Bengal.

Construction of road in Pak occupied Kashmir

3570. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that in the Indian territory in Kashmir under Pak-occupation, a road connecting Skardu and Yark at an altitude of that the entire expenses will be borne 19000 feet, through the mountain pass is being constructed by Chinese and that the entire expenses will be borne by China;

(b) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter so as to prevent China from constructing this road; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Malnutrition in Children

3571. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the suggestion to constitute separate commission for examining the causes of malnutrition in children and suggesting remedial measures by Dr. C. Gopalan, Director General of Indian Medical Research; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI

PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not aware of any such suggestion.

(b) Does not arise.

Urine Therapy

3572. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Indian Medicine has recognised urine therapy as a valid method of treatment of different diseases; and

(b) if so, what are its details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, New Delhi, has taken steps to investigate the efficacy of Urine therapy for treating various ailments.

Unsatisfactory working of STD Services

3573. SHRI MONORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that STD service between many stations is not working satisfactorily and the lines are often out of order;

(b) if so, what remedial steps are being taken to improve this service;

(c) whether according to the present procedure no written communication is sent to the telephone subscribers with regard to provision/suspension of STD facility as when done earlier if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether this practice is causing confusion in billing purposes and there is no proper record maintained for the purpose; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to follow a proper and fool proof procedure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) the STD services are working satisfactorily by and large. But on certain routes difficulties have been experienced by subscribers in getting stations connected on STD. This has been mainly due to fact increasing STD traffic on most of the routes opened so far. Specific difficulty is also felt occasionally when there is failure of transmission media.

(b) (i) More circuits are being provided to relieve congestion.

(ii) Alternative transmission routes are also being planned to prevent total failure of service.

(c) At present STD barring/re-connection is done on written request from the subscribers. In some cities intimation is given but not in others. The question of following a uniform practice ingiving intimation to subscribers is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir. This practice is not causing confusion for billing purposes for which proper record is maintained.

(e) Question does not arise as far as billing is concerned. However, for subscribers convenience the question of intimation is being considered as indicated in (c) above.

Opening of new Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

3574. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time bound programme for new telephone connections and to open telephone exchanges has been framed by the Central Government for the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to arrange telephone connections to the applicant in the State of Orissa within 24 hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) and (b). Within the limitations of financial and material resources new telephone exchanges are being opened and new telephone connections provided continuously to meet the growing demands for telephones all over India including Orissa.

In Orissa 3 new exchanges were opened and about 1000 new connections were provided during 1977-78. During 1978-79 two new exchanges are expected to be added and about 1500 new connections are expected to be provided.

(c) No, Sir, in the present stage of development it will not be possible to provide telephone connections within 24 hours in most of the places.

Indians in Pak jail

3575. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians detained in Pakistan as on December, 1977;

(b) the number of Pakistanis held in India as on December, 1977;

(c) the number of persons released during the current year by each Government;

(d) the number of persons still in India and Pakistan vice-versa; and

(e) the steps taken by the Governments of India and Pakistan to get their persons transferred mutually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) According to information received by us from the Government of Pakistan as well as other sources, about 300 Indian nationals were under detention in Pakistan as on 31st December, 1977.

(b) 430 Pakistanis were held in India as on 31st December, 1977 under Preventive Detention.

(c) During the current year, Pakistan has so far released 115 Indians and India released 460 Pakistanis.

(d) About 250 Indians are still in Pakistani jails according to information received from Government of Pakistan and other sources. All Pakistanis held under Preventive Detention have been released.

(e) Verification of details of persons whose names have been supplied by the Government of Pakistan is being expedited. Pakistan Government has been approached to release those persons immediately whose cases have already been verified. Effort is continuing to get all remaining detainees released as early as possible.

Allocation of funds for expansion of Postal and Tele-communication Services in Maharashtra

3576. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) details regarding the funds allocated for expansion of postal and tele-communication services in Maharashtra during 1978-79 under various schemes;

(b) details of actual utilisation of funds so far; and

(c) the provision of funds proposed for 1979-80 for function of postal and tele-communication services in Maharashtra with salient features and allocation of funds in respect of the important schemes proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) **POSTAL:** Rs. 480 lakhs have been allocated for expansion of postal services in rural areas. The schemes consist of (a) opening of Branch Post Offices (both stationary and mobile), (b) provision of postal counter facilities to villages, (c) planting of letter boxes and (d) appointment of ED Agents for clearance of letter boxes and strengthening of daily delivery.

TELECOM: Funds to the extent of Rs. 39.18 crores have been allocated for expansion of Telecommunication Services to Maharashtra during 1978-79 under various schemes.

(b) Postal

Rs. 2.48 lakhs spent till 31st October, 1978 on expansion of postal services.

Telecom

Actual utilisation of funds in respect of Telecommunication services in Maharashtra during 1978-79 under various schemes comes to Rs. 10.75 crores upto the end of October, 1978.

(c) POSTAL

The postal expansion schemes already in operation in 1978-79 will be continued in 1979-80 as well. The P.M.G. has placed a demand for Rs. 10.81 lakhs for these schemes in the year 1979-80. Final allocation has not been decided by the Government.

TELECOM.

The provision of funds proposed for Telecommunication Services in Maharashtra with salient features and allo-

ation of funds in respect of the important schemes proposed is yet to be finalised.

Arogya Dakshata Mangal, Pune

3577. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Arogya Dakshata Mangal, Pune has drawn attention of Government that the multinational manufacturers and other pharmaceutical companies manufacture drugs which are toxic, irrational and superfluous and sell them through the media of attractive advertisements under the garb of Forte;

(b) whether such formulations are costlier to the consumer irrational and excessive in their preparation, causing waste of money and national resources;

(c) whether the new Drug Policy of Government envisage setting up permanent Drug Review Committee at Central and State Levels on the pattern existing in various other countries; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government to such drug formulations for vitamin and analgesic use containing larger proportion than are required by human metabolism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pricing is done by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers after proper cost accounting.

(c) The attention of the State Drugs Controllers has been drawn to Government of India's decision in regard to the elimination of irrational drug combinations or use of ingredients in excess.

(d) The State Drugs Control authorities have been requested by the Directorate General of Health Services to enforce the following conditions and also call for the necessary data and evidence before licencing the manufacture of any patent or proprietary medicines, so as to ensure that the products manufactured:—

- (i) contain the constituent ingredients in therapeutic/prophylactic quantities as determined in relation to the claims or conditions for which the medicines are recommended for use or claimed to be useful;
- (ii) are safe for use in the context of the vehicles, excipients, additives and pharmaceutical aids used in the formulation and under the conditions in which the formulations for administration and use are recommended;
- (iii) are stable under the conditions of storage; and
- (iv) contain such ingredients and in such quantities for which there is therapeutic justification.

Regarding patent and proprietary medicines containing vitamins for oral use, a new Schedule has been incorporated in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules specifying the minimum and maximum limits in respect of individual vitamin content.

अन्नक खानों में दुग्धनाएँ

3578. रीतलासम्भी प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संघीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 अक्टूबर, 1978 को अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण संगठन, कर्मा (बिहार) के शिक्षा अधिकारी, उनकी पत्नी और अन्य कर्मचारी एक दुग्धना में दुग्धी पर नारे नये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने मृतकों के परिवारों के जीवन-निर्वाह के लिए सहायता देने हेतु अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मृतकों के परिवारों को मुआवजे के रूप में 20 से 25 हजार रुपये की राशि देने का है ?

अथ तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साह) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). मृतकों के परिवारों को जीवन निर्वाह के लिए सहायता देने हेतु निम्न-लिखित उपाय किये गए हैं :—

(1) 18,000 रुपये (मृतकों के प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए 2,000/- रुपये की धनराशि अनुग्रह-पूर्वक अदायगी के रूप में अदा की गई है ।

(2) प्रत्येक परिवार को तत्काल राहत के रूप में 1,200/- रुपये का नकद भुगतान किया गया । (इस राशि का भविष्य में देय राशि के साथ सामन्वय किया जायेगा ।)

(3) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना के अधीन प्रत्येक मृतक के परिवार के लिए 5,000/- रुपये की राशि के भुगतान की शीघ्र ही व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(4) 24-10-1978 तक के इष्टी वेतन का भुगतान कर दिया गया है ।

(5) परिवार पेंशन, ग्रेच्युटी, जमा फ़ुट्टी के बदले नकद भुगतान, भविष्य निधि की अंतिम वापसी और नियमानुसार ग्राह्य अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते (अनिवार्य जमा योजना) की वापसी की शीघ्र ही व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(6) चार मृतकों के आश्रितों को पहले ही नियुक्ति प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है । शेष मामलों में आश्रितों को रोजगार देने की सम्भावनाओं पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(a) whether Government have finalised the health proposals received from various States for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposal received from Himachal Pradesh Government for the Sixth Plan;

(d) what decision Government have taken thereon; and

(e) the allocation made or proposed to be made for Himachal Pradesh during the plan year-wise and for what purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE ((SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir, the discussions with States/Union Territories Governments for 6th Plan 1978—83 and annual plan 1979-80 are being held according to the schedule of discussions.

(c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have proposed Rs. 1325 lakhs for health sector for 6th Plan 1978—83. The details are as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Rural Health Programme	490.00
(ii) Control of Communicable Diseases	203.95
(iii) Hospitals and Dispensaries	62.25
(iv) Medical Education and Research	245.00
(v) Training Programme	4.00
(vi) I.S.M. & Homeopathy	250.00
(vii) Other Programmes	69.80
TOTAL	1325.00

Health Proposals

3579. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(d) and (e). The proposals are likely to be discussed from 25th January, 1979 to 30th January, 1979 and the allocation made will be known thereafter.

चीलंका के आर्थिक सम्बन्धों के बारे में समझौता

3580. श्री बिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच हाल ही में आर्थिक संबंधों के बारे में कोई समझौता हुआ है।

(ख) क्या भारत का विचार कोलंबो प्रबाध व्यापार जोन में पूंजी निवेश करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी पूंजी निवेश करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) राष्ट्रपति जयवर्धन की भारत की हाल की यात्रा के दौरान इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि दोनों देशों की सरकारें व्यापार बढ़ाने के तरीके और श्रीलंका के संयुक्त उद्यम में भारतीय पूंजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एक-दूसरे देश में मंत्री स्तर पर प्रतिनिधि-मंडल भेजेगी। इस निर्णय के अनुसरण में श्रीलंका के व्यापार और जहाजरानी मंत्री ने 7 से 9 दिसम्बर तक भारत की यात्रा की और अपने वाणिज्य मंत्री के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया। जिन विषयों पर बातचीत हुई उनमें शुल्क दर संबंधी तरजीह, संयुक्त उद्यम, पर्यटन, संवर्धन, चाय के संसाधन और विपणन के लिए सहयोग को बढ़ाना आदि शामिल थे।

(ख) कोलम्बो मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र में पूंजी निवेश का प्रश्न अलग-अलग संगठनों के निर्णय का विषय है। भारत सरकार इस पर सहमत है कि जब कभी ऐसे मामले प्रस्तुत किए जायेंगे उन पर अनुकूल कार्रवाई की जाएगी। इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई विशिष्ट मामला प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Names of Chairmen of Public Undertakings

3581. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under his Ministry with the dates of their appointment and qualifications and their previous assignments during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): The required information in respect of the public undertakings under the Ministry of Steel and Mines is given in the annexure. The following undertakings under the Department of Steel are, however, presently headed by a Managing Director only:—

1. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.
2. Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.
3. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited.
4. India Fire Bricks and Insulation Company Limited.

Statement

Serial No.	Name of Public Undertaking	Name of Chairman/Chairman-cum-Managing Director	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Previous Assignments during the years 1975-76—1977-78
1	Steel Authority of India Limited	Dr. P. L. Agrawal, Chairman.	29-5-78	B.Sc. (Met. Engg.) Ph. D., in Fuel Technology.	General Manager, Rourkela Steel Plant.
2	Kulremukh Iron Ore Co. Limited	Shri K. C. Khanna, Chairman-Cum-Managing Director.	10-6-76	B.Sc. (Metallurgy)	Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Limited.
3	Metallurgical & Engg., Consultants (India) Limited.	Shri K. C. Mohan, Chairman-Cum-Managing Director.	16-11-77	B.E. (Chem.), M.Sc., in Fuel Technology from Imperial College of Science & Technology, London, D.I.C., London.	Managing Director, Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd.
4	Hindustan Steel works Construction Limited.	Shri B. G. Bailekar, Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	20-11-78	B.E. (Civil), Fellow Member of Institute of Engineers (India)	Managing Director, Hindustan Steelworks, Construction Ltd.
5	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	Shri O. P. Vasudeva, Chairman-cum-Managing Director.	19-9-75	B.Sc., A.I.S.M. in Mining Engineering.	General Manager (Pl.), National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.
6	Bharat Refractories Limited	Shri S. Samarapungavan, Chairman (Part-time)	4-6-77	B.Sc. Engg. (Mech. & Elect.)	General Superintendent (upto 9-7-76) and Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Limited.
7	Sponge Iron India Limited	Shri V. K. Dar, Chairman (Part-time)	2-12-78	B.A. (Combined Hons). I.A.S.	Managing Director, Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Bolani Ores Limited	Shri P. K. Paul, Chairman (Part-time).	24-5-77	B.Sc., B.E. (Met.), M.I.E. (India) & A.M.I.E. (London)	General Manager/Managing Director, Durgapur Steel Plant.
9	IISCO Etanton Pipe & Foundry Co., Ltd.	Shri D.R. Ahuja, Chairman (Part-time).	11-9-78	B.Sc. (Mech. Engg.)	Project Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant upto 14-6-78 and thereafter Managing Director, Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.
10	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Shri J. Marwaha, Chairman-cum-Managing Director.	2-8-78	B.Sc. (Met. Engg.)	Joint Secretary, Department of Mines.
11	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Shri R.P. Kapur, Chairman-Cum-Managing Director.	7-7-78	A.I.S.M. (India) M.E. (Mineral Dressing)—U.K. Ist Class Mine Manager's Certificate of Competency. 1st Class Metalliferous Manager's Certificate of Competency.	Director Planning (from January, 1971 to October, 1975) & Joint Managing Director, National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.
12	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited.	Shri K.S. Mahapatra, Chairman-Cum-Managing Director.	28-8-75	A.I.S.M. (India) Ist Class Mine Manager's Certificate of Competency.	Technical Adviser, Iron Ore Board from 4-8-73 to 27-8-75.
13	Bharat Gold Mines Limited	Shri P.D. Gupta, Chairman-Cum-Managing Director.	3-6-76	B.Sc. (Mining Engg.), Ist Class Mine Manager's Certificate (Metal), Surveyor's Competency Certificate (Coal & Metal).	Deputy General Manager/Agent Bharat Gold Mines Limited.
14	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.	Shri S. Varadan, Chairman-Cum-Managing Director.	18-9-78	*	Managing Director, Mysore Power Corporation from 6-9-76 to 9-6-78. Thereafter Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Mines.

*Shri Varadan is working as Joint Secretary in the Department of Mines and presently holds the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited on a temporary basis in addition to his duties as Joint Secretary.

M.P. went for Haj

3582. **SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Parliament Members who went for "Haj" after the recommendation of Government for last two years and what is the criteria of selection of members for Haj; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the same members are sent again and again during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Honourable Member is perhaps referring to the Members of Parliament included in the Haj Goodwill Delegation sent by the Government to Saudi Arabia on the occasion of Haj. The names of those Members of Parliament who were included in the delegation in 1977 and 1978 are given below:

1977.

1. Shri Arif Baig, Minister of State for Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

2. Shri Syed M. Saeed Murtaza.

1978

1. Shri Fazlur Rehman, Minister of State for Energy.

2. Shri Hamid Ali Sharnad.

Since the Delegation calls on the King and other dignitaries of Saudi Arabia during the visit to that country, the selection of Members is done on the standing of the persons concerned in the political, educational, social, cultural and journalistic fields.

(b) No, Sir.

Netaji's statue in Rangoon

3583. **PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Burma agreed to allow the setting up

of a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose nearabout Rangoon; and

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Government of India have not made any formal request to the Government of Burma for the setting up of a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Rangoon.

(b) Does not arise.

नशैले पदार्थों की तस्करी

3584. **डा० रामजी सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 27 अक्तूबर, 1978 के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया (बम्बई) में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत नशैले पदार्थों की तस्करी का प्रमुख केन्द्र बन जायेगा, और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1971 से 1976 तक की अवधि के बीच प्रत्येक वर्ष में और उसके बाद भी कितने मूल्य की चरस, अफीम, गांजा आदि पकड़े गये ;

(ग) क्या औषधि के रूप में नशैली गोलिए की मांग बहुत बढ़ गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार नशाबन्दी योजना के अधीन उनकी बिन्नी पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से यह पता चलता है कि भू-सीमाओं के द्वार-पार पश्चिमी देशों में स्थित अन्तिम गन्तव्य स्थानों के लिये की जा रही नारकोटिक औषधि द्रव्यों की, तस्करी के लिए भारत का पारगमन केन्द्र के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक उपाय किये गये हैं जिनमें नारकोटिक औषधि द्रव्यों के उत्पादन, उनको लाने ले जाने, उनकी बिन्नी, आदि पर कड़ा नियंत्रण रखा जाना भी शामिल है । नारकोटिक औषधि द्रव्यों की तस्करी के किसी भी प्रयास को असफल बनाने के लिए निवारक और गुप्त सूचना कर्मचारियों को सतर्क भी रखा जाता है ।

(ब) 1971 से 1978 (31-10-78) की अवधि के दौरान पकड़ी गई चरस आदि का मूल्य अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है।

इस प्रकार के मनः प्रभावी पदार्थों की बचत में वृद्धि की कोई निश्चित प्रवृत्ति नहीं है।

(ग) सम्भवतः "नशीली गोलियाँ" शब्दों का संक्षेप मनः प्रभावी पदार्थों की ऐसी निमित्तियों से है, जिनका दुरुपयोग किया जा सकता है। सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, देश में

(घ) इन औषधि द्रव्यों की बिक्री पर रोक लगाने का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी मनः प्रभावी पदार्थों वाली औषधियों की बिक्री को पहले से ही औषधि और सौदर्य प्रसाधन अधिनियम और उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के उपबन्धों के अधीन विनियमित किया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष	पकड़ी गई अफीम का मूल्य रु० में	पकड़े गये गांजे का मूल्य रु० में	पकड़ी गई चरस का मूल्य रु० में
1	2	3	4
1971 . . .	55,37,972	5,26,46,268	12,08,625
1972 . . .	87,16,679	2,23,23,260	23,98,726
1973 . . .	80,31,119	1,48,81,763	20,99,703
1974 . . .	92,25,491	1,77,30,950	8,27,989
1975 . . .	60,86,809	68,68,796	15,97,432
1976 . . .	79,33,619	4,02,79,673	17,96,630
1977 . . .	45 00,327	19,41,091	20,65,116
1978* (31-10-78)	33,53,485	77,86,578	21,48,693

*आंकड़े अवन्तिम हैं।

Nominee of I.F.C. on Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

3585. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one nominee of I.F.C.I. has been placed on the board of synthetics and chemicals limited to keep a strict watch over the affairs of this company;

(b) if so, what is the framework of his overall duties and vigilance against the existing gross mismanagement and squandering of funds by executives and employees of this company; and

(c) why the Government do not place one more nominee of LIC to ensure proper vigilance over the affairs of this company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) It is a fact that the Industrial Finance Corpora-

tion of India (IFCI) has nominated a Director on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited on 31st July, 1978.

(b) The nominee director is expected, *inter-alia* to take active interest in the over-all management policies without interference in day-to-day working of the company. Apart from looking after the interests of the IFCI, he is also expected to ensure that the operations of the company are conducted on healthy lines and that the company does not indulge in any practices which might be prejudicial to the interests of the company and the financial institutions.

(c) As the Life Insurance Corporation has not disbursed any loan to this Company as yet and has a meagre share holding, it has not appointed a director on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited. However, the General Insurance Corporation of India has since decided to nominate a director on the Board of the above Company.

G. P. Fund Statements to Civilian Employees

3586. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether G.P. Fund Account slips in respect of civilian employees of AFHQ/Army HQ are being issued after more than a year of the due date;

(b) every year about 30 per cent to 40 per cent employees are complaining regarding discrepancies in their G.P. Fund Accounts and what remedial measures have been taken by the authorities concerned;

(c) whether there is less or even no discrepancy in the G.P. Fund Accounts of the civilian employees of Naval Headquarters and Air Headquarters;

(d) why the proposal of maintaining G. P. Fund Accounts as in NHQ and Air HQ is not being implemented to AFHQ/Army Headquarters side;

(e) how much time is being taken by C.D.A. concerned to finalise the G.P.F. after the retirement or death of the individual; and

(f) how much minimum time will be taken by the authorities concerned to supply the correct statement of account of G.P.F. to the individuals concerned in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) G. P. Fund Account slips for any financial year are generally issued within 8 to 10 months of the close of that financial year.

(b) Representations received from civilian employees for re-conciliation of discrepancies in their G. P. Fund Accounts are referred to J.C.D.A. (Funds) for re-conciliation. J.C.D.A. (Funds) makes every effort to sort them out in consultation with the Army authorities concerned. In addition, the Chief Administrative Officer of the Ministry of Defence also deputed officers to visit the Office of JCDA (Funds) to assist him in the settlement of these discrepancies.

(c) Discrepancies in the G. P. Fund Accounts of the civilian employees of Naval Headquarters are reported to be of the order of 4 to 5 per cent. In the case of Air HQs such discrepancies are reported to be negligible.

(d) Arising out of an item raised by the Staff side of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Defence, a committee of Officers is currently examining the mechanics of decentralising the Provident Fund Accounts of Defence civilian employees.

(e) In cases of retirement/death the accounts of the individuals concerned are finalised generally within one month from the date of receipt of the final settlement proforma provided that the documents are complete in all respects.

(f) The accounts of a financial year are closed by the 15th August of the following year. Thereafter, a minimum period of 4 months is required to prepare and supply the G. P. Fund statements to all the subscribers.

Amount paid by I.T.C. for use of Foreign Trade Marks

3587. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that Rupees 4.9 crores was paid by ITC to its parent company in England for the use of 'Foreign Trade Marks'; and

(b) has ITC got a clearance under Section 28(1)(c) of FERA, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. No amount was allowed to be remitted by I.T.C. to its principals in the U.K. specifically for use of trade marks.

(b) Does not arise.

M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand, Calcutta

3588. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the concerns owned by M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand, Calcutta;

(b) what is the initial investment of M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand at the commencement of its business in the country;

(c) what is the total capital invested by this firm in each of their sister concerns at present;

(d) whether Indian Government have received any complaints relating to evasion of Income-tax;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(f) nature of action taken by the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand is a partnership firm which has been assessed to Income-tax from assessment year 1944-45. The Income-tax records do not indicate the names of the concerns in which M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand has invested or is interested.

(b) The initial investment at the commencement of its business is not available as per Income-tax records, as the matter is more than thirty years old.

(c) The information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of answer to part (d), does not arise.

(f) In view of answer to part (e), does not arise.

Provision for Major Subsidies for 1978-79

3589. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total provision for 1978-79 towards major subsidies set up by the Planning Commission; and

(b) what are the items and priorities for each item?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The total provision for 1978-79 towards major subsidies *item wise* is indicated in the attached statement. Since these are already provided in Budget, the concerned Departments can utilise the allocations and the question of priorities does not arise.

Statements*Major Subsidies included in B.E. 1978-79.*

S. No.	Name of the subsidy	Ministry/Deptt.	Provision (Rs. in crores)
1	Food subsidy	Deptt. of Food	456.
2	Assistance for export promotion & market development	Ministry of Commerce	261*
3	Subsidies on vegetable oil	Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Co-operation.	8
4	Subsidies to indigenous manufacturers of phosphatic fertiliser	Deptt. of Agriculture	3
5	Subsidies for fertilizers under retention price scheme.	Deptt. of Chem. & Fertilizers	122
6	Subsidy on controlled cloth (Mill sector)	Deptt. of Industrial Development	21
7	Subsidy on import of cotton	Deptt. of Industrial Development	2
8	Interest subsidy to Khadi and Village Industries Commn.	Deptt. of Industrial Development.	10
9	Subsidy to Electricity Boards for levy aluminium	Deptt. of Power	20
10	Interest subsidy to IISCO	Deptt. of Steel	7
11	Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines	Deptt. of Mines	9
12	Subsidy to New Industrial units in selected backward areas	Deptt. of Industrial Development.	15
13	Subsidy to Shipping Development Fund	Ministry of Shipping and Transport.	14
14	Subsidy for ship building industry	Ministry of Shipping and Transport.	7
15	Subsidy for Transport of Coal	Deptt. of Coal	6
TOTAL (1-15)			1038

*Supplementary grant of Rs. 40 crores obtained in July, 1978.

Recruitment of Peons and class IV staff in Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi

3590. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-regional Employment Exchange, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi had sponsored a number of registered candidates for selection as Peons and other class IV cadres in the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi in response to the latter's requisition (in year 1978);

(b) whether it is also a fact that nepotism and favouritism were adopted and some candidates although sponsored by the employment exchange by this process were totally ignored and/or were not allowed to be heard by the Hotel management;

(c) whether also, the concerned employment exchange brought these irregularities to the notice of Hotel Management many times after the sponsoring and no action has so far been taken on them and even no reply is yet forthcoming; and

(d) will Government explain how and when such correspondence had taken place, what was the motto behind this callous attitude and the details of recruitment made by this hotel and/or proposed to be made and the number of posts for which recruitment has to be made from this list?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. A Memorandum of Settlement was signed between the management of Ashoka Hotel and the representatives of workers of Ashoka Hotel as result of the agitation of the Trade Unions functioning in Ashoka Hotel for the regularisation of daily rated employees on 17th May, 1978. As a result of this Settlement, in the interest of maintaining cordial industrial relations, the vacant posts were filled by regularising the daily rated and casual workers who were in continu-

ous service of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi for the past several years. It was, therefore, not possible to consider outside candidates.

The above decision was conveyed on 28th June, 1978 to the Regional Employment Exchange, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi who wrote to the Management of the Ashoka Hotel on 5th July, 1978 requesting for information regarding type of vacancies notified, particulars of daily rated employees, copies of agreements signed with the Trade Unions and recruitment rules concerning I.T.D.C. Establishments. Copies of the agreement with the Unions and recruitment procedures concerning Ashoka Hotel have since been supplied to the Employment Exchange.

Under the above said Settlement, out of 202 daily rated employees, 138 employees have been regularised. After the regularisation of the remaining 64 daily rated employees, the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange will be considered against future vacancies subject to their suitability.

Rejections in Garment Exports

3591. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have lately been heavy rejections in garment exports especially in the polyester cotton blended fabrics;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the position regarding the rejections in woollen fabrics and handloom cotton garments; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the quality of the exportable goods and bring such rejections to the lowest possible level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has also not been heavy rejection in woollen fabrics and handloom cotton garments in general except incidental higher rejection on occasions owing to defects.

(d) The following are some of the important steps taken to improve the quality of the exportable goods:

A. The actual defects along with causes for rejection are furnished to the applicants against each offer so that they can take remedial measures to improve upon the quality.

B. Monthly inspection findings giving various details of occurrence of defects and cause for rejection for each exporting mill along with the corresponding all India figure are supplied for taking corrective measures.

C. Surveys are conducted on various quality parameters in case of bulk deals in order to improve upon the quality.

Curbs on construction of 5-Star Hotels

3592. SHRI JANARDHANA POOLAJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put curbs on the construction of five star hotels in the country;

(b) if so, whether tourist traffic has been affected by these curbs; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) In future Government does not propose to give in-

centives such as interest subsidy on loans, etc. for the construction of 4 and 5 Star hotels. There is objection however to the Private Sector going in for such four and five star hotels on their own without any incentives from Government.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Bigger Plane Service between Calcutta and Bhubaneswar

3593. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the fact that people travelling in plane directly from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar (Orissa) and from Delhi to Bhubaneswar via Calcutta are detained and harassed for not getting accommodation in the plane flying from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar, whether Government will arrange bigger plane service from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar; and

(b) whether Government are thinking to ply a direct plane service in between Delhi and Bhubaneswar of course with landing at one or two places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The capacity provided on the Calcutta-Bhubaneswar sector is adequate to meet the present traffic demand. However, depending upon the traffic potential, Indian Airlines would consider introducing a bigger plane on the service to Bhubaneswar as soon as the work of recarpeting the runway is completed.

Grant of Advance Increment to Section Officers

3594. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have issued orders for grant of advance increment to the Section Officers who

have put in some specific years of service and with very good service record and details of such orders issued, and the number of section officers who have been benefited as a result of this decision and the rationale behind such order;

(b) whether Government are aware that quite a large number of officers in Class-II and Junior Class-I Technical and non-technical category are stagnating for want of promotional opportunities/avenues and large number of them have reached the maximum of their scale;

(c) will the Government consider grant of additional increment to Technical and non-technical officers in class-II and Junior class-I service on the basis of their service performance after completing the efficiency bar and provide for the next grade irrespective of the vacancy after reaching the maximum to the officers who have very good or excellent record of service; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have issued orders granting to Section Officers, who were in position on 1st July, 1959 and those promoted from among Assistants (regularly appointed) who were in position on 1st July, 1959, two additional increments, one at the stage of Rs. 810 in the scale of Rs. 650 (Rs. 710)—30—740—35—810—EB—35—880—40—1000—EB—40—1200 or on completion of three years of service, whichever is later and another at the stage of Rs. 960—or on completion of six years of service, whichever is later. This benefit is allowed only to those officers who earn 'Very Good' or higher grading. As Section Officers' grade is a de-centralised one, information about the number of officers who have benefited as a result of this decision is not readily available.

Prior to 1st July, 1959, there were two grades of Section Officers, viz.

Grade III Rs. 275 (325)—25—500 and Grade II (Rs. 530—30—800). Vacancies in Grade II were filled up by promotion from Grade III wholly by selection on merit. On the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the two grades of Section Officers were merged into a combined grade in the pay scale of Rs. 350—(400)—900 w.e.f. 1st July, 1959. The benefit of additional increments is intended only for such of the Section Officer/Assistants as could have aspired for promotion to the old Grade II and can more or less be considered as a compensation for the loss of promotional prospects.

(b) Information in this regard is not available in the Ministry of Finance.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

सहकारिता आन्दोलन

3595. श्री युस्वरज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में काफी अंश से सहकारिता आन्दोलन चल रहा है, यदि हां तो कब से ;

(ख) क्या सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ गई है, यदि हां, तो कितनी ;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था में सहकारी समितियों के महत्व को देखते हुए इस आन्दोलन में आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा देने और सहकारी संगठनों के कार्यकरण के लिये नीति, प्रक्रिया आदि निर्धारित करने तथा प्रशिक्षण, प्रकाशन, प्रचार आदि के बारे में कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय आयोग नियुक्त करना आवश्यक हो गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक नियुक्त किया जायेगा और सहकारिता संबंधी विधियों में कब तक संशोधन किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :
(क) भारत में सहकारिता आन्दोलन 1904 में शुरू किया गया था ।

(ख) जी हां। प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों की सदस्य संख्या 1950-51 में 137 लाख से बढ़कर 1977-78 के अन्त में लगभग 700 लाख तक पहुंच गई है।

(ग) और (घ). सहकारिता संबंधी आयोग नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

गुजरात में बैंक आफ बड़ौदा की शाखाओं द्वारा ऋण के रूप में दी गई छनराशि

3596. श्री छोटुभाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977 से जून, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान गुजरात के सूरत जिले में माण्डवी, सोनगढ़, कुकरमुण्डा, बयारा, करवेलिया स्थित बैंक आफ बरोदा की शाखाओं द्वारा ऋण के रूप में कुल कितनी धन राशि दी गई और उसका प्रयोजन क्या था और तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या किसानों और भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों की इन शाखाओं द्वारा ऋणों के रूप में अर्पयित राशि दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कोन उत्तरदायी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक आफ बड़ौदा लीड बैंक होने के बावजूद लोगों को इन शाखाओं को कम मात्रा में ऋण प्राप्त हुए ;

(घ) क्या इसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ङ) क्या इन शाखाओं से अविलम्बनीय जरूरतों के लिए ऋण प्राप्त करने में लोगों की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. पटेल) : (क) बैंक आफ बड़ौदा की शाखाओं द्वारा दिये गये ऋण निम्नलिखित हैं :-

खातों की संख्या वित्तपोषित राशि		
माण्डवी शाखा	76	2,17,000
सोनगढ़	354	3,19,000
बयारा	91	3,50,000
करवेलिया	75	60,000
कुकरमुण्डा	20	1,14,000

(ख) से (घ). बैंक आफ बड़ौदा ने बताया है कि उसकी शाखाओं द्वारा प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर, उसके गुणावगुण के आधार पर और बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है। बैंक, समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहा है।

(ङ) और (च). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कहा गया है कि ग्रामीण और अर्द्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में जुटाई गई राशियों का 60 प्रतिशत उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में खपाया जाये और प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें कृषि क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की मार्च, 1979 तक बढ़ाकर उनके कुल ऋणों के 33 1/2 प्रतिशत तक पहुंचा दिया जाये। इसके साथ-साथ, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे निम्नलिखित के कार्यान्वयन में सक्रिय सहयोग दें :-

- (1) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के कमजोर वर्गों को सहायता देने के लिये गठित की गई एस० एफ० डी० ए०, डी० पी० ए० पी० आदि जैसे विशेष अभिकरणों के कार्यक्रम।
- (2) विभेदी व्याज दर योजना जिसके अन्तर्गत उन्हें अपने ऋणों का कम से कम एक प्रतिशत कृषि सहित प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में छोटे ऋणों को व्याप्त करने के लिये, 4 प्रतिशत की दर पर प्रदान करना है।
- (3) ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था के चहुंमुखी और सघन विकास के लिये ग्राम अगीकरण योजना ; और
- (4) सघन ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सामुदायिक खण्ड का सघन विकास।

Survey for Construction of Janata Hotels

3597. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position in regard to construction of Janata Hotels in the country; -

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) the site selected and details of accommodation of Janata Hotels to be constructed in each city?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Five Year Plan 1976-83 envisages the construction of Janata Hotels at 4 metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The other centres where Janata Hotels will be constructed in the Central Sector will be determined after a survey is undertaken and depending upon the availability of funds.

The Government has approved construction of a 1250-bed Janata Hotel (Ashok Yatri Niwas) at Windsor Place, New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. Construction work has commenced and the hotel is likely to be completed in phases during 1980-81. A site measuring 3 to 4 acres has been selected in Madras for construction of a Janata hotel, located adjacent to the Madras Corporation Building and the Central Railway Station. The Department of Tourism is also liaising with the State Governments of West Bengal and Maharashtra for selection of suitable sites in Calcutta and Bombay. In addition, certain State Governments e.g. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura and Union Territory Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu have evinced interest in the construction of such Janata hotels. In addition 41 enquiries have so far been received from private entrepreneurs regarding setting up of Janata hotels.

The Department of Tourism has set up a Study team which has been assigned the responsibility of going into the question of determining the methodology for conducting surveys, in order to determine the quantum of accommodation required at selected centres.

विदेशी ऋण का उपयोग

3598. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विदेशी ऋण प्राप्त करने के मामले काफी बढ़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त ऋणों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा देश-वार कितनी राशि के विदेशी ऋण लिये गये और किन शर्तों पर और उनका उपयोग किन विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए किया गया ; और

(ग) ऋणों का उपयोग वस्तुतः किस हद तक किया गया और पूरा उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एस० एस० पटेल) : (क) जी, नहीं । जबकि वर्ष 1975-76 में विभिन्न द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय एजेंसियों के साथ 2057.64 करोड़ रुपये की रकम के ऋण करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे, वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में क्रमशः कुल 983.60 करोड़ रुपये और 1559.43 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) जबकि वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान 1404.80 करोड़ रुपये के विदेशी ऋणों को इस्तेमाल किया गया था, वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में यह घटकर क्रमशः 1263.89 करोड़ रुपये और 933.20 करोड़ रुपये का रह गया ।

सहायता का इस्तेमाल करने की गति धीमी हो गई है जिसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ जैसे बहुपक्षीय दाताओं से प्राप्त होने वाली कार्यक्रम सहायता परियोजना से सम्बद्ध सहायता में बदल गई है । कुछ द्विपक्षीय दाता भी अपनी सहायता का एक बड़ा भाग विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के लिए ही दे रहे हैं । ऐसी परियोजनाओं के स्वरूप में भी परिवर्तन हो गया है और अब ये परियोजनाएँ अधिकतर कृषि, सिंचाई, ग्राम विकास आदि से सम्बद्ध होती हैं जिनकी गति स्वाभाविक रूप से धीमी होती है ।

कुछ मामलों में, सहायता का इस्तेमाल इसलिए कम हुआ क्योंकि सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता की राशि के भुगतान की गति धीमी थी । कुछ अन्य मामलों में, उपकरणों की ऊँची कीमतें, कतिपय वस्तुओं का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध न होना, दाता देशों द्वारा कम से कम देसी वस्तुओं को ऋण के अन्तर्गत पुनः पूति का पात्र मानने पर जोर देना आदि जैसी बातें सहायता के भुगतान की धीमी गति के लिए जिम्मेदार थीं ।

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बोकानेर एण्ड जयपुर की भीलवाड़ा शाखा को प्राप्त ऋण के आवेदन-पत्र

3599. श्री हवलाल सोमानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बोकानेर एण्ड जयपुर की भीलवाड़ा शाखा को भीलवाड़ा जिले के हथकरघा बुनकरों से ऋण के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए और कितने आवेदकों को ऋण मंजूर किया गया है ;

(ख) इस समय कितने आवेदन पत्र लम्बित हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) बैंक को प्राप्त हुए सभी प्रार्थना पत्रों को मंजूर कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Development of Bhamnagarh as a Hill Station

3600. SHRI RAJE VESHVESHVAR RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a spot near Bhamnagarh by name 'Kuwakodi' in Chandrapur District in Maharashtra which is about 4000 feet above sea level, which could be turned into a wonderful hill station; and

(b) will the Government of India ask the State Government to take up this case?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). State and Union Territories have been requested to classify Tourist Centres proposed for development into three categories, viz.,

(i) centres which are only of local importance.

(ii) centres which are of national importance visited mainly by domestic tourists.

(iii) centres which are of national and international importance.

As Kuwakodi near Bhamnagarh is mainly frequented by domestic tourists, its development will fall within the purview of the State Government. The State Government is being requested to consider this scheme in their overall programme.

Construction of Airports/Airstrips at District Head Quarters in Maharashtra

3601. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider to construct small Air-ports or Airstrips at every district Head-quarters as demanded by the people of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what is the detailed programme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Nanded aerodromes in Maharashtra State are likely to be developed for operation of air services under the third level air services scheme which is under the consideration of Government.

Victimisation of Life Insurance Corporation Employees

3602. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation has victimised a large number of employees especially in the Southern Region;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Minister has received memorandum signed by large number of MPs on this issue; and

(d) if so, reaction of the Government thereto? (

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A section of the employees of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. had started an agitation especially in the offices located in the Southern Region to press their demands relating to restoration of rate of provident fund contribution, sick leave on full pay, bonus to all employees, absorption of temporary employees against declared permanent vacancies, etc. Some of these demands relate to the general insurance industry and not to 'New India' alone. During the course of the agitation some of the employees had indulged in grave and serious acts of indiscipline and misconduct in the premises of the Company. They gheraoed the Senior Area Manager and other at Madras on 27-9-1978 and 4-11-1978. The management was, therefore, compelled to suspend the members of the Managing Committee of the Southern Region Employees' Association and a few other employees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following the discussions which the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) had with the representatives of the management and the union in Bombay, a settlement was reached on 9-12-1978. The agitation has since been called off and further action on the outstanding demands will be taken in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

Tourism Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi

3603. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the participants in the meeting of States Tourism Ministers and the details of the pro-

posal put forward by the States State-wise for the promotion of tourism in the States; and

(b) the details of the Tourism development programme at in work of the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The conference of Ministers of Tourism of all States and Union Territories was held in New Delhi on 17th November, 1978 under the chairmanship of Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation. The Ministers/Chief Commissioners of Tourism of all the States and Union Territories attended the Conference with the exception of the Tourism Ministers from Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram and Pondicherry.

The main objective of the Conference was to select 2 centres in each State/Union Territory for the development of tourist facilities in the Central Sector. The details of the schemes, the manner of implementing them and the expenditure to be incurred within available resources, will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

Loss suffered by Air India due to loaders strike at Bombay

3604. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of loaders strike at Bombay Airport recently, the management of Air India had to suspend cargo and mail booking; and

(b) if so, assessment by Government of the loss suffered by the management on this account?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). There was no loader's strike in Air-India recently. Air-India's opera-

tions were also not affected by the strike by loaders of Indian Airlines at Bombay between 28-10-78 and 18-11-78.

Finance of Land Development Programme in Maharashtra

3605. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Land Development Corporation has been pursuing the matter of obtaining finance, for carrying out land development programme in the command areas of irrigation projects from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and from the Nationalised Banks, since 1973;

(b) whether no finance has been made available by these lending institutions to the said Corporation during the last five years; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to change the non-enthusiastic attitude taken up by these lending institutions and to simplify the procedure of lending money to the said Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). In 1975-76, the Maharashtra Land Development Corporation submitted nine command area development projects to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for evolving a suitable banking plan and sanction of refinance. ARDC had approved eight of the above projects by October, 1976. No financial assistance has been provided by the commercial banks under the above eight schemes.

(c) The progress in the execution of the schemes was held up primarily due to legal difficulties in the creation of charge on the land in favour of commercial banks. A simplified procedure for participation of the commercial banks is being finalised in consultation with the banks, the Maharashtra Land Development Corporation and the Government of Maharashtra. In the meanwhile,

ARDC has approved grant of interim finance on certain terms and conditions to Maharashtra Land Development Corporation to carry out the works.

Demand for financial help made by Punjab Government

3606. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government's demand of financial help for establishing a State Cotton Corporation was denied by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the denial; and

(c) whether he is also aware that the Cotton Corporation of India is unable to purchase the whole cotton from the peasants in Punjab and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India did not agree to the State Government's proposal as it was of the view that this would lead to duplication in the context of the enlarged role envisaged under the New textile policy for the Cotton Corporation of India.

(c) Yes, Sir. To stabilise cotton prices in the country and to safeguard the interests of the farmers of Punjab the Cotton Corporation of India can make commercial purchases and also under-take buffer stock operations.

Iron Ore export quota for 1978-79

3607. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much iron ore export quota for the year 1978-79 has been fixed;

(b) how much was the quota for 1977-78; which are the parties and the

quota of exports made by them, to which countries and at what price;

(c) are those parties which offered 20 cents more than the price fixed by Government were permitted to import some mining machinery/loader;

(d) how much foreign exchange for import of machinery/loader was allowed; and

(e) how much foreign exchange has been recovered by way of extra price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No export quota is fixed for iron ore. The following targets for export of iron ore have, however, been fixed for 1977-78 and 1978-79:

	(Qty. Million Tonnes)	
	1977-78	1978-79
(1) MMTC . . .	14.30	13.20
(2) Goan Exporters	10.00	10.00
TOTAL	24.30	23.20

A statement showing the country-wise exports of iron ore during 1977-78 and 1978-79 (April-September/October, 1978) by MMTC and the Goan Exporters is attached. It would not be commercial interest to disclose the prices.

(c) There has been no such scheme in operation.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Statement

Destination-wise Exports of Iron Ore From India.

		Qty. Million Tonnes	
Destination		1977-78 (Full year)	1978-79 (Upto Oct., 78)
		Qty.	Qty.
Japan		16.647	*4.785
U.S.A. . . . .		..
<i>East Europe</i>			
Rumania		1.824	1.521
Czechoslovakia		0.458	0.014
Poland		0.025	..
Hungary		0.149	0.017
Germany (East)		0.499	0.196
Yugoslavia		0.310	0.092
Bulgaria			

*In addition Goan Shippers exported 1.86 million Tonnes during April-September, 1978. Although country-wise break up is not available bulk of exports was destined to Japan.

Qty. Million Tonnes

Destination	1977-78 (Full year)		1978-79 (Up to Oct. 78)	
	Qty.		Qty.	
<i>West Europe</i>				
Holland			0.082	
Italy			0.564	
Germany (West)				
Belgium				
SUB-TOTAL			0.646	
<i>Others</i>				
South Korea			0.802	0.414
Taiwan			0.117	
Iraq			0.108	
Turkey				
U.A.E.			0.018	0.041
Kenya			0.011	
China				0.032
SUB-TOTAL			1.056	0.487
GRAND TOTAL			21.614	7.112

Break up of the Total Exports

M.M.T.C.	12.297	7.112
Private Shippers	9.317	*N.A.
	21.614	7.112

जीरे के मूल्य में कबो

3608. श्री मोतो भाई धार० चौधरी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीरे के मूल्य अचानक गिर गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष जीरे के मूल्य गत बा की इसी अवधि की तुलना में घाटे हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या इसके निर्यात की अनुमति दी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या गत वर्ष किसानों ने 400 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से जीरा खरीदा था अर्थात् भारी खर्च करके इसका उत्पादन किया गया था और क्या उन्होंने इस प्राप्ति से इसको जमा कर लिया था कि आफ सीजन में इसके मूल्य बढ़ेंगे और यदि हां, तो क्या जीरे के निर्यात की अनुमति दी जायेगी ताकि किसानों को अधिक मूल्य प्राप्त हो ; और

(घ) क्या जीरा खाद्य पदार्थ नहीं है और वह मसाले के रूप में बहुत कम मात्रा में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और क्या किसानों के लाभ के लिए जीरे के निर्यात की अनुमति दी जायेगी ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(क) से (घ). यह सच है कि हाल के महीनों में जीरे के मूल्य कुछ गिरे हैं, लेकिन यह गिरावट अचानक अथवा एकदम नहीं आई है। हाल के महीनों में मूल्यों में हुई कमी गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के मूल्यों की तुलना में 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम है।

हमें इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि पिछले वर्ष किसानों ने उपाखोरी के प्रयोजन से 400 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से जीरे की खरीद इस उम्मीद से की थी कि मौसम बीत जाने पर इसके मूल्य बढ़ेंगे। यह सच है कि जीरा मसाले के रूप में बहुत कम मात्रा में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। पाउडर के रूप में जीरे का उपभोगता पैकों में निर्यात करने की अनुमति पहले ही दी जा रही है। जीरे का बहुमात्रा में निर्यात करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Income Tax Arrears against Film Stars

3609. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears of income tax outstanding at present against the leading film stars; and

(b) the amount of arrears against each star and what steps have been taken to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The requisite information is not readily available. The information in respect of leading film stars in arrears of income tax over Rs. 10,000 as on 30-9-78 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Sanction of Special Leave to Employees by Punjab National Bank

3610. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Punjab National Bank has sanctioned 6/7 days special leave for attending Ahmedabad Conference of Federation affiliated to A.I.B.E.A. to nearly three hundred employees from 12th May, to 17th May, 1978;

(b) under which rule Punjab National Bank Management sanctioned this leave as a special leave; and

(c) why the Management of P.N.B. does not treat members of other Union alike whereas Indian Bankers Association gives facilities equally?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Punjab National Bank has reported that it has allowed special leave to the Central Committee members and to delegates and observers to the 7th conference of All India Punjab National Bank Employees Federation, held at Ahmedabad from 13th to 15th May, 1978. The Central Committee members were allowed the special leave for five days and delegates and observers special leave for three days. In addition, special leave was also allowed for the journey period in both

the cases. According to the bank, the total number of employees who had been allowed special leave is approximately 215.

(b) The bank has further reported that special leave was granted in pursuance of the past practice and the practice in some other banks.

(c) The bank has explained that All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation is the majority union in the bank and special leave has been sanctioned to the members of the Federation taking note of their majority character. Other unions in the bank are minority organisations and have not been extended this facility.

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण लोगों को बैंकों से ऋण लेने में कठिनाई

3611. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकारी बैंकों की कम शाखाएँ होने के कारण निर्धन ग्रामीण लोगों को अपनी कृषि सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण लेने में भारी कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या सरकार भविष्य में राजस्थान में कुछ सरकारी बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोलेगी और यदि हाँ, तो जिलावार, उनकी संख्या और नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने ऋण देने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपने क्षेत्राधिकार निर्धारित किए हैं ; और

(घ) क्या किसी भी बैंक के क्षेत्राधिकारी में न आने वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों को किसी भी बैंक से ऋण नहीं मिलता है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यवस्था को बदलने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच.एच. पटेल) : (क) और (ख) सितम्बर, 1978 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की 1176 शाखाएँ थीं जिनमें से 596 ग्रामीण स्थानों में अवस्थित थीं। इनमें से 531 शाखाएँ सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की थीं। जिनमें क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक भी शामिल हैं। रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि 92 आर्वाटन/लायसेंसों के प्रतिरिक्त जो सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के पास ग्रामीण स्थानों में शाखा खोलने के लिये शेष पड़े हुए थे, अगले तीन वर्षों

(1979-1981) के दौरान राजस्थान के कमी वाले जिलों के ग्रामीण और अर्ध-ग्रामीण स्थानों में 193 शाखाएँ खोलने के लिये राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से एक कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है। इन स्थानों के नामों के बारे में जिलेवार सूचना एकट्टी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ). प्रत्येक बैंक शाखा ग्रामीण से अपनी अवस्थिति से 16 किलोमीटर की परिधि के क्षेत्र में कार्य करती है ताकि दूर दूर स्थानों में ऋण दिये जाने को, जिससे ऋण प्रदान करने के बाद उनके पर्यवेक्षण और वसूली में कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होती हैं, रोका जा सके। जब सघन क्षेत्रों में ऋणकर्ता लोक समूहों में उपलब्ध होते हैं और ऋणों का प्रभावी रूप से पर्यवेक्षण संभव होता है, तो बैंक इस सीमा से परे भी ऋण प्रदान कर सकते हैं। परन्तु, बैंकिंग प्रणाली द्वारा विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों की प्रव्याप्त का हल, केवल बैंक रहित जिलों में उनके शाखा जाल में वृद्धि करके ही किया जा सकता है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की नई शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति में इसका ध्यान रखा जा रहा है।

Functioning of TEXPROCIL

3612. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allegations have come to the Government's notice about the functioning of Textile Export Promotion Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the board of directors of Textile Export Promotion Council is being reconstituted; and

(d) whether an enquiry is being ordered into the functioning of the Textile Export Promotion Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council was entrusted with the task of allotment of quota during 1978 to the countries governed by Bilateral Textile Agreements. Some complaints were received regarding quota administration and corrective measures were taken after due enquiry from time to time. Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council is managed by a Committee of Administration which is reconstituted according to the provisions of the Articles of Association.

due enquiry from time to time. Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council is managed by a Committee of Administration which is reconstituted according to the provisions of the Articles of Association.

भूतपूर्व।वर्तमान संसद् सदस्यों की ओर बकाया ऋण

3613. श्री हुकम बेव नारायण यादव : क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भूतपूर्व और वर्तमान संसद् सदस्यों की ओर अलग अलग सरकारी ऋण की, जोकि उन्हें संसद सदस्य होने के नाते विभिन्न प्रयोजनों हेतु दिए गये थे, कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

बिस्म मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : संसद सदस्यों को किसी भी सरकारी ऋण की स्विकृति नहीं दी जाती। अतः सूचना शून्य है।

Reappraisal of Industrial and Licensing to Revitalise Industry

3614. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has urged a drastic reappraisal of the Industrial Licensing to revitalise the Industry and make it export-oriented;

(b) if so, whether the I.I.F.T. has conducted a Survey and studied and has come to the conclusion that Indian Electronic Component Industry has a predominantly small structure, resulting in high prices and lower efficiency;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the study report; and

(d) what action Government have taken to examine them and to implement them?

3625 LS—11.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The recommendation is contained in a report brought out by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade containing the findings of selected manufacturers who had conducted market research in selected electronic components in Italy, FRG, Sweden and U.K. from 13th March to 2nd June, 1978, as a part of a 10-week Export Management Development Programme intended to train small-scale manufacturers in market research techniques and international marketing. The views expressed in the report are those of the participants in the Programme and not of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

The report covers selected electronic components and makes recommendations on measures to make them more competitive in international markets. Among the various recommendations made, it has been suggested that the only way to make our electronic components more competitive would be to revitalise the electronic industry through a "drastic reappraisal of the policies in the areas of industrial promotion and licensing" so that a large component production base is created.

(c) and (d). The report will be considered in consultation with the Department of Electronics.

बाढ़ उपकर लगाने का प्रस्ताव

3615. श्री रामसेवक हजारी :
डा० रामजी सिंह :

क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बाढ़ग्रस्त राज्यों की सहायता करने के उद्देश्यों से सरकार का विचार बंगला देश उपकर की भांति बाढ़ उपकर लगाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) बाढ़ग्रस्त राज्यों को अब तक, राज्यवार कितनी सहायता दी गई है तथा उन्होंने कितनी सहायता मांगी है ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). छठे बित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों पर अपनाई गई वर्तमान नीति तथा व्यवस्थाओं के अंतर्गत प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से प्रभावित राज्यों में राहत संबंधी व्यय राज्यों के अपने संसाधनों और केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्राप्त अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता से पूरा किया जाता है। वित्तीय संस्थाएं

और बैंक भी उपयुक्त मामलों में सहायता देते हैं। इस व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए बंगलादेश के लिए लगाए गए करों के प्रतिमान पर बाढ़ उपकर लगाने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें चार वर्ष के दौरान प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से प्रभावित राज्यों द्वारा मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि और इन राज्यों को अब तक अर्बाटित अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता की राशि का व्यौरा दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से प्रभावित राज्यों द्वारा मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता तथा अब तक अर्बाटित अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता।

(रुपये करोड़ों में)

राज्य / प्रकोप	राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता	अब तक (13-12-78 को) अर्बाटित अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता
1	2	3
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	तूफान, 77 बाढ़	16.52 40.82
2. बिहार	बाढ़	190.29
3. हरियाणा	घोले बाढ़	6.11 147.72
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश	बाढ़	32.42
5. जम्मू और कश्मीर	बाढ़	0.45
6. मध्य प्रदेश	सूखा / घोले बाढ़	34.25 8.00
7. मणिपुर	सूखा	1.05
8. केरल	बाढ़	59.45
9. उड़ीसा	बबण्डर बाढ़	4.19 23.19
10. पंजाब	बाढ़	17.74
11. राजस्थान	बाढ़	35.85
12. तमिलनाडु	तूफान, 77	16.97
13. उत्तर प्रदेश	घोले/तूफान/सूखा बाढ़	45.13 318.96
14. पश्चिम बंगाल	बाढ़	349.75*

इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ने संत्यागबित्त के माध्यम से 128 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मांगी थी। बालू वर्ष के लिए राज्य सरकार की अनुमानित आवश्यकतजन्य समन्धी समर्पण के माध्यम से 276.23 करोड़ रुपये तथा संत्यागबित्त के माध्यम से 103.50 करोड़ रुपये की है।

मैमर्स श्रीराय रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान के विरुद्ध जांच

3616. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री श्रीराम रेयन्स कोटा, राजस्थान द्वारा आयात लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4972 और 11 अगस्त, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3846 तथा 5 मई, 1978 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 996 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैमर्स श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान के विरुद्ध अभी भी जांच चल रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और इस मामले के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा क्या इस मामले से सम्बद्ध सभी दस्तावेज सभा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) यथा संशोधित आयात नियन्त्रण आदेश, 1955 के खण्ड 8 के अन्तर्गत न्यायिक कल्प कार्यवाही नैयार कर ली गई है तथा कानूनी प्राधिकारी के समक्ष लम्बित है ।

(ख) चूंकि इस मामले को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है अतः इसके व्यौरे को बताना जनहित में नहीं है ।

Smuggling of skins of wild animals by M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours and M/s. Amber Tours Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

3617. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours and M/s. Amber Tours Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, have been indulging in smuggling of skins of wild animals and conducting hunting tours particularly for foreigners in the name of promoting tourism, charging the clients very heavily;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sometime back an alert was issued at airports to keep a constant watch on their activities;

(c) if so, whether some cases have been registered against these firms, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action Government have taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Reports received by Government do not show any involvement of these two firms, in smuggling.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Police Cases against Halwais in Delhi

3618. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has registered Police Cases against sixty 'halwais' in the Capital under various sections of the Essential Commodities Act and Weight and Measures Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and further action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). During 1978 (up to November 25, 1978), 100 cases were registered in various Police Stations in Delhi against 'halwais' under the Essential Commodities Act and

the Weights and Measures Act. The details are given below:—

	No. of FIRs lodged with police stations
(i) Essential Commodities Act; read with Delhi (Milk & Milk Products) Control Order, 1978.	13
(ii) Essential Commodities Act; read with Delhi (Display of Prices and Stocks of Scheduled Essential Commodities) Order, 1976.	6
(iii) Section 11(25) of Weights & Measures Act	29
(iv) Section 32 of Weights & Measures Act,	48
(v) Section 11(25) and 32 of Weights & Measures Act . .	4

The above cases are being investigated and further action will be taken according to law.

: Cooperative Marketing Societies

3619. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooperative Marketing Societies have decided to increase handling of agricultural commodities this year; and

(b) if so, whether Government are giving any assistance to these societies for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The cooperatives are expected to increase their marketing operations from the estimated value of Rs. 1650 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 1900 crores in the current cooperative year 1978-79.

(b) In order to accelerate the programme of handling agricultural commodities by the Cooperative Marketing Societies, an amount of Rs. 6.50 crores has been provided in the bud-

get of the Department of Civil Supplies & Cooperation for development of cooperative marketing, processing and storage programmes in under-developed States/Union Territories. The National Cooperative Development Corporation is likely to provide additional assistance of the order of Rs. 4 crores for both developed and under-developed areas.

Rubber output

3620. SHRI DHARMA VIR VE-SISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether big hike in raw rubber output is forecast for the next year with the efforts of the Rubber Board; if so, the basis of this optimistic forecast; and

(b) the trend of market prices in rubber markets with reasons for conspicuous tone, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) A higher production of 1,55,000 tonnes of Natural Rubber is provisionally estimated during the year 1979-80 as against an estimated production of 1,40,000 tonnes during 1978-79.

(b) Price of Natural Rubber in India since April 1978 has been showing an upward trend. The average monthly figure of prices of lot rubber (RMA 3, 4 and 5) since April 1978 are as under:—

Month	Average price in Rs./ per quintal
April	700
May	858
June	960
July	1,088
August	970
September	1,182
October	938
November	897

The increase in price of Natural Rubber in 1978 is mainly due to:

(1) Fall in production of Natural Rubber consequent on adverse climatic conditions.

(2) Increase in demand from the manufacturing industry.

(3) Increase in international price of Natural Rubber.

Selection of Artist for Cultural Functions at National Small Industries Fair, 1978

3621. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many celebrated artists have complained to him against irregularities committed during the selection of artists for cultural functions at the National Small Industries Fair, 1978 inaugurated by him; and

(b) the particulars of the complaints and the action taken by him on the complaints and to remove the irregularity committed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The National Small Industries Fair, 1978 was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 17th November, 1978.

Complaints had been received from many renowned artists about the manner of selection of artists for the cultural functions at the National Small Industries Fair, and the scale of remuneration fixed for them. Shri Debu Chaudhury, Shri Bismillah Khan, Smt. Uma Sharma, Shri Lal Gudi G. Jayaraman, Daggar Brothers, Gandharv Choir, are among those who voiced such complaints.

On enquiring into the matter, it was revealed that the previous Managing Director of TFA had bypassed a Committee set up for the purpose of selecting artists, and had made the selections on his own. The decisions taken by him showed arbitrariness and ad-hocism, both in the manner of selection of artists and in fixing the remuneration for them.

Commerce Minister has asked the Commerce Secretary who is also the Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India to go into the functioning of the Authority and to evolve proper system and norms for the selection of artists, allocation of stalls, employment of temporary hands for the duration of Fairs, and other aspects related to the working of the Authority.

Re-employment of Retired Government Officials in Public Undertakings

3622. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of retired Government officials are at present re-employed in Public Undertakings and if so, their total number;

(b) whether this creates unemployment among the highly qualified persons who are agitating on this;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for offering re-employment to the retired Government servants rather than having fresh recruits; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating ban on re-employment of retired Government servants in public undertakings and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). It would not be correct to say that a large number of retired Government servants are employed in public enterprises. Employment of superannuated persons is to be resorted to only in exceptional circumstances. Appoint-

ment to senior posts in public enterprises carrying a pay scale of Rs. 2500-3000 and above of persons who have attained the age of 58 years, irrespective of their background can be made only with the approval of Government. Some of the public enterprises have felt the need for appointing senior retired officers of Government as Advisers and Consultants for limited periods in order to take advantage of their vast experience for busi-

ness purposes. These appointments are not expected to affect the career prospects of others. There is no proposal to put a total ban on such re-employment.

According to available information collected recently, 15 enterprises have reported that they have employed retired Government servants as given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Undertaking	No. of retired Govt. servants employed in Public Enterprises of the Central Government		Scale of Pay	
1.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corporation of India .	3	2	Rs. 1300—1700 Rs. 2250—2750	
2.	Bokaro Steel Ltd. .	1	1	Rs. 2000	
3.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	2	1 1	Rs. 3000—3500 Rs. 2500—2750	
4.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	2	1 1	Re. 1/- Rs. 3100	
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. .	5	2 3	Rs. 2500—3000 Rs. 2000—2500	
6.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1		Rs. 1100—1600	
7.	Instrumentation Ltd.	1		Rs. 1300—1800	
8.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd. .	1		Rs. 1800—2250	
9.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	1		Rs. 1300—2000	
10.	National Textile Corporation (Delli, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.	2		Rs. 2000—2250	
11.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	2	1 1	Rs. 725—1325 Rs. 900 consolidated	
12.	National Industrial Dev. Corporation	3	1 1 1	Rs. 1700—2400 Rs. 1300—1950 Rs. 2500	
13.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd. .	2		Rs. 2000—2500	
14.	State Farms Corpn. of India Ltd. .	5	3 1 1	Rs. 2000—2250 Rs. 1500—1800 Rs. 1800—2000	
15.	Deptt. of Irrigation	4	Head Office Iraq Burma Afghanistan	1 1 1 1	Rs. 2250—2500 I.D. 240 Rs. 4360+1375 Rs. 9960+1150

ब्रिजिन् बिल्ली में वस्त्र बिहार और उसके आस-पास कार्य कर रही एजेंसियों की और आयात की बकाया राशि

3623. श्री नरेश सिंह चौहान : क्या बिहार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिजिन् बिल्ली में वस्त्र बिहार और उसके आस-पास ऐसी कितनी विज्ञापन एजेंसियां कार्य कर रही हैं जिनकी ओर आयात की राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में आयात अधिकाधिकारियों ने इनमें से किसी एजेंसी के परिसर पर छापे मारे थे ;

(ग) क्या सभी एजेंसियों ने आयात का समय पर भुगतान कर दिया था ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिहार मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-सम्भव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Export of Machine-Made Coir Mats

3624. SHRI A. MURUGESAN:

SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had imposed a 100 per cent export obligation for machine-made coir mats produced by the Coir Factory at Ammandivila, Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu);

(b) whether from December, 1977 that factory has not been allowed to produce and export machine-made mats regularly;

(c) whether after a great deal of delay the factory was allowed only in November, 1978 to export their products of last year produced upto December, 1977 and that the products from January 1978 onwards are being held up; and

(d) the reasons for delay in permitting exports by a firm eager to meet its export obligation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to

(d). 100 per cent export obligation was imposed on the firm with regard to export-worthy machine woven coir brush mats and pile carpets (cut and uncut). As a number of representations were received both against and in favour of mechanisation, the question of allowing the factory to produce machine-made mats and export the same had to be examined. The Committee appointed by the Government to study the functioning of Coir Industry has also made some recommendations on this subject. Recently, permission has been given to the firm to export their products produced till December, 1977.

Employment to Artisans under "Project Module"

3625. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many artisans will be given regular employment under a "Project Module" launched by the Handicrafts Export Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is correct that State of Madhya Pradesh has been excluded from the above project; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not covering Madhya Pradesh under the Project and when it is supposed to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) HHEC has drawn up a programme known as 'Module Project' to develop new areas of end-uses for Indian handi-

crafts. The Cooperation of State organisations will be sought. There is no proposal regarding regular employment for artisans with HHEC. However, the project, when launched is likely to generate self-employment for 16,000 artisans (approximately).

- (b) No, Sir,
- (c) Does not arise.

Loading Workers of Indian Airlines on Strike

3627. SHRI F. P. GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the loading workers of Indian CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) whether Government are aware that Indian Airlines had to suspend their flights on certain sections due to this strike causing difficulties to passengers; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken to settle the issue by negotiations across the table?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The loaders of Indian Airlines, Bombay were on strike from 28-10-1978 to 18-11-1978.

(b) Their demands were:—

(i) increased in the strength of loaders at Bombay airport, and

(ii) that a loader should handle only six flights (arrival/departure) during one shift.

(c) Some regional flights had to be temporarily suspended.

(d) The issue has already been settled and normalcy restored from 18-11-1978.

Raids conducted on M/s. Aggarwal Mill Store, Delhi-6

3628. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a raid was conducted on the firm of M/s. Aggarwal Mill Store, 4772, Hauz Quazi, Delhi-6 by the Customs Officials in October, 1978;

(b) the nature of complaints against them;

(c) the particulars of documents and unaccounted for goods seized from their premises;

(d) whether some unaccounted money has also been seized and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or being taken against the firm, its proprietors or partners?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information was received that stocks of smuggled precision tools of foreign origin were lying stored in the premises of M/s. Aggarwal Mill Store, Delhi. These premises were therefore, searched by the officers of Delhi Customs and Central Excise Collectorate on 27/28-10-78 and precision tools of foreign origin totally valued at Rs. 5,81,214/- were seized. No. incriminating documents or unaccounted for money were seized.

(e) The matter is presently under investigation.

देवगढ़ (उ० प्र०) को पर्यटन केन्द्र बनाने हेतु वहाँ की मूर्तियों का प्रचार

3628. श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या (उत्तर प्रदेश में सलितपुर के निकट स्थित) देवगढ़ की सुन्दर मूर्तियों का पोस्टर छाप कर प्रचार करने का विचार है ताकि इस स्थान को पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित किया जा सके ;

(ब) क्या इस बारे में कोई प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इसे अब करने का विचार है ; यदि हां तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम काशीक) : (क) से (ग). देवगढ़ की मूर्तियों का प्रचार करने के लिए भ्रमण से कोई पोस्टर छपवाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, 1979-80 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्यासंघ शासित प्रदेश पर एक शोहर निकालने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें उस राज्यासंघ शासित प्रदेश के महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक आकर्षणों (देवगढ़ की मूर्तियों को शामिल करते हुए) को शामिल किया जाएगा।

Construction of Indian Style Hotels in Foreign Countries

3630. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Tourism Development Corporation have recently constructed Indian Style hotels in some foreign countries and if so the names of such countries where such hotels have been set up;

(b) the terms under which the hotels have been constructed; and

(c) the amount spent on the construction of each hotel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PUSHPOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). I.T.D.C. has not constructed any Indian style hotels in foreign countries. The Corporation has, however, provided as a gesture of goodwill, technical assistance to the Government of Czechoslovakia for setting up an Indian style Restaurant in Prague. The Restaurant is a purely Czechoslovakian venture. I.T.D.C. has provided technical assistance in the fields

of interior decor, selection of personnel and menus, supply of furniture, furnishings, cutlery, etc. The value of the equipment supplied for the Restaurant on payment basis is estimated at Rs. 5.24 lakhs inclusive of overheads.

Three Indian personnel viz. One deputy chief of Restaurant and two cooks have also been sent to Prague to work in the Restaurant.

The Restaurant, which has been named as 'Ashoka Mayur Restaurant' was commissioned on 16th November, 1978.

I.T.D.C. has at present no proposals to construct hotels abroad. The Corporation has set up a Consultancy Cell for undertaking consultancy assignments in the field of tourism. Proposals for availing of consultancy services of I.T.D.C. for setting up Indian Style Restaurants at Moscow, Warsaw and Sofia are under consideration.

Direct Purchases from Indian Cooperatives

3631. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four nations have agreed to make direct purchases from Indian Cooperatives; and

(b) if so, whether these purchases will be made from cooperative to co-operative basis or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). According to an agreement entered in 1977 between India and Hungary, on behalf of Cooperatives of India, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) will coordinate the export and import of all commodities

which are offered by each country NAFED has also developed trade relations with the Cooperatives of Turkey, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. It is, however, recognised that purchases would depend on the ability of the cooperatives of the countries concerned to handle the items of export/import trade and the marketing conditions.

Proposal from Kerala for Amendment in the Central Sales Tax Act

3632. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has made a proposal to make amendments in the definition of the term "dealer" in the Central Sales Tax Act; and

(b) if so, what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) In order to enable the State Government to recover Central sales tax from plantation growers on inter-State sales of certain plantation crops, the Government of Kerala had proposed amplification of the term "dealer" in the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, so as to include such growers within its ambit.

(b) The proposal was not found to be acceptable as it would have resulted in escalation of the prices of plantation products exported out of the country by the addition of one more point of sales taxation. It was felt that inter-State movement of plantation crops, specially those despatched directly by the growers should be tax free as far as possible that the growers should not be asked to pay tax on their inter-State sales of goods.

Financial Institutions Financing M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied Concerns

3633. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 387 on 11th

August, 1978 regarding Messers Auto Pins (I) Regd. and state:

(a) names of various financial institutions which are financing M/s. Auto Pins(I) Regd. and its allied concerns;

(b) whether while granting huge loans by the financial institutions to M/s. Auto Pins(I) Regd. and its allied concerns, periodical progress reports, site inspection of factories and books of accounts at frequent intervals, examination of half-yearly/yearly statements of working results and financial position, were specifically carried by these financial institutions;

(c) whether appointment of a nominee on the Board of M/s. Auto Pins(I) Regd. and its allied concerns was made as required under the rules and if so, name of the nominee and if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) how Government propose to protect the funds of these financial institutions who are financing M/s. Auto Pins(I) Regd. and its allied concerns keeping in view of the involvement of these firms in serious financial irregularities and violation of FERA and Gold Control Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) All India financial institutions viz., Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Financial Corporation of India and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India have not sanctioned any direct financial assistance to Auto Pins Ltd.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Assistance to Farmers for Agriculture in Rural Areas

3634. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a policy of producing assistance to the farmers for agriculture in rural areas through State Bank of India;

(b) whether in order to make a success of this policy the rural educated youths are given preference over urban youths in the matter of recruitment and whether keeping in view the economic backwardness of rural areas some percentage of the posts are reserved for them; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider giving preference to rural youths in recruitment to all posts such as the posts of probationary officers in State Bank of India and giving relaxation in the written examination and interview therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Bank of India is actively associated in rendering assistance to farmers for agriculture in rural areas.

(b) and (c). There are no reserved vacancies for candidates from rural areas. However, in the case of clerical recruitment since it is organised on a zonal basis, local candidates get a large representation in practice.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बारे में श्वेत-पत्र की सिफारिश

3635. श्री अन्नन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति (पांचवी लोक सभा) के 72वें प्रतिवेदन में निहित सिफारिश की ओर गया है कि सरकार द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बारे में एक श्वेत-पत्र लाया जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा कोई आश्वासन दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो कब और किस आशय का ;

(ग) क्या सरकार लोक सभा में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बारे में एक श्वेत-पत्र प्रस्तुत करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है और इसके कब तक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने 1974 में सरकारी उपक्रमों विषयक समिति को सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के उद्देश्य एवं दायित्व निर्दिष्ट करने के बारे में श्वेत-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने सम्बन्धी सिफारिश स्वीकार की थी। उसके बाद सरकार ने औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी विस्तृत विवरण जारी किया है, जिसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को भी शामिल किया गया है। अतः सरकारी क्षेत्र के बारे में कोई और विवरण प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक नहीं है। सरकारी उपक्रमों विषयक समिति को इस विषय में सूचित किया जा रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता।

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से आयात तथा उनको निर्यात

3636. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से वर्ष 1977-78 के प्रथम 10 महीनों के दौरान किया गया आयात उस दौरान उनको किए गए निर्यात से कहीं अधिक रहा ;

(ख) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के पक्ष में 148 करोड़ रुपए का व्यापार संतुलन रहा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और व्यापार में संतुलन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविंद बेग) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) अनिवार्य उपभोग्यता मदों तथा मशीनरी एवं संघटकों सहित औद्योगिक माल ने यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से आयात को बढ़ा दिया है।

हमारे निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में शामिल हैं : क्रसेल्स में भारत-यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय व्यापार केन्द्र स्थापित करने की प्रस्थापना ; भारत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय वाणिज्यिक सहयोग करार का नवीकरण ; व्यापार शिष्टमंडलों का आदान-प्रदान ; मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों आदि में भाग लेना।

Tourist Villages in States

3637. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to set up "Tourist

Village" in the States which would give a taste of rural India besides providing accommodation; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK). (a) and (b). A token provision has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80, under the Sixth Plan of the Central Department of Tourism for setting up Tourist Villages.

The names of the places/areas where the proposed tourist villages are likely to be set up are being selected in consultation with the State Governments. These villages would have accommodation of different categories to suit the pocket of all tourists. The other facilities would be Cafeteria, Rest Rooms, Petrol Pump, a Service Station, Shops for sale of handicrafts, representative of the region and wherever possible provide an opportunity for visitors to see the craftsmen at work. It is also proposed that the complex will have an area for cultural entertainments.

Credit facilities for Purchase of Cotton under Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme

3638. **SHRI V. G. HANDE:**
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has asked for credit facilities to the tune of Rs. 55 crores for the purchase of cotton under the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have informed the Reserve Bank of India not to give such credit facilities; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for denial?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

3639. **SHRI P. V. G. RAJU :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been making any assessment with regard to the increase in the prices of essential commodities during the last six months;

(b) if so, the extent of increase registered during this period and whether the average of 12-monthly index necessitates the grant of another instalment of D.A. to Central Government employees; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to grant additional instalment of D.A. and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The grant of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees is regulated with reference to the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General) (1960-100) which is being regularly compiled by the Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour.

(b) and (c). The latest Consumer Price Index figure available is in respect of October, 1978. The monthly index figure for that month is 340 and the 12-monthly index average for the period ending 31st October, 1978 works out to 327.92. The monthly Consumer Price Index figure for May, 1978 was 323 and the corresponding 12-monthly average was 325.33. At present the Central Government employees are getting dearness allowance with reference to the 12-monthly index average of 320. The payment of

another instalment of additional dearness allowance in their case can be considered only when the index average has reached 328.

Financial loans for Gujarat Tyres Limited

3640. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Tyres Limited—a company of Government of Gujarat had approached the Government of India in 1974 for financial loans from various institutions;

(b) whether Gujarat Government has also approached Finance Minister to finalise the matter quickly on 3rd February, 1978 and 19th July, 1978; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has been advised to take up for consideration two tyre projects. Of these two projects, one will be taken up for assistance by IDBI during this year and the other will be taken up next year. The projects to be so assisted will be decided by IDBI taking into account the state of preparedness of projects, expenditure incurred so far etc.

Purchase of Groundnuts by NAFED

3641. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the NAFED has purchased the groundnuts from Gujarat State and from Kutch District;

(b) whether any complaint has been received by Government regarding the malpractices made in purchases; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has purchased groundnuts from Gujarat State under a Joint Venture arrangement with the Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. A total quantity of 14,000 M. Tons has been purchased up to 7.12.1979 NAFED has not so far received any report of purchases from Kutch District.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Liquor served to passengers of Air India

3642. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1105 on the 12th May, 1978 regarding serving of liquor on Air India Flights and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to abandon serving of liquor on Air India flights; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir; The matter is still under review.

जिला टोकमगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश में ऋणों की अनुपलब्धता

3643. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला टोकमगढ़ में स्टेट बैंक, टोकमगढ़, निवाड़ी, जातारा तथा प्रधीपुर में कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन पदों के रिक्त होने के कारण लोगों को उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए समय पर ऋण की अपेक्षित राशि नहीं दी जा रही है और क्या सरकार का विचार इन रिक्त पदों को शीघ्र भरने का है और लोगों को ऋण क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ग) ऋण न दिए जाने के अन्य क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उपचारात्मक उपाय करने का है ताकि बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को ऋण प्राप्त हो सके ; और

(घ) क्या प्रधीपुर बैंक द्वारा कुछ लोगों को कई वर्ष पूर्व मंजूर किया गया ऋण नहीं दिया जा रहा है और क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है कि उन्हें शीघ्र ऋण प्राप्त हो सके ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने टोकमगढ़ जिले की अपनी शाखाओं में कर्मचारियों की निम्नलिखित स्थिति सूचित की है :—

शाखा का नाम	अधिकारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या	पदासीन अधिकारियों की वास्तविक संख्या	टिप्पणी
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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टोकमगढ़	6	5	भाषा है एक क्षेत्र अधिकारी शीघ्र काम पर आ जाएगा।
निवाड़ी	4	2	भाषा है दो अधिकारी शीघ्र काम पर आजायेंगे।
प्रधीपुर	4	3	भाषा है एक अधिकारी शीघ्र काम पर आ जाएगा।

बैंक की टोकमगढ़ शाखा के अन्तर्गत जतरा एक उप कार्यालय है और भाषा है जनवरी, 1979 में उस का दर्जा बढ़ा दिया जाएगा।

(2) बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या टोकमगढ़ और उप कार्यालय जतरा में शून्य, निवाड़ी में 2 और प्रधीपुर में 1 है। भाषा है कि ये मामले एक सप्ताह की अवधि में निपटा दिए जायेंगे।

(घ) स्टेट बैंक ने इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि प्रधीपुर शाखा में ऐसा कोई आवेदन पत्र बकाया नहीं है, जिस पर ऋण मंजूर कर दिया गया हो और वितरित न किया गया हो।

Branches opened by nationalised banks in Orissa

3645. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches opened by nationalised banks in each district of Orissa;

(b) the total amount of credit given to farmers by each of the nationalised banks in Orissa during the year 1977-78;

(c) Out of this amount what percentage has been given to small and marginal farmers;

(d) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has not opened any branch in the rural area of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) District-wise data on the number of branches opened by the State Bank of India and the 14 nationalised banks in Orissa upto the end of September 1978 are set out in Statement 1.

(b) Bankwise data in respect of their advances to Agriculture in Orissa State as at the end of June 1978 are set out in Statement II.

(c) Holdingwise data are available only in respect of Director Finance to farmers for agricultural operations at the end of September 1977. The relevant data are at Statement III.

(d) and (e). The State Bank of India has 4 branches functioning in the rural areas of Mayurbhanj District. Besides, the bank also holds a licence for opening one more branch in the district.

Statement I

Districtwise data relating to the number of branches opened in Orissa by the State Bank of India and the 14 nationalised banks upto the end of September, 1978

Name of District	No. of branches opened
1. Balasore	35
2. Bolangir	16
3. Boudh Khondmals	16
4. Cuttack	87
5. Dhenkanal	30
6. Ganjam	53
7. Kalahandi	16
8. Keonjhar	17
9. Koraput	32
10. Mayurbhanj	23
11. Puri	55
12. Sambhalpur	48
13. Sundergarh	48
TOTAL	476

Statement II

State: Orissa

(Amounts in Lakhs of Rs.)

Name of Nationalised Bank	Total Agricultural Advances Outstanding as on the last Friday of June, 1978	
	Direct	Indirect
1	2	3
State Bank of India	1613.27	201.92
Allahabad Bank	5.20	3.63
Bank of Baroda	12.91	11.79
Bank of India	46.10	48.50
Canara Bank	34.43	9.76
Central Bank of India	21.72	28.00
Dena Bank	0.05	0.79
Indian Bank	42.10	0.53
Indian Overseas Bank	42.50	47.80
Punjab National Bank	3.40	0.79
Syndicate Bank	13.05	..
Union Bank of India	16.54	3.80
United Bank of India	160.64	119.48
United Commercial Bank	194.29	234.02

Note: Data are provisional.

'Direct Finance' includes advance for 'Allied Activities'.

Statement III**Unutilised Czech and Soviet credits to India**

State : Orissa

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

3646. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Czech credit of Rupees 80 crores given to India in 1973 has lapsed with barely Rs. 15 crores utilised;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Soviet credits have remained unutilised for decades; and

(c) if so, the difficulty India is facing in utilising the foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Credit of Rs. 80 crores extended by the Government of Czechoslovakia in 1973 has been utilised in terms of contracting to the extent of Rs. 12.37 crores. The terminal contracting date under this Credit was December 31, 1977. Before the expiry of this date, the question of extension of the Credit by two years was taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Czechoslovakia. The matter is still under discussion between the two Governments.

(b) Though some of the Soviet Credits have not yet been fully utilised, the rate of utilisation of Soviet Credits is not unsatisfactory. Of the total Soviet Credits of Roubles 1475.36 million authorised so far, the utilisation in terms of contracting upto September 30, 1978, amounted to Roubles 1079.74 million or about 73 per cent of the total.

(c) The difficulty in utilisation of Czech Credit as well as of Soviet Credits arises out of the fact that these are project-tied and are to be utilised for procurements only from these countries. It is not always easy to identify suitable Project-type imports against these Credits. However, Government are endeavouring their best to ensure better utilisation of

Name of Nationalised Bank	Total Direct Agricultural Advances outstanding to Farmers as on the last Friday of September, 1977 (Excluded Allied Activities)	Percentage of Direct Agricultural Advances to Small Farmers holding land upto 5 acres as on the last Friday of Sept. 1977 (Excluding Allied Activities)
1	2	3
State Bank of India	1086.72	64.1
Allahabad Bank	1.17	69.2
Bank of Baroda	10.58	13.2
Bank of India	31.55	47.0
Canara Bank	18.27	67.7
Central Bank of India	13.12	73.9
Indian Bank	26.20	39.7
Indian Overseas Bank	31.41	71.6
Punjab National Bank	2.77	77.1
Syndicate Bank	3.21	81.3
Union Bank of India	10.69	78.9
United Bank of India	91.42	72.3
United Commercial Bank	147.62	51.8

Note : Data are Provisional.

the available Credits consistent with our plan priorities and indigenous availabilities of goods and services.

Activities of Trade Fair Authority

3647. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how the autonomous organisation like Trade Fair Authority is responsible to the Government for its day to day work; and

(b) whether there are any standing orders or procedures for guiding and controlling the activities of Trade Fair Authority specially for engaging artists for the cultural programmes by the Trade Fair Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) and (b). The main function of the Trade Fair Authority is to promote, organise and participate in Industrial trade and other fairs and exhibitions, showrooms and depots in India and abroad and to take all measures incidental thereto for boosting up country's trade. It has, therefore, to function in harmony with the policy of the Government and in liaison with the concerned departments and agencies of the Government. The functioning of the Trade Fair Authority is guided by its Board of Directors which consists of six officials including the Secretary, Department of Commerce as its Chairman and six non-officials. In so far as engaging artists for cultural programmes is concerned, a Committee has been formed with representatives of Indian Council of Cultural Relations and Indian Tourism Development Corporation. This Committee will now lay down norms for selection of different categories of artists.

3625 LS-12.

Grant of M.D.F. assistance

3648. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter dated 18th September, 1978 from Coimbatore Industries Export House Ltd. regarding grant of MDF assistance; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) "Coimbatore Industries Export House Ltd." vide their letter dated 18-9-1978 requested for financial assistance from the Marketing Development Fund (MDF) for participating in the Engineering Exhibition to be held at Jakarta from 3rd to 10th March, 1979 on there. The party had contended that it was a Consortium of SSI manufacturers.

The party's request was examined and it was found that it was not eligible for MDF assistance as it is neither an approved organisation nor is it recognised as an Export House under the Import Policy.

This position was explained to the party vide Ministry's letter dated 7-10-1978 suggesting production of photostate copy of Export House Certificate, if issued to them, for consideration of their case.

It may be mentioned that the party as a consortium of SSI unit is not eligible to get an Export House Certificate as their exports during the relevant period are less than the minimum prescribed for such recognition.

विद्युत् चालित करघों पर कर का प्रभाव

3649. श्री हरि शंकर महाले : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विद्युत् चालित करघों पर कर का प्रभाव कम करने और उसके लिए राजसहायता देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी न्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ?

Subject discussed at Tourism Ministers' Conference

3650. PROF. P. G.

MAVALANKAR :

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Conference of Ministers and officials of tourism met recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what subjects were discussed and which decision arrived at;

(c) whether the machinery for implementing such decisions has been set up and whether certain funds are allotted for the State Governments programmes and projects in this sphere;

(d) if so, broad details thereof; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. A conference of Tourism Ministers from all States/Union Territories was held in New Delhi on 17th November, 1978 which was preceded by a meeting on 16th November, 1978 of officials connected with Tourism.

(b) The conference reviewed the progress made by the various States/Union Territories in the implementation of recommendations made at the previous Tourism Ministers' Conference held in 1977, and recommended the selection of certain centres in each State/Union Territory for the development of tourism facilities in the Central Sector.

(c) to (e). The details of the schemes, the manner of implementing them and the expenditure to be incurred within available resources, will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories who also have a separate allocation for tourism schemes in the State Sector.

एयरक्राफ्ट इंजीनियर्स एसोसिएशन द्वारा हड़ताल की सूचना दिया जाना

3651. श्री उपसेन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयरक्राफ्ट इंजीनियर्स एसोसिएशन ने हाल ही में हड़ताल की सूचना दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मुख्य मुख्य मांगें ये थीं :—

(i) एक एयरक्राफ्ट इंजीनियर के कथित गलत तबादले का रद्द किया जाना;

(ii) उक्त इंजीनियर के तिलम्बन आदेश को वापिस लेना ; और

(iii) 1-8-78 से 16-8-78 तक की गई सम्मिलित कार्यवाही (concerted action) में भाग लेने के कारण इंजीनियर/इंजीनियरों के विरुद्ध कोई अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही न करना ।

सरकार ने इस विवाद को न्याय निर्णय के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पास भेज दिया है । मामला फिलहाल न्यायाधीन (sub-judice) है ।

Proposal for new Air route like Delhi-Banaras-Muzaffarpur-Purnea-Calcutta

3652. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no air service in North Bihar;

(b) whether the Ministry would consider the desirability of bringing Muzaffarpur and Purnea under air service; and

(c) whether a route like Delhi-Banaras - Muzaffarpur-Purnea - Calcutta and vice versa will be considered and started as soon as possible?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). As the resources of Indian Airlines are fully committed to the existing schedule, the Corporation have no proposal to undertake any new air-links. However, the recommendations of a Committee on the operation of third level air services are presently under the consideration of Government. The Committee has suggested 50 cities for operation of such services in the country in the first phase.

दिल्ली में दालों का संकट

3653. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से महमत है कि दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में दालों की मांग दिन-प्रति दिन बढ़ रही है और सरकार उचित दर की दुकानों और सहकारी स्टोरों के माध्यम से इस मांग को पूरा करने में असमर्थ है तथा उपभोक्ताओं को बाजार से ऊंची कीमतों पर दाल खरीदनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक उचित दर की दुकानों तथा सहकारी स्टोरों के माध्यम से कितनी दालें (विभिन्न प्रकार की दालें) सप्लाई की गई ; और

(ग) दालों के वर्तमान संकट को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ग) जनसंख्या के वृद्धि के कारण दालों की मांग वर्ष प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है। चूंकि दालों के भाव खुले बाजार में बढ़ गए थे इसलिए पहली सितम्बर, 1978 से तीन से चार महीनों की अवधि के लिए दालों की सीमित मात्रा उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी, ताकि दिल्ली की जनता को, विशेषकर त्यौहार के मौसम में कुछ राहत दी जा सके। उक्त तारीख से पहले उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से राशन कार्डधारियों को ही जाने वाली वस्तुओं में दालें शामिल नहीं थीं। तथापि, सहकारी समितियां दालों का क्रय-विक्रय अपने सामान्य व्यापार के एक अंग के रूप में कर रही थीं।

2. उचित दर की दुकानें विभिन्न किस्मों की दालें जिन मसूरों पर बेचती रही हैं, वे खुले खुबरा बाजार भाव से कम हैं।

3. सितम्बर, से नवम्बर, 1978 की अवधि, जिसके दौरान यह योजना चालू रही है, में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित की गई दालों की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

दालों की किस्में	मात्रा मीटरी टनों में
उड़द धुली	624
मूंग धुली	651
अरहर	706
मलका मसूर	1023
चना दाल	1643
योग :	4,647

4. तथापि, सितम्बर, और अक्टूबर महीनों के दौरान उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए 3800 मीटरी टन दालें सप्लाई की गई।

5. कृषि मंत्रालय ने देश में दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कई अल्पकालीन व दीर्घकालीन उपाय किए हैं। तथापि, तत्कालिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए दालों के आयात को भी प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

Popularity of Indian shirts in foreign countries

3654. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian shirts are very popular in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of importing countries;

(c) the quality of shirts exported to each country during the last two years; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main importing countries are USA, West Germany, UK, USSR, Netherlands, Italy, France, Sweden, Canada, Denmark, Switzerland and Australia.

(c) The main quality of shirts exported to the above countries during the last two years are handloom crepe shirts, handloom 60/40 Gada shirts and millmade cotton shirts, both woven and knitted.

(d) The amount of foreign exchange earned during 1976 and 1977 against exports of shirts was Rs. 60.64 crores and Rs. 102.00 crores respectively.

Review regarding cadre strength of Income-tax Inspectors in Income-tax Department

3655. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6911 on the 14th April, 1978 regarding total number of Income-tax Officers and Income-tax Inspectors and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Government Agency has reviewed the Cadre strength of the Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department more than once recently and recommended augmentation of Inspectors strength by about 1000 posts; and

(b) if so, when the posts are being sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Agency recommended augmentation of Inspectors' strength by 775 posts.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

World Bank aided Projects in operation, State-wise

3656. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number and names of the World Bank aided projects in operation State-wise along with assistance utilised for the last three years; total World Bank aid received year-wise, State-wise under various development programme by its standard classification for the last three years;

(b) whether the World Bank Missions have made various observations regarding planning, execution and monitoring aspects of the programme aided by the World Bank and if so, summary thereof and action taken therein; and

(c) whether it is a fact that World Bank President during his recent visit to India had shown keen interest in financing various development projects—brief outcome of his visit and follow up action sector-wise/State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3072/78].

(b) It can be seen from the statements that a very large number of projects are under execution in the State and Central Sectors.

The implementation of World Bank Group assisted projects is reviewed from time to time by missions from the World Bank. The progress of the projects is also discussed by them with the project authorities, State Governments and Central Ministries concerned. The basic objective of such reviews and monitoring is to ensure speedy completion of the projects and to hasten the pace of disbursement of World Bank aid.

(c) Yes, Sir. During his visit, Mr. McNamara had series of meetings with the representatives of the Central Government and State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat and also visited some Bank-assisted projects in these two States. During all these meetings, Mr. McNamara was informed about our Plan priorities and Plan strategies.

Mr. McNamara expressed particular happiness at the concerted action taken by the Government of India to prepare a large pipeline of projects well in advance. The possibilities of further projects which can be financed by the Bank Group and the ways in which disbursement of Bank aid can be stepped up, were also reviewed.

The further process of examination of these project proposals and their appraisal by the Bank would continue over a period of time.

मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही

3657. श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का यह विचार है कि मुद्रा स्फीति पर देश में नियंत्रण कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में दिन-प्रतिदिन वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए यथोचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(घ) यदि हां, तो मूल्य वृद्धि पर कब तक नियंत्रण कर लिया जाएगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ङ). पिछले 18 महीने के दौरान, भयवा इससे बोड़े ज्यादा समय में, एक उचित सीमा तक मूल्य स्थिरता बनी रही है, क्योंकि थोक कीमतों के सूचक अंक (1970-71=100) में, इस अवधि के दौरान, 2 प्रतिशत से भी कम वृद्धि हुई है। इस तथ्य पर विचार करते हुए, कि मार्च 1976 तथा मार्च 1977 के बीच सूचक अंक में 12 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि तब से मुद्रास्फीति पर काबू पा लिया गया है। इससे मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए किए गए उपायों की सफलता का पता चलता है। किन्तु सापेक्षिक मूल्य स्थिरता का यह अर्थ तो नहीं है कि किसी भी वस्तु के मूल्य में, चाहे वह कुछ भी क्यों न हो, वृद्धि नहीं होगी। सरकार स्थिति पर कड़ी नजर रखती है और मूल्यों में होने वाली अनुचित वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए जब कभी जरूरी हो उचित कार्यवाही करती है।

Financial assistance to Government of West Bengal

3658. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal for relief and rehabilitation programme for the recent flood victims in the State;

(b) if so, the amount already sanctioned and promised under different heads;

(c) whether Government will consider it desirable to advance some such financial assistance as grant instead of including it in the planned allocation;

(d) if not, the reasons thereabout;

(e) whether Government would send Central Team to visit West Bengal for making a field survey about the extent of damage and the require-

ments of financial aid and examine thoroughly all matters related to the requirements about financial aid for relief and various measures of rehabilitation; and

(f) if so, details of the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams which visited West Bengal to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation caused by floods and requirement of funds by the State Government and in accordance with the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, advance Plan assistance, aggregating to Rs. 88.93 crores, has been allocated to the Government of West Bengal under the following major heads of Development:

	Rs. crores
1. Agriculture	17.90
2. Irrigation & Flood Control	13.33
3. Transport & Communications/ roads	13.00
4. Village & Small Industries	7.70
5. Education	3.00
6. Health	3.20
7. Housing	18.00
8. Water Supply	4.00
9. Local bodies	8.80
TOTAL	88.93

In addition to the advance Plan assistance mentioned above, short term loan of Rs. 15 crores for agricultural inputs has been sanctioned for the State. A further short-term loan of Rs. 15 crores is proposed to be given after a supplementary budget provision is obtained.

(c) and (d). The Central assistance for meeting the expenditure for relief

operations in the event of natural calamities is continued to be given in the current year in the form of advance Plan assistance in accordance with the existing policies and arrangements adopted on the recommendations of the 6th Finance Commission. In the circumstances, treating the Central assistance allocated to West Bengal as outright grant will go against the existing arrangements and policy which are being uniformly followed in the case of all the States.

(e) and (f). A Central team visited the State from 1st to 3rd September, 1978 and again from 21st to 24th September 1978 for making an on-the-spot assessment of the situation created by the floods and the requirements of the State Government for advance Plan assistance. Another Central team visited the State from 19th to 25th October, 1978 to assess the damage caused by the third spell of floods. It has been indicated to the State Government that another Central team might be sent later during the current financial year to review the position of relief and rehabilitation and to recommend what further steps are required to be taken in this regard.

Second Airport at Bombay

3659. **SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Santa Cruz Airport in Bombay and the Palam Airport in Delhi are among the most congested in the world;

(b) what are the main causes for the congestion in these two Airports;

(c) whether there is an urgent need for a second Airport at Bombay; and

(d) what immediate steps will Government take to increase the facilities at these two Airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Bombay and Delhi Airports are congested because the traffic passing through them is much higher than the capacity of the terminal buildings.

(b) Congestion at Bombay and Delhi airports is mainly due to:

(i) Air traffic passing through these air ports is much higher than the capacity of the existing terminal buildings;

(ii) Unexpected traffic growth between Bombay airport and Gulf countries; and

(iii) Introduction of thorough Security Checking of passengers.

(c) There will be no need for a separate airport at Delhi till the turn of the century at any rate. Santa Cruz airport, however, because of the limited land available at its present site, is on a different footing in this regard. This matter is being examined.

(d) Additions and alterations have been made from time to time at Bombay and Delhi airports to meet the traffic demand. These resulted in an increase of 5,710 sq. mts. at Bombay airport over the area of 17,869 sq. mts. in 1972 and an area of 5,032 sq. mts. at Delhi airport over the area of 17,004 sq. mts. in 1972.

During the current year the transit lounge at Bombay airport and the domestic baggage/international departure area at Delhi airport were extended.

The existing terminal buildings at Bombay and Delhi airports have reached the saturation point. At Bombay, the first phase of the new international passenger and cargo complex at an estimated cost of 11 crores is already under construction and is due to be commissioned in mid 1980. The pro-

posal for the construction of the second phase at an estimated cost of Rs. 16 crores is under consideration.

At Delhi airport, a new international terminal complex is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 46 crores. The proposal is under examination.

To meet the immediate problem of congestion till the new terminals come up, a Task Force Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry, IAAI, the two national carriers and Customs has been set up to suggest on a priority basis the remedial measures to be taken. Govt. has also decided not to permit any additional international flights to operate from Bombay airport till the new terminal is commissioned.

Smuggling across Indo-Pakistani Border

3660. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp increase in smuggling activities particularly in gold across the Indo-Pakistani border; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to control these activities and wipe out the gangs of smugglers operating in that area?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Reports received by Government do not indicate any increase in the smuggling activities across the Indo-Pakistan border. The total quantity of gold seized by Customs authorities during March-October, 1978 was about 23 Kgs. as against 73 Kgs. of gold seized during the corresponding period of 1977. However, the Customs preventive and Intelligence units along the Indo-Pakistan border are kept fully on alert to thwart any attempts at smuggling of contraband across the border,

आयातित यार्न पर उत्पादन शुल्क

3661. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयातित यार्न पर उत्पादनशुल्क का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को आयातित यार्न पर उत्पादनशुल्क में और 10 प्रतिशत की कमी करने के लिए कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ते मूल्य पर कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराने पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सूत पर, भारत में आयात किये जाने पर, प्रतिशततुलनकारी शुल्क लगता है, जो भारत में उत्पादित ऐसे सूत पर, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और तमक अधिनियम 1944 की प्रथम अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट दरों पर, वर्तमान में लगाये जाने वाले उत्पादनशुल्क की रकम के बराबर होता है, । ये दरे सूत की किस्म, तन्तु की मात्रा सूतांक डेनियर आदि पर निर्भर करते हुए कम ज्यादा होती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, परन्तु कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क (टैक्सटाइल और टैक्सटाइल की वस्तुएं) अधिनियम 1978 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट टैक्सटाइल और टैक्सटाइल की वस्तुओं पर लगाये जाने वाले अतिरिक्त उत्पादनशुल्क के बराबर प्रति संतुलनकारी शुल्क की प्रदायता से छूट देने के लिए कहा गया है । इस दरखास्त को मानना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है क्योंकि उससे स्वदेशी उद्योग के हितों पर असर पड़ेगा ।

(ग) कपड़े की अपेक्षाकृत सस्ती किस्मों पर मूल उत्पादनशुल्क का भार स्वतः ही कम है । इसलिए, इसमें थोड़ी सी वृद्धि कर देने से, उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ते कपड़े की उपलब्धता पर कोई अनुचित प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ।

(b) if so, the names of the Directors; and

(c) the reasons for their resignation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One member Shri P.L. Juneja resigned from the Board of Directors of the Bank of Maharashtra.

(c) Shri Juneja made a number of allegations relating to the treatment he received from the Bank Chairman and also referred to the general functioning of the Bank citing these as reasons for his resignation.

Business of Life Insurance Corporation

3663. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total business of the LIC in 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) the expenditure separately on salaries and establishment and commissions to Agents out of the income in (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The total new business written by the LIC during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 was as under:

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1976-77	1977-78
Individual Assurance	2,112	2,621
Group Insurance	3,007	3,785
	5,119	5,806

(b) The total premium income, including premium income realised under the above new business, and the total expenses of management, during the

Resignation by Members of Board of Directors of Bank of Maharashtra

3662. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the Board of Directors of Bank of Maharashtra have resigned;

years 1976-77 and 1977-78 were as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
Premium Income	1976-77	1977-78
First year Premium.	101.94	101.31
	1976-77	1977-78
Renewal Premium.	511.21	562.48
Single Premiums & Consideration for Annuities granted.	10.15	45.14
	653.30	709.43

Expenses of Management

Commission to Agents	55.95	55.57
Salaries and other benefits to employees	94.95	107.12
Other Expenses of Management	19.61	19.83
	170.51	182.52

Separate figures of expenses of management relating to first year's premiums and renewal premiums are not maintained.

Collection of Sales Tax

3664. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to encroach upon the State's right of collecting sales tax; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject vide Entry 54 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The revenues from Central sales tax levied on inter-State sales of goods have also been assigned to the State Governments under the

Constitution and the same is also collected and retained by the State Government. However Article 286 of the Constitution places certain restrictions on the States' powers relating to sales tax in respect of sales or purchases of goods taking place (a) outside the State, or (b) in the course of import of the goods into or export of the goods out of the territory of India, or (c) goods declared by Parliament by law to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce.

Lack of Water and Toilet in National Small Industries Fair, New Delhi

3665. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the participants have also complained of woeful lack of water hydrants and toilets in the exhibition (National Small Industries Fair); and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). There was a complaint about inadequate arrangement for supply of drinking water. This complaint was, however, found to be incorrect. There are twenty-one drinking taps spread over the area in the Pragati Maidan. Thirty-five water trolleys are positioned at different places selling refrigerated water at 5 paise per glass. Besides there are 17 kiosks in the Fair Ground and all these Kiosks have drinking water. All the individual pavilions have separate water connection.

Over thirty-eight toilet blocks have been thrown open to the public all over the Pragati Maidan. The maintenance of the toilet blocks is entrusted to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the C.P.W.D. under the supervision of the TFAL.

Purchasing power of Rupee

3666. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the fall in the purchasing power of the Indian rupee since 1935 and 1947;

(b) whether the purchasing power of the rupee has declined by about 25 times since 1935;

(c) have any projections been made on the likely purchasing power of rupee (i) five years hence (ii) ten years hence and (iii) by 2000 A.D.;

(d) what has been the rate of inflation during the following periods;

(i) 1930—39 (ii) 1940—49 (iii) 1950—59 (iv) 1960—69 and (v) 1970—78; and

(e) what is the per capita income in India at present at the 1935 price level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). There is no All-India Consumer Price Index from which the decline in the purchasing power since 1935 could be calculated. In relation to 1949 the purchasing power of the Rupee in October, 1978, as measured by the Consumer Price Index with base 1949-100, shows a decline of about 75 per cent.

(c) Since price movements are governed by a variety of factors it is not possible to make any projections for future periods.

(d) Information regarding the period 1930-39 is not available as the earliest wholesale Price Index relates to the base year ending August 1939. The

rates of inflation in terms of movements of the relevant Wholesale Price Indices for the subsequent periods are given below:

Period	Rate of Inflation (per cent)
1940—49 .	(+280.6)
1950—59 .	(+15.4)
1960—69 .	(+82.9)
1970—78 .	(+98.2)

(e) Official estimates of per capita income at 1935 price level are also not available.

1980. में राष्ट्र संघ सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए आने वाले प्रतिनिधियों के लिए आवास सुविधायें

3668. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: (क) वर्ष 1980 में राष्ट्र संघ से सम्बन्धित सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए आने वाले प्रतिनिधियों को आवास सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार ने व्यापक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अधीन होटल का निर्माण करने के लिए लगभग 20 करोड़ रु० की धनराशि खर्च होगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली में ऐसे होटल नहीं हैं, जहाँ उनके लिए आवास सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जा सकें ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम जोशी) : (क) से (ग). जनवरी-फरवरी, 1980 के दौरान नई दिल्ली में होने वाले यू०एन०आई०डी०-ओ० सम्मेलन में, जिसका प्रतिष्ठित सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है, लगभग 2500 प्रतिनिधियों के उपस्थित होने की आशा है । सम्मेलन के विभिन्न प्रतिनिधियों के आवास सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के लिए प्लानिंग करते हुए, सरकार ने समग्र उपलब्धता पर पड़ रहे प्रमुख दबाव के बारे में ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया है । इसी लिए उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा, जो इस सम्मेलन के प्रबन्धों के लिए प्रमुख रूप से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय (नाइटमिनिस्ट्री)

है, दिल्ली में होटल मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों, दिल्ली क्षेत्र के होटल और रेस्तरां एसोसिएशन और भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के साथ विस्तृत विचार विमर्श किया गया। इन विचार-विमर्शों के परिणाम स्वरूप यह अनुमान किया गया है कि विद्यमान होटलों में से अधिक से अधिक लगभग 1100 कमरे उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे। इसमें से, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने, दीर्घकालीन बुकिंग की आवश्यकताओं, यात्रा गुणों, एफ आई टी एस और बी आई पीज आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, नई दिल्ली में अपने मौजूदा होटलों में से 505 कमरे आफर किए हैं। ये कमरे निम्नलिखित होटलों में उपलब्ध होंगे :—

अशोक होटल	225 कमरे
अकबर होटल	50 कमरे
जनपथ होटल	50 कमरे
लोधी होटल	70 कमरे
रणजीत होटल	60 कमरे
कुतुब होटल	50 कमरे
	<hr/>
	505 कमरे
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अतः लगभग 1400-1500 कमरों की कमी बनी रहेगी।

होटल आवास की अत्यधिक कमी का पूरा करने और साथ ही साथ इन प्रतिनिधियों के आवास सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की आंशिक पूर्ति करने के उद्देश्य से, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का निम्नलिखित स्कीमों पर कार्य प्रारंभ करने का विचार है जिससे 554 अतिरिक्त कमरों की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी :—

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)
(i) 104 अतिरिक्त कमरों की वृद्धि करके, अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली का विस्तार	101.00
(ii) 150 अतिरिक्त कमरों की वृद्धि करके अकबर होटल, नई दिल्ली का विस्तार	270.00
(iii) विंडसर प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में 300 कमरों वाले 3-स्टार होटल का निर्माण	500.00
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	871.00
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शेष, लगभग 800 कमरों के लिए, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय का, 503 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर दो कमरों वाली फनिशड 800 आवास यูนिटीयों का निर्माण प्रारंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिन्हें बाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामान्य पूल आवास में शामिल कर लिया जाएगा।

Rejection of Tenders by Middle East Countries

3669. SHRI RAMJIWAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the items being exported from India with special mention of the items on which Government subsidy is given; and

(b) why and how many tenders from the Government of India have been rejected by the Middle East Countries in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Thousands of items/products are exported from India and it is difficult to list them out individually. The items on which Cash Compensatory Support is given belong to the following broad product groups:—

1. Engineering goods.
2. Chemicals and Allied Products.
3. Plastics Manufactures.
4. Leather and Leather Goods.
5. Sports Goods.
6. Fish Products.
7. Processed Foods.
8. Handicrafts and Carpets.
9. Natural Silk Fabrics and Garments.
10. Synthetic Fabrics and Garments.
11. Coir Products.
12. Jute manufactures.
13. De-oiled rice bran/De-oiled mango kernel extractions/De-Corticated Cotton Seed extractions.
14. Cotton Textiles.

(b) Tenders for supply of goods and/or services to countries abroad are not submitted by the Government of India but by Public Sector Undertakings and also by companies/firms etc. in the Private Sector. Government have no information on the no. of tenders rejected and the reasons therefor.

Trade between India and Soviet Union

3670. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the volume and value of trade between India and the Soviet Union in the past three years and the first six months of the current financial year;

(b) whether Soviet Union is reluctant to buy more goods from India because of her adverse balance of trade with India; and

(c) whether delay in fixing Rupee-Rouble exchange rate is one of the stumbling blocks coming in the way of faster increase in trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The volume and value of trade between India and USSR during the last 3 years has been as follows:—

	Value Rs. Crores		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (upto February 1978)
Imports	310	307	402
Exports	417	440	598
TOTAL	727	747	1,000

Figures for the current year have not yet become available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Rupee-Rouble exchange rate does not normally affect the bilateral trade which is conducted in non-convertible Indian rupees. However, a few contracts for deferred payments are at time designated in roubles and they could be marginally affected. The exchange rate has since been fixed.

Promotion of Cooperative Activities in Bihar

3671. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start offices for N.C.D.C., N.C.C.F.; N.A.F.E.D. and other co-operative societies in Purnia District in particular and Bihar in general to promote co-operative activities in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The N.C.D.C., N.C.C.F. and NAFED have already set up branches in Patna to promote cooperative activities in Bihar. There is no proposal to open branches of these organisations and other cooperative societies in Purnia District.

Complaints against Import of Rubber of rotten quality

3672. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the manufacturers that rubber imported by the S.T.C. was rotten and hence could not be consumed; and

(b) if so, whether Government have been contemplating any action against the officials in the S.T.C. who are responsible for the import of the rotten rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Some complaints in regard to the quality of rubber imported were received. The main complaint was about the in-transit water damage to the imported rubber. According to expert technical opinion, this rubber is usable after driage. In order to meet some of the objections, STC have allowed the units to inspect the imported rubber prior to their lifting. Out of the 14,750 tonnes of natural rubber imported by STC, a quantity of about 12,062 tonnes has already been lifted by the rubber goods manufactures, as on 13th December, 1978.

(b) the landed cost of this imported rubber grade-wise; and

(c) the price at which the S.T.C. would be selling the various grades of this imported rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The following prices ex-godown Madras have been fixed by Government for selling the various grades of imported rubber by S.T.C.:—

**Quantity of Rubber Imported by
S.T.C.**

3673. SHRI GEORGE, MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rubber imported by the S.T.C. country-wise and grade-wise;

Grade	Selling price (Rs. per tonne)
RSSI	10,000
RSS III & SMR 10	9,750
RSS IV/V & SMR 20	9,500

Statement

(a) & (b). Quantity of rubber imported by S.T.C. country-wise and grade-wise and the landed cost Thereof.

Grade	Sri Lanka		Singapore		Malaysia	
	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost (Rs./tonne)	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost (Rs./tonne)	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost (Rs./tonne)
RSS Grade I	3,000	9240.90	..			
Grade III		..	3,800	8987.53	1,050	8987.53
Grade IV			1,400	8897.86	400	8897.86

Allocation of Funds for Himachal Pradesh for Tourism in Sixth Plan

3675. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Government have submitted proposals to the Central Government for expanding tourist facilities in the State during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what decisions have been taken thereon; and

(d) what is the allocation made or proposed to be made for Himachal Pradesh in this regard for the Sixth Plan, Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The proposals for development of tourism were discussed at the recent State Tourism Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi which recommended the selection of 2 centres for development in each State/Union Territory in the country in the Central Sector. The schemes/centres suggested by the H. P. Government are (1) Janata Hotel at Simla, (2) Expansion of facilities at Hot Springs at Vashishta (3) Club House building at Manali (4) Solang-Nallah and (5) Gobindsagar Lake. The details of the schemes and the relative priority to be accorded will be finalised with the State Government depending on the resources available.

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में उप निदेशक के पद का भरा जाना

3676. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के एक अनुभाग अधिकारी (हिन्दी) को, जिसे लगभग तीन वर्ष पहले सतकंता अधिकारियों द्वारा एक मामले में दोषी पाया गया था हाल में दक्षता रोध पार करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में उप निदेशक (हिन्दी क्रियान्वयन) एक पद को, जिसे लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष पहले बनाया गया था, अभी तक नहीं भरा गया है, क्योंकि उपर्युक्त अधिकारी उक्त अवधि के दौरान दक्षता रोध पार नहीं कर सका था ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो डेढ़ वर्ष तक पद रिक्त पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) प्रशासन द्वारा की जाने वाली भ्रष्ट गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए, जो इस प्रकार के निहित स्वार्थ वाले विलम्ब के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) इस पद को भ्रष्ट करने का क्या प्रशासनिक औचित्य है, जब कि उसे भरे बिना इतनी लम्बी अवधि तक कार्य को सुगमतापूर्वक किया जाता रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क). एक अनुभाग अधिकारी (हिन्दी) के खिलाफ अनु-शासनात्मक कार्रवाई मई, 1975 में शुरू की गई थी। इस सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई 18 सितम्बर, 1975 को पूरी कर ली गई थी और उक्त अधिकारी को लिखित रूप में चेतावनी दी गई थी। बाद में उक्त अनुभाग अधिकारी को विभागीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 2 नवम्बर, 1978 को सक्षम प्राधिकारी की अनुमति से नियत तिथि से दक्षता रोध पार करने की अनुमति दे दी गई थी।

(ख). जी, नहीं। यह ठीक नहीं है।

(ग) इस पद को मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित कारणों से नहीं भरा जा सका :—

(i) इस पद को भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों को व्यापक रूप से परिचरित किया गया।

(ii) जुलाई, 1978 में इस पद को विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के नियंत्रण में स्थित सम्बद्ध अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को फिर से परिचरित किया गया।

(iii) पद को भरने के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों पर विचार करना।

(iv) कुछ एक उम्मीदवारों की गोपनीय रिपोर्टों का न मिलना।

(v) क्योंकि यह पद छः महीने से अधिक समय के लिए खाली पड़ा रहा इसलिए इसे भरने की आवश्यकता की जांच करना।

(घ). ऊपर (ख) और (ग) के अधीन दिये गये उत्तर के अनुसार यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता।

(क) इस पद के लिए दी गई स्वीकृति 30 नवम्बर, 1978 को समाप्त हो गई है। इस पद को जारी रखने और इसे भरने की आवश्यकता की जांच प्रान्तरिक कार्य अध्ययन एकक द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर की जा रही है।

Letting out of Departments and Stalls on hire by Delhi Super Bazar

3677 SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Super Bazar has let out its several departments and stalls on hire to outside traders;

(b) whether it is not against the interests of the public; and

(c) whether it is proposed to do away with this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir; only in respect of some specialised items and services such as hardware, motor-parts, dental clinic so as to provide maximum possible range of items and services to consumers under one-roof.

(b) No, Sir. Super Bazar, however, keeps a watch over the prices and quality of goods sold by the Concessionaire Departments.

(c) There is no such proposal. Such arrangements are considered necessary for the convenience of consumers, better utilisation of the available space at Connaught Circus branch and for improving the overall financial position of the society.

Chairmen of Public Undertakings in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation

3678. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the Public Undertakings under

his Ministry with the dates of their appointment, their qualifications and their previous assignments during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Daily flight from Delhi to Raipur

3680. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make daily flight from Delhi to Raipur; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Defaults in Industrial Financial Corporation of India

3681. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are very heavy defaults in the Industrial Finance Corporation of India loan repayments;

(b) how much medium and long term credits were extended during 1977-78;

(c) how much is the default in principal and interest;

(d) how many industrial units have so far defaulted; the names thereof; and

(e) is it also a fact that it (defaults) represent one out of every three concerns financially assisted by this concern?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) While some of the units assisted by Industrial Finance Corporation of India are in default, only 45 concerns were in persistent default for periods of more than three years.

(b) During the financial year 1977-78, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) sanctioned and disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 112.63 crores and Rs. 53.90 crores respectively to industrial concerns.

(c) and (d). As on 30th June, 1978, 216 concerns were in default in the payment of their dues to the IFC to the extent of Rs. 41.56 crores, Rs. 21.16 crores representing the amount of principal in default and Rs. 20.40 crores the amount of interest in default. Government does not consider it proper to publicise the names of industrial concerns who are in default at a particular point of time; as this may adversely affect their credit-worthiness in the market.

(e) Though the number of concerns in default viz. 216, formed about 36.6 per cent of the total number of concerns (589) from whom loans were outstanding as on 30th June, 1978, the amount of defaults formed only about 12 per cent of the total amount of loans outstanding on that date.

Expenditure incurred on Research Observatory Project at Shillong

3682. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are all the events that come within the range of the seismo-

meter set up in the Research Observatory Project at Shillong in May, 1978;

(b) the total amount so far spent on this project; and

(c) what are the special features of this observatory?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Seismometer covers detection of earthquakes from feeble to destructive intensities and of underground nuclear and chemical explosions depending upon the distance and the yield.

(b) About Rs. 55,000 (Rupees fifty five thousand) on staff and maintenance. The main equipment has been supplied by U.S.A. free of cost.

(c) The observatory has higher detection capability compared to the other conventional observatories. The data is recorded on visual charts as well as on magnetic tape. The taped data allows advance techniques of analysis to be adopted for investigational work in seismology.

Arrests at Delhi Airport for smuggling Watches

3683. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some V.I.Ps. have been arrested at Delhi Airport by custom officials for smuggling watches and fountain pens etc. during September to November, 1978;

(b) if so, the details of the persons involved, the goods and other articles taken in custody;

(c) the action taken against each one;

(d) how many V.I.Ps. have been involved on various Airports, Railway stations and Bus Stands in various parts of the country since April, 1977; and

(e) the details thereof and the action taken against each one?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). No Sir. There has been no case involving arrest of a VIP by customs officials at Delhi Airport during Sept. to Nov., 1978. Presumably, the question refers to the seizure of wrist watches, fountain pens and other articles from Shri Om Prakash, son of Shri Devi Lal, at Delhi Airport on 23-10-1978. Particulars of the items seized from Shri Om Prakash are stated below:—

	Pcs.	Rs.
1. Gents wrist watches, automatic with day & date (make MILLINA)	18	3,600
2. Gents wrist watches, automatic with day & date (make REGENT)	18	3,600
3. Ladies wrist watches	12	1,500
4. Wrist watch straps	36	720
5. Fountain pens (Parker)	46	1,840
6. Plain sarrees	15	900
7. Dictaphone, Sanyo TRC-3000	1	600
8. Pocket camera Argus mini	1	600
9. Pocket camera Minolta 450 E	1	640
10. Still camera Vivitar 35 EE	1	750
TOTAL		14,750

The matter is presently under investigation.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

3625 LS—13.

Amount written off by Banks

3684. SHRI RAMNAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount written off by Banks during the period from the date of nationalisation of Banks to 15th November, 1978 and the amount written off against each industrialist (business houses) and other persons separately;

(b) the reasons for writing off this amount;

(c) the percentage of loan provided to Industrial Houses, big businessmen, rich farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labour and landless farmers during the above period;

(d) whether the object for which banks were nationalised, is being achieved; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL). (a) and (b). Public Sector Banks are enjoined upon by law not to disclose information regarding the provisions for bad and doubtful debts or about the affairs of their constituents. In view of this legal position, information relating to the amounts written off by banks and the names of the parties concerned cannot be divulged.

(c) The share of farmers according to the size of their holdings is available only in respect of direct loans (outstanding) from Public Sector Banks for agricultural operations as at the end of September 1977 and is given below:

(i) upto 2.5 acres.	20%
(ii) from 2.5 acres to 5 acres	17%
(iii) from 5 acres to 10 acres	19%
(iv) above 10 acres.	44%

Banks do not maintain data on advances on the basis of advances to

Industrial Houses, big businessmen, agricultural labour and landless farmers.

However, information available indicates that the outstanding advances of public sector banks to large Industrial Houses covered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969 as at the end of December 1977 were Rs. 1388.47 crores which works out to 11 per cent of the total advances outstanding as on that date. The outstanding advances of all scheduled commercial banks to wholesale trade (other than for food procurement but including public sector trading corporations) was Rs. 1198 crores as at the end of December 1977 which works out to 9.5 per cent of total advances outstanding on that date.

(d) and (e). In consonance with the objectives of national policy, the public sector banks, besides enlarging their branch net work, have increased their credit to the neglected sectors. Their credit to agriculture increased from Rs. 162 crores in June 1969 to Rs. 1658 crores in June 1978. Over the same period their advances to small scale industries increased from Rs. 251 crores to Rs. 1641 crores. Their total neglected sector advances have increased from Rs. 441 crores (14.9 per cent) to Rs. 3992 crores accounting for 30.2 per cent of their aggregate credit.

To further accelerate the pace of rural development, banks have been asked to devote their branch expansion effort to unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in deficient districts. They have also been advised to ensure that 33.3 per cent of their total advances by the end of March 1979 are given to neglected sectors. Simultaneously, the public sector banks have also been advised to deploy by March 1979 at least 60 per cent of the total deposits mobilised by their rural and semi-urban branches in rural and semi-urban areas. These measures are expected to further increase bank credit to rural areas substantially in the near future.

Development of Tourism Industry in Ladakh

3685. **SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what special steps Government propose to take for development of tourism industry in Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): No scheme have been taken up in the Central Sector for the development of tourism in Ladakh as it is the considered view of the Government that immediately the need is to preserve the environmental and cultural characteristics of this area, which are its main tourist attractions. To ensure this it has been suggested to the State Government to draw up a master-plan of tourism development for Ladakh so that there is no despoliation of its environmental and cultural characteristics while providing tourist facilities.

It is proposed to protect the 'Gompas' which are the main tourist attractions of Ladakh.

The Indian Airlines proposes to operate a scheduled air service between Srinagar and Leh from January 1979

Besides the area South of Srinagar-Leh road, which had been opened earlier, the Government have further derestricted the areas since May 1978 permitting foreigners to visit for a period of upto 3 days the 'Gompas' which are located to the north of the Srinagar-Leh road, provided advance intimation is given and specific permission is obtained from the District Magistrate concerned.

Export of Gold Ornaments

3686. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of the business parties who have been granted licences for exporting gold ornaments;

(b) quantum of gold ornaments exported by each party during the previous and current financial year; and

(c) the revenue earned by Government through these exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Information in regard to the parties which have been allowed to export gold ornaments under both the Reserve Bank of India Scheme and the Gold Jewellery Export Replenishment Scheme and the quantity/FOB value of such exports is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recruitment in Nationalised Banks

3687. SHRI MAHI LAL:

SHRI R. L. KUREEL:

SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the scrapping of the banking Commission which was constituted mainly to recruit persons/officers in the nationalised banks or banking industry, all these banks recruit persons through their own separate recruitment agencies thus putting financial burden of forms/examination fees to the unemployed persons;

(b) whether it is a fact that this decentralised recruitment system in banking industries has resulted in corrupt practice, nepotism and the concept of give employment to the blood relations; and

(c) whether with a view to eradicate all these evils in the banking industry in matters of recruitments and promotions Government would take effective steps to ensure that all

the nationalised banks instead of conducting their own examinations give their requirements to the staff selection commission and/or U.P.S.C. to fill up the vacancies in their own organisations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Even after the setting up of Banking Service Commission in February 1977, the recruitment of staff for the nationalised banks was being done by the banks themselves, since the Commission did not carry out any recruitment for the Banks during the existence. On the dissolution of the Commission, seven Regional Banking Service Recruitment Boards have been set up and they have already initiated recruitment procedure for recruitment on behalf of the banks.

(b) and (c). While some complaints have been received from time to time by Government regarding the recruitment done so far by the Banks individually, it is expected that with the setting up of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards there will be no cause for such complaints hereafter. As direct recruitment both of officers and staff will now be done independently by these Boards, there is no question of entrusting the Staff Selection Commission or the U.P.S.C. with the recruitment in Banks.

नालन्दा, राजगीर तथा बौद्ध गया का पर्यटकों के लिये विकास

3688. श्री बोरेंद्र प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विधानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में नालन्दा, जिला नालन्दा का राजगीर तथा जिला गया का बौद्ध गया के ऐतिहासिक महत्व को देखते हुए उनके विकास की योजनाएं पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा तैयार की गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और उनको कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हाँ। बौद्ध तीर्थ यात्रियों की रुचि के स्थानों का विकास करने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने बिहार में राजगीर, नालन्दा और बौद्ध गया के मास्टर प्लान (भूमि-प्रयोग प्लान) तैयार किये हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके मास्टर प्लान (भूमि-प्रयोग प्लान) पर आधारित भावस, स्वागत केन्द्रों, शपिंग क्षेत्रों आदि जैसी पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास का प्रस्ताव है। पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी आयोजना को भी हाथ में लिया जाएगा ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि स्थान का प्राकृतिक परिवेश और उसकी विशेषताएँ बनी रहे।

राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके और उपलब्ध साधनों पर निर्भर रहते हुए, चालू पंच वर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के दौरान मास्टर प्लान के आधार पर महाराष्ट्र को सरकार ने केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वयन के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाओं का सुझाव दिया :

- (i) अजन्ता गुफाओं के निचले हिस्से में सुविधाओं का विकास ;
- (ii) जूहू समुद्र तट पर होटल ;
- (iii) बम्बई में जनता होटल ;
- (iv) एलिफंटा में सुविधाओं का विकास।

इनमें से, पहली तीन स्कीमें केन्द्रीय बैंकटूर में पहले ही ले ली गई हैं और चौथी स्कीम पर, उपलब्ध साधनों पर निर्भर रहते हुए, कार्यान्वयन हेतु विचार किया जाएगा।

Setting up of Research Development Fund by State Bank of India

3689. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Bank of India has set up a Research/and Development Fund of Rs. 5 crores?

to promote Research and Development activities in Agricultural and Rural entrepreneurial development and for helping the physically handicapped; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Research and Development Fund was created by the State Bank of India in March, 1977 with a corpus of Rs. 5 crores.

The grants from the Fund are made available for supporting research and development activities in the area of agriculture and rural development, entrepreneurial development, helping the handicapped and for the creation of chairs in Universities/Institutes, to promote activities connected with the above.

Since the inception of the Fund, grants amounting to Rs. 51.15 lakhs to nine institutions have been approved.

Enquiry into Mismanagement of State Trading Corporation in Export of Sugar

3690. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thorough enquiry has been made to find out the extent of foreign exchange loss due to mismanagement of State Trading Corporation in sugar export sales during 1974-75;

(b) what are the findings;

(c) what action is taken against the erring officials; and

(d) what precautionary measures are taken to prevent this type of loss in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). There was no foreign exchange loss in the sugar export sales during 1974-75. In fact, there was a net profit of Rs.155.90 crores.

चाय नीलामी के नियमों में परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव

3691. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चाय नीलामियों के मामले में दलाल अनियमितताओं द्वारा मूल्यों पर नियन्त्रण रखते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या देश और जनता के हित में और जनता को उचित मूल्य पर चाय की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नीलामी के नियमों में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार का तथ्यों का पता लगाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(क) इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) और (ग). चाय की नीलामियां नीलामी समिति द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार विक्रेताओं, खरीदारों व दलालों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से आयोजित की जाती हैं । नीलामियों से चाय के निपटान की व्यवस्था संगठित तरीके से हो जाती है और कीमतें खरीदारों के बीच निर्बाध प्रतियोगिता से निर्धारित हो जाती हैं । जब कभी आवश्यक होता है समय समय पर इन नियमों की भी समीक्षा की जाती है ।

Central Government Employees in Class I, II, III and IV belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ministry of Finance

3692. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees in Class I, II,

III and IV in the whole Ministry belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the dates on which Presidential Orders pertaining to reservation in (i) direct recruitment and (ii) promotions respectively were issued, and the reasons of their delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by direct recruitment was introduced under Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 42/21/49.NGS, dated 13-9-50. Such reservation in posts filled by promotion was introduced by stages under executive instructions dated 4-1-1957, 8-11-1963, 11-7-1968, 27-11-1972 and 20-7-1974. No Presidential Order has been issued for the purpose. The information regarding the number of Central Government employees in classes I to IV belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of Finance as at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Recommendations of James Raj Committee on Public Sector Banks

3693. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendation of the James Raj Committee on Public Sector Banks contained in its interim report to the effect that the State Bank of India, in view of its unwieldy size and operation, should be split into five zonal subsidiaries and converted into a holding company; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether other recommendations contained in the Interim Report have also been examined and consid-

ered by the Government and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India, to whom the James Raj Committee had submitted its report, has after consultation with the Government and the State Bank of India, decided that the State Bank of India should not be divided into zonal banks for the present.

(b) The gist of the main recommendations contained in the Report and the action taken/proposed to be

taken thereon by the Reserve Bank are given in the Statement attached. Other recommendations of the Committee relate to simplification of procedure for lending to priority sectors, terms and conditions of such lending, improvement of efficiency in banks etc. Several recommendations on procedural matters as well as those relating to internal efficiency in banks, made by the James Raj Committee, were also made earlier by other Committee. Action on some of these recommendations has already been initiated by the Reserve Bank.

Statement

Gist of the Main Recommendations	Action taken/proposed to be taken by Reserve Bank of India
1. There should be a process of selective consolidation of gains achieved in branch expansion by each bank for a period 3—5 years during which banks should not expand beyond a certain limit e.g. banks with less than 1000 branches should grow up to 1000 branches and those with 1000—1500 branches upto 1500 branches.	The Reserve Bank does not consider it feasible to fix ceiling on branch expansion of the public sector banks in view of the need for very substantial increase in the number of branches over the next few years. Acceptance of this suggestion could also result in putting an embargo on well-managed banks.
2. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) may open branches in rural areas and wherever and whenever the RRBs are well established, they should take over offices of commercial banks operating in rural areas. The area of operation of RRBs should be clearly demarcated to cover one or more districts depending upon the size of the districts.	For the present, RRBs will continue to be organised under the existing statute. No rigid grounds are proposed to be prescribed with regard to the area of their operation and a flexible approach will be adopted. RRBs will be accorded priority in the matter of branch expansion in rural areas in the districts where the RRBs have been established/will be established hereafter.
3. The four of the subsidiaries of the SBI, viz., State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Mysore and State Bank of Travancore may be separated from the State Bank of India and made independent entities.	This recommendation of James Raj Committee is under examination in the RBI in the light of the findings of a Committee appointed by the SBI to examine the question of relationship between SBI and its subsidiaries. This Committee has favoured continuance of the linkage in the light of several advantages of the "group model" and has suggested certain legal, regulatory and attitudinal changes in the existing relationship to remedy certain deficiencies in the present relationship.
4. Three new public sector banks should be set up in north-eastern, eastern and central regions of the country with head offices located in these regions with a view to removing regional imbalances in banking.	The suggestion is under examination in the Reserve Bank of India. The aspects involved are whether mere creation of new institutions would solve the problems of regional inequality or whether this purpose could be better achieved by ensuring that the existing banks mainly operating in the regions are made to focus their attention in these areas by forming subsidiaries or upgrading their regional offices with local boards having adequate discretionary powers for taking administrative and operational decisions.

Import of Rubber

3694. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Northern India Rubber Manufacturers Federation has stated that it is absolutely essential to import 25,000 tonnes of rubber to enable rubber industry to tide over the present crisis;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether the rubber manufacturers have submitted to Government that during the past two months most of the factories have been closed down;

(d) if so, whether they have also challenged the prices at which the Kerala Government has claimed to have brought down rubber to Rs. 1,000/- per quintal for RMA, is still at Rs. 1,186; and

(e) whether Government have agreed to import 15,000 tonnes of rubber immediately and have also agreed to import further 10,000 tonnes at the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (e). On a close review of the position, Government have now decided to import through the STC 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber during this year in addition to an equal quantity of rubber imported in September-October, 1978.

(c) The rubber manufacturers had reported to Government about the threatened closure of various units manufacturing rubber goods particularly small scale units.

Janata Hotel/Tourist Hotel in Rishikesh-Uttarkashi-Badrinath Margs

3695. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has so far been made in the establishment of Janata Hotels and Tourist huts in the Rishikesh-Uttarkashi and Rishikesh-Badrinath Margs; and

(b) what minimum facilities are being provided to tourists visiting the holy places located in the Garhwal Division?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Government has at present no plans for construction of Janata Hotels in the Rishikesh-Uttarkashi and Rishikesh-Badrinath Margs. The State Government, however, have constructed Travellers' Lodges, Rest Houses and Pilgrim Sheds on these routes which cater to the needs of medium and low-income group tourists/pilgrims. The Central Department of Tourism has extended financial assistance towards construction/improvements towards some of the above mentioned accommodations. These establishments are managed by the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam. A statement showing these establishments with their respective bed-capacity is attached at Annexure-I.

The yatra routes in the Garhwal area have been suggested by the State Government for inclusion in the development programme of the Sixth Plan of the Central Department of Tourism. The State Government is also constructing additional accommodation establishments to augment the existing accommodation facilities on these routes, during the Sixth Plan Period.

(b) Information and guidance to the visitors/pilgrims is given through 8 State Government Tourist Bureaus

located in this area. To facilitate travel in this area the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam operates conducted tours during the season. India Tourism

Development Corporation also operates conducted tours to Kedarnath and Badrinath from Delhi and back during the season.

Statement

List of the Existing travellers' Lodges/ Rest Houses/ Pilgrim Sheds managed by the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam

S.No.	Name of the Establishment	No. of beds
1	Pilgrim Shed, Badrinath	72
2	Travellers' Lodge, Kedarnath	72
3	Travellers' Lodge, Joshimath	72
4	Travellers' Lodge, Karan Paryag	72
5	Travellers Lodge, Gaurikund	30
6	Tourist Rest House, Gwaldam	4
7	Tourist Rest House, Uttarkashi	16
8	Pilgrim Shed, Uttarkashi	100
9	Tourist Rest House, Nand Paryag	4
10	Pilgrim Shed, Chinyasaur	50
11	Pilgrim Shed, Bharonghati	100
12	Pilgrim Shed, Gangnani	50
13	Pilgrim Shed, Barhkot	100
14	Waiting Room, Lanka	100
15	Pilgrim Shed, Beef	50
16	Pilgrim Shed, Syanchatti	50
17	Tourist Rest House, Gangnani.	4
18	Tourist Rest House, Barhkot	4
19	Tourist Rest House, Ghanghariya	8
20	Tourist Rest House, Gangotri	8
21	Pilgrim Shed, Muni-Ki-Reti	148
22	Pilgrim Shed, Srinagar	158
23	Pilgrim Shed, Dev Paryag.	44
24	Tourist Rest House, Shestradhara (Managed by the Department of Tourism U.P.)	4

नेपाल सीमा की ओर से तस्करी की गतिविधियाँ

3696. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल सीमा की ओर से तस्करी की गतिविधियों सम्बन्धी सरकार को अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने नेपाल सीमा पर गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता लगाया है और उन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) : जी हाँ, भारत-नेपाल सीमा के रास्ते होने वाले तस्करी-व्यापार के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पकड़े गये भारत-नेपाल सीमा के आर-पार तस्करी आयात-निर्यात के मामलों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या
1976	9,732
1977	10,138
1978	8,326

(सितम्बर, 1978 तक)

भारत-नेपाल सीमा के आर-पार तस्करी-व्यापार को रोकने के लिए, अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं। इन उपायों में, भ्रामूचना और निवारक तंत्र को मजबूत बनाना, सीमाशुल्क निवारक चौकियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना और उनमें से कुछ को सीमा के अपेक्षाकृत नजदीक स्थापित करना, महत्वपूर्ण मार्गों के साथ-साथ गश्त बढ़ाना और समग्र सीमा के साथ-साथ वायरलेस का जाल बिछाना शामिल है। सीमा के आर-पार तस्करी व्यापार के प्रयासों को नाकाम बनाने के लिए सीमाशुल्क निवारक स्टाफ को पूरी तरह सतर्क भी रखा जाता है।

Export of D-Oiled Cake

3697. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much export of D-Oiled Cake has been effected during 1978 from India;

(b) how much foreign exchange and export duty was earned; and

(c) how much D-Oiled Cake was lifted by Dairy Farms and Animal Husbandry owners for local consumption against assured supply by GEEDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b) According to provisional figures compiled by Groundnut Extractions Export Development Association, export of Deoiled Groundnut Cakes in January—October, 1978 has been 3,42,264 tonnes with an FOB value of Rs. 43.38 crores. Export duty paid at the rate of Rs. 125 per tonne on this comes to Rs. 4,27,83,000.

(c) In January—October, 1978 the off-take of groundnut extractions at the fixed rate of Rs. 1000 per tonne by domestic consumers was 7,911 tonnes.

Schemes for Bank Credit for Selected Blocks

3698. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic features of the scheme of differential interest rate;

(b) total number of block selected for credit facilities for intensive area as well as integrated rural development in the current year; the numbers of block selected State-wise and district-wise and the names of the Block;

(c) basis and basic principles for selection and culmination of blocks for the purpose; and

(d) total numbers with names of places of regional rural banks to be established or already established in each selected block, State and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The salient features of the Scheme of Differential Interest Rate are as under:—

(i) The scheme is operative in the entire country.

(ii) It envisages bank finance at 4 per cent rate of interest to the weakest section of the society with family income not exceeding Rs. 3000 per annum in urban or semi-urban areas and Rs. 2000 per annum in rural areas.

(iii) Maximum amount of assistance under the scheme, per borrower, is not to exceed Rs. 1500 for working capital and Rs. 5000 by way of term loan.

(iv) Banks have been asked to lend under the scheme a minimum of 1 per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year.

(v) At least 40 per cent of the bank credit under the scheme should flow to eligible borrower belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The blocks selected for intensive development under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, State-wise and district-wise are given in Annexure—I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3673/78].

(c) The above 2000 blocks have been selected out of approximately 3000 blocks covered under Small Farmers' Development Agency Programmes, Drought Prone Area Programmes and Command Area Development Programmes. The allocation has been made to the States on a pro rata basis taking into consideration the existing coverage under the special programmes mentioned above.

(d) The list of districts having Integrated Rural Development blocks covered by Regional Rural Banks already established and approved to be established is given in Annexure—II.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3073/78].

Grievances of Class IV Employees of Central Bank of India, Belanganj

3699. **SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 41 erstwhile Class IV employees of the Central Bank of India are on fast at the Belanganj branch, Agra since September last, because of the sudden termination of their services without notice, even though their selection had been made for absorption in permanent vacancies after due advertisement;

(b) if so, will the Government intervene to redress their grievances and absorb them in permanent vacancies before any fresh recruitment is made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). It has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain persons are on fast at Belanganj branch of Central Bank of India at Agra.

Central Bank of India has reported that in 1971 the bank had conducted a test for recruitment to certain posts of sub-staff in the bank at Agra. 70 persons were put in the waiting list. Some of these persons were appointed on temporary vacancies as and when required. However, by the end of December, 1974 (according to the bank's policy, the waiting list remained in force for three years only), the bank could appoint only 9 persons on a permanent basis. As a special case, however, the bank appointed 19 more persons who had completed 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months.

The agitation being conducted at Central Bank of India, Agra is by those persons who could not be absorbed in regular employment.

Increase of Interest on SB Account

3700. SHRI B. P. MANDAL:

SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase interest rate of SB deposit in Post Office from 1st October, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The rate of interest on Public Accounts maintained in the Post Office Savings Bank by institutions, which ranged between 3 to 3.5 per cent per annum, has been revised upwards with effect from 1st October, 1978 as notified in the Ministry of Finance Notification No. G.S.R. 483(E) dated the 30th September, 1978, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3074/78]. Certain other categories of accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank which were eligible to an interest rate of 5 per cent per annum, continue to earn interest at that rate.

Unutilised Grants in Steel Sector

3701. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. wanted to use its unutilized grants in the Steel Sector;

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government of UK have not suggested use of unutilised grants particularly or exclusively for the Steel Sector.

Advances to Sick Industries in West Bengal

3702. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries getting advances from Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India in West Bengal, District-wise;

(b) whether any of the sick industries has been able to improve its position and increase production to its capacity;

(c) whether the Management of sick industries are being changed and their Board of Directors reconstituted with technical and administrative experts; and

(d) the total amount advanced by I.R.C.I., Banks and other financial institutions so far, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As on 30-6-1978, 64 sick industrial units in the following districts of West Bengal were receiving assistance from Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India.

Nadia	4 units
Hooghly	2 units
Birbhum	1 unit
Howrah	7 units
Burdwan	3 units
24 Parganas	31 units
Calcutta	16 units

(b) Of the above 64 units, the aggregate value of production pertaining to 47 units from which reports were received by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India increased to Rs. 68.86 crores during the year 1977-78 (July-June). During the year 1976-77, 44 units had reported aggregate value of production of Rs. 55.73 crores.

(c) Of the assisted units in West Bengal, the management of 19 units has been taken over by the Central Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. In the majority of the remaining cases, the Boards of Directors have been reconstituted with reference to the terms and conditions of assistance sanctioned by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. The executive management set up of a number of units has also been strengthened by inducting professional managers in technical and other disciplines.

(d) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to the individual constituents of banks is not to be divulged. However, till the end of June 1978, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India had disbursed Rs. 35.26 crores to the above 64 units.

Financial Assistance for Opening of Calgary House in Jaipur

3703. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide financial assistance or any other sort of help towards the opening of the Calgary House in Jaipur; and

(b) the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). On the basis of information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan, the facts are that Jaipur and Calgary have been twinned under the U.N. approved scheme for promotion of international co-operation. The Jaipur World City Society proposes to build a Calgary House in Jaipur for locating a Centre for mentally retarded persons, a guardian house for children who will be

adopted by families in Jaipur and Calgary, a hall for permanent exhibition and information on Calgary and Jaipur and office of the Jaipur World Society. The Society's request for allotment of 5 acres of land in Jaipur city is under the consideration of the Urban Improvement Trust, Jaipur. The State Government has no proposal to provide any financial or other assistance for construction of the proposed Calgary House.

Indianization of Foreign Company

3704. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Ministry intends to take to help implement Section 281(c) of FERA;

(b) once a foreign company has been Indianized, whether the Ministry intends to ensure that the Indianized company becomes the owner of all the Trade Marks it uses; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) To implement the provisions of Section 28(1)(c) guidelines have been laid down. Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2825 dated 8-12-78.

(b) and (c). The Indian company will be the owner of its own trade marks, if any. But as regards trade marks owned by the foreign shareholder, its use by the Indian company will be governed by agreement between the two parties. In terms of the policy of the Government, the use of such trade marks by the Indian company is permissible only if there is no consideration, direct or indirect.

Use of Foreign Trade Marks in the Fields of Artists Paints and Children Paints

3705. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign trade marks being used in the field of Artists paints and Children's paints;

(b) whether these foreign trade marks are being used with specific permission of Government;

(c) if so, when was the permission granted; and

(d) whether the companies using these foreign trade marks asked for Government permission under Section 28(1)(c) of FERA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOVAL): (a) Artists and Children's paints do not form a separate group but are included in Class 2 of Schedule IV of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959, along with paints, varnishes, lacquers, colouring matters, dyestuffs, metals in foil and powder form for painters and decorators etc. There are 316 trade marks registered in the name of persons or companies incorporated outside India for goods covered by Class 2. There is no precise information whether any of these trade marks are actually being used for "Artists and Children's paints", as the proprietors of such marks are not required to report such a use to the Registrar of Trade Marks.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Boosting of India's Exports to E.E.C.

3706. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present bright scope exists for India to boost its exports to the European Economic Community (EEC);

(b) if so, the variety of Indian products which have been selected for import;

(c) whether any pressure has been put on the EEC to remove the present quota system; and

(d) if so, the success achieved in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). There is large scope for India to boost its exports to the EEC in view of the complementarities that exist between the two economies. As a sequel to a recent study made in the above context, the product areas that have been identified for promotional and marketing thrust in the EEC market, *inter alia*, include leather and leather products, hard fibres (Jute & Coir), Project construction and consultancy, Marine and Agricultural products including food processing, electronic components and computer software garments and textiles, and gems and jewellery etc.

The desirability of removing quota restrictions and other such protectionist measures has been taken up from time to time.

Slump in Investments by Scheduled Commercial Banks

3707. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been some slump in investments by scheduled commercial banks and a rise in the borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures Government have taken in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India to improve the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). No, Sir. As would be evident from the statement below, the investments of the scheduled commercial banks have increased and their borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India have decreased during the current financial year so far.

1978-79	Investment	Borrowing from RBI
(a) As on 31-3-1978	7387	331
(b) As on 24-11-1978	8683	247
Variations (b-a)	+1296	-84

However, with a view to restrain credit expansion consistent with the genuine needs of the economy, Reserve Bank of India have enhanced the Statutory Liquidity Ratio from 33 per cent to 34 per cent with effect from December 1, 1978. Banks have also been advised to limit their non-food gross credit expansion to 40 per cent of their incremental deposits during the period December 1978—March 1979.

Decline in Export of Cotton Textiles

3708. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of cotton textiles recorded a sharp decline during 1977-78; and

(b) if so, what were the factors responsible for fall in export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Exports of cotton textiles during 1977-78 are estimated lower at Rs. 568.72 crores than exports worth Rs. 631.47 crores during 1976-77.

(b) The main factors responsible for the fall in exports were the recessionary conditions in important consuming markets and unilateral restrictions imposed by some consuming countries on certain items of textiles during 1977.

Visit of the Foreign Trade Minister of Indonesia to India

3709. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Trade Minister of Indonesia visited India recently and held talks with him; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia H.E. Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, who visited India

from November, 12-18, 1978, for periodical bilateral talks with the Minister of External Affairs, paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation on 15-11-1978. During the informal discussions, it was agreed that there was scope for increasing the two-way trade between India and Indonesia.

Revision in Pension Formula for Central Government Employees

3710. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government in regard to revise the pension formula for the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when it will be enforced; and

(d) whether it will be also have any affect in State Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Some proposals relating to the revision of the pension formula are being examined.

(b) and (c). It would be premature to disclose the details.

(d) The Central Government have no jurisdiction over the employees of the State Governments and, therefore, orders governing the service conditions of Central Government employees do not apply to the employees of the State Governments.

Permission to M/s. Brook Bond India Ltd. to take up Marketing of Blades

3711. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Brook Bond India Ltd., has been allowed to take up marketing of blades a consumer item;

(b) if so, whether this permission is not against the laid down policy of the Government under F.E.R.A. and M.R.T.P. Act; and

(c) if so, under what consideration this multinational and large house is allowed to take up this new non-priority activity?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Permission has been granted to M/s. Brook bond India Ltd. to act as agent of Central Industrial Alliance Ltd. for distribution of razor blades and other associated products manufactured by Centron. This permission would be valid for a period of six months or till the merger of the two companies in terms of provision 72(a) of Income-Tax Act is approved, whichever is earlier. It is also subject to MRTP clearance.

(c) M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd., Aurangabad, was set up for manufacture of razor blades with the assistance of SICOM and has become permanently sick. The company manufactures a good number of quality blades but has run into enormous losses which have wiped out its share capital. The main cause of its sickness is said to be the mismanagement by the promoters. United Commercial Bank and SICOM have substantial financial stakes in the company of the order of Rs. 2 crores. The company has also taken Fixed Deposits from the public and selling agencies of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores. The aggregate liability of the company and its subsidiaries are estimated at Rs. 5 crores against the paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore. The company is incurring cash losses of a few lakhs every month and is not in a position to meet even its interest obligations. The Government of Maharashtra have invoked the provisions of the Bombay Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Act 1958 to enable the

financial institutions to try and nurse the unit back to health with a re-constituted management excluding the promoters. An attempt was made by SICOM to arrange marketing through Indian agencies and the response was not encouraging. Under these circumstances, the suggestion to merge the company with M/s. Brook Bond and to provide the marketing as an interim measure was recommended by Government of Maharashtra. Taking into account the special circumstances and the public interest involved, approval has been given to Brook Bond to undertake marketing as an interim measure. Brook Bond itself is complying with the directive under FERA and would be reducing its non-resident interest to 40 per cent shortly and would cease to be a FERA company.

New Schemes for Farmers Introduced by Nationalised Banks

3712. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Nationalised banks have introduced some new schemes to help the farmers and the small scale industries under the new schemes; and

(b) whether Government have adopted any policy in regard to some non-nationalised banks having subscribed capital of over Rs. 50 crores?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) For the agricultural sector the commercial banks operate various schemes relating to agricultural operations and activities allied to agriculture like poultry, dairy, fisheries etc. The commercial banks also participate in the implementation of the schemes drawn by specialised agencies such as Small Farmers Development Agencies, Drought prone Area programmes, Command Area Development programmes and Integrated Rural Development programmes. They have formulated various self-employment

schemes under which educated and other persons including technical entrepreneurs desirous of setting up of small scale industrial units get credit and other facilities from them on liberal terms under the Government's employment promotion programme. The refinance facilities to banks by the Industrial Development Bank of India in respect of their term loans to small scale industries has also been liberalised and simplified with effect from 1.7.78. The Reserve Bank of India has advised the commercial banks to sanction loans to small entrepreneurs on the basis of the viability of the scheme rather than on the basis of conventional security criteria, and they have also been advised to take a flexible approach towards margin requirement, equity contribution, repayment schedule and ensure speedy disposal of loan applications.

(b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member wants to know if the policy outlined in the answer to part (a) of the question applies to private sector banks too. The answer is in the affirmative.

**उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश
में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारी**

3713. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों की शाखावार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त राज्यों में स्थित बैंकों में पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्तियों की नियुक्तियाँ उसी अनुपात में की जाती हैं जिसमें इन राज्यों में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियुक्तियों की जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) 30 जून, 1978 तक, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, पंजाब तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या 5712 थी। सभी शाखाओं

की शाखा-वार कर्मचारियों की संख्या तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा पूरी गई सूचना के संग्रह और संकलन में लगने वाला श्रम तथा समय, परिणामों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक होगा।

1. (ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार के राष्ट्रीय-कृत प्रतिष्ठान होने के कारण बैंक पथों के प्रारक्षण के मामले में भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी निर्देशों का पालन करते हैं। इन निर्देशों में केवल अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए ही प्रारक्षण की व्यवस्था है।

एक परिवार के कब्जे में सोने की अधिकतम सीमा मात्रा

3714. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या बिज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार एक परिवार के कब्जे में सोने की अधिकतम मात्रा निर्धारित करने का है ?

बिज मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : वर्तमान स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, निजी स्वामित्व या कब्जे में शुद्ध सोना रखना पूर्णतः निषिद्ध है। किसी व्यक्ति या परिवार द्वारा जो आभूषण अर्जित किये जा सकते हैं, अपने पास अथवा कब्जे में रखे जा सकते हैं, उनकी मात्रा पर उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सिवाय इस कानूनी शर्त के और कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है कि यदि अपने स्वामित्व में रखने अथवा पास रखने अथवा कब्जे में या नियंत्रण में रखे जाने वाले सोने के आभूषणों/वस्तुओं का कुल भार व्यक्ति के मामले में 2 किलोग्राम और परिवार के मामले में 4 किलोग्राम से अधिक हो तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति अथवा परिवार को इस सम्बन्ध में कानूनी तौर पर घोषणा करनी पड़ती है। किसी व्यक्ति या परिवार द्वारा सोने के गहनों को अपने कब्जे में रखे जाने के बारे में किसी प्रकार की सीमा निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की है, जो स्वर्ण-नीति की सभी पहलुओं से समीक्षा करके, सरकार को यथाशीघ्र समुचित सिफारिशें पेश करेगी।

अशोक, जनपथ, लोदी और रणजीत होटलों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी

3715. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के अशोक, जनपथ, लोदी और रणजीत होटलों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है और उनके वेतन पर कितना मासिक व्यय होता है और 3825 LS—

ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जो दो वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर चुके हैं, परन्तु जिन्हें स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) इन होटलों को कितना वार्षिक लाभ हुआ है और कर्मचारियों को बोनस के रूप में कितनी वनराशि दी गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना संग्रह अनुबन्ध "क" और "ग" में दी गई है। [विधानसभा में रखे गए। देखिए संख्या एल-टी 3075 / 78]।

मद्य निषेध के पश्चात् शराब के उपयोग में कमी

3716. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में होटलों में प्रतिदिन कितनी शराब पेश की जाती है और क्या मद्य निषेध आदेश के जारी होने के पश्चात् इसके उपयोग में कमी हुई है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ;

(ख) सरकारी होटलों में शराब के न्यूनतम उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) मद्य निषेध लागू होने के पश्चात् अशोक, लोधी, जनपथ और रणजीत होटलों में ठहरने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या में प्रति मास किन्ती कमी हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन : मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) में (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राष्ट्रीयकृत एवं वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देना

3717. श्री युबराज : क्या बिज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्र सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीयकृत और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देने सम्बन्धी नीति में परिवर्तन करने का है जिससे योजना को प्रामोद्युक्त बनाया जा सके और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : जी, हां। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में जुटाई गई राशि का 60 प्रतिशत उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में लगाया तथा मार्च, 1979 तक प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों को जिनमें कि कृषि क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, दिये जाने वाले ऋण उनके द्वारा दिए गए कुल ऋणों का 33-1/3 प्रतिशत हो जाये। इसके प्रतिरिक्त, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को निम्नलिखित के कार्यान्वयन में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेने के लिए कहा गया है :—

- (1) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कनजार वर्गों को सहायता करने वाले विशेष अभिकरणों (एजेंसियों) अर्थात् एम० एफ० डी० ए, डी० पी० ए० पी० के कार्यक्रम ;
- (2) विभेदी व्याज दर योजना जिनके अन्तर्गत बैंकों को अपने ऋणों का कम से कम एक प्रतिशत, कृषि सहित प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के छोटे ऋणकर्तृओं को 4 प्रतिशत की दर से देने के लिए कहा गया है ;
- (3) ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए ग्रामीण अंगीकरण योजना ; तथा
- (4) सम्पूर्ण ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रमों में ब्लाक समुदायों का गहन विकास।

सूरत जिले में बेल्दा म बैंक आफ बड़ोदा की एक शाखा का खोला जाना

3718. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरत जिले में बेल्दा (नीझार) में बैंक आफ बड़ोदा की एक शाखा खोलने के लिए कोई मांग की गई है और इस मांग का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) यह मांग कब की गई थी और वहां पर बैंक की शाखा कब तक खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त शाखा खोलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की जा रही ठांस कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) में (ग), बैंक आफ बड़ोदा ने सूचना दी है कि निकट भविष्य में सूरत जिले के बेल्दा (निझार) नामक स्थान पर शाखा खोलने की कोई योजना नहीं है और इस केन्द्र में शाखा खोलने की कोई मांग बैंक को किसी भी प्रतीत नहीं होती है।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की गुजरात में रूमाला स्थित शाखा द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

3719. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के जिला बलसाड़ में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की रूमाला शाखा द्वारा लोगों को बहुत कम राशि के ऋण दिये गये हैं ; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है।

(ख) रूमाला शाखा द्वारा 1976 से जून 1978 के बीच कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये और ये ऋण किन प्रयोजनों के लिए दिये गये थे ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई करेगी कि लोगों का इस बैंक से ऋण लेने से मिले और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धा व्योरे क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां। बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि रूमाला शाखा द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की राशि में धीमी वृद्धि होने के कारण ये हैं :—मूलभूत सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धि वर्ष के छ महिनों में आयपाम के धंध में आवागमन सुलभ न होता और बैंक की उन विभिन्न ऋण योजनाओं का कम लाभ उठाया जाना, जिनका अच्छा प्रचार होने की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) जून, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार जिला बलसाड़ (गुजरात) में बैंक की रूमाला शाखा में 23,000 रुपये के वकाया ऋण थे जिनमें छोटे व्यावसायिकों को दिये गये 5000 रुपये के ऋण और कृषि के लिए दिये गये 15000 रुपये के और 3000 रुपये के व्यक्तिगत ऋण शामिल हैं इनमें से 9000 रुपये के ऋण विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत छोटे व्यावसायिकों को ऋण के लिए दिये गये थे।

(ग) बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि इस शाखा द्वारा उद्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की मात्रा को बढ़ाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। बैंक से कहा गया है कि रूमाला शाखा के क्षेत्र की विकास आवश्यकताओं पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये।

पर्यटकों के लिए गुजरात में उकई का विकास

3720. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने पर्यटकों के लिए उकई में एक हिल स्टेशन का विकास करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उकई में हिल स्टेशन का किस प्रकार विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है और उस पर कितना व्यय बाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस हिल स्टेशन का विकास करने का कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होगा तथा पर्यटक इस स्थान की यात्रा कब कर सकेंगे और उकई में शीघ्र ही हिल स्टेशन का विकास करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग) हाल ही में हुए पर्यटन मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में उकई डैम स्थल को एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सैक्टर में विचार करने के लिए प्रस्तावित किया गया था। गुजरात सरकार से परामर्श करके, उपलब्ध माधनों पर निर्भर रहते हुए, स्कीम के व्योनों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

Development of tourist spots in Tamil Nadu

3721. SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has received any proposal to develop tourist spots in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed Mahabalipuram and Kanyakumari as two tourist centres to be developed in the Central Sector during the Sixth Plan period, as well as for early implementation of the Janata Hotel Scheme at Madras, and Central assistance for the setting up of a Lion Safari Park at Vandalur near Madras.

Indianisation of Sterling Tea Companies

3722. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sterling Tea Plantation Companies functioning in India; and

(b) the latest position in regard to Indianisation of those Companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There were 99 Sterling Tea Companies and 1 wholly British owned Indian company engaged in tea cultivation operating in India as on 1st January, 1974.

(b) The latest position in regard to Indianisation of these companies is as under :

- | | |
|---|----|
| i. Companies which have either transferred their business to Indian Companies with 74% or less non-resident interest or sold their estates to Indian Companies. | 37 |
| ii. Companies which are in process of Indianisation. | 19 |
| iii. Companies to whom approvals are being issued for their Indianisation proposals. | 16 |
| iv. Companies whose proposals are under consideration of Government/Reserve Bank of India. | 28 |

Revenue collection from aerated waters

3723. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the Budgeted estimates and actual revenue collection from aerated waters for the last three years; and

(b) what criteria are used to compute the budgeted estimates?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Central Excise Budget Estimates and actual revenue realisations from aerated waters for the last three years are as under :—

Year	Budget Estimates	Revenue Collected
	(Rs. lakhs)	
1975-76	990	853
1976-77	1745	1306
1977-78	1495	1002

(b) The estimates are formulated after taking into account trends of production, clearances and revenue realisations along with changes in the rates of duty and any important happenings having a bearing on revenue.

Excise collected from Cigars

3724. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI S. S. DAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9301 on the 5th May, 1978 regarding Central Excise on Cigars and state :

(a) the excise collected from Cigars since 1975 and the budgeted estimates for cigars during the same period and whether the amount is in excess of the amounts collected between 1966—1971; and

(b) the reasons for levying excise on cigars, which is a labour intensive cottage industry and yields insignificant revenues?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The Central Excise Budget Estimates and the actual revenue realised from cigars and cheroots are as follows:—

Year	Budget Estimates (Rs. in lakhs)	Revenue Realisations (Rs. in lakhs)
1975-76	..	..
1976-77	20	..
1977-78	..	2
1978-79	208	13*

*Duty collected is only for the first six months of the current financial year.

The amount of revenue collected on cigars and cheroots from 1975-76 to 1978-79 (6 months) is less than the revenue realised for the period 1966—1971.

(b) Hand-made branded biris are paying duty at the rate of Rs. 2.10 per 1000. Cigarettes are also subjected to relatively higher rates of duty. In this context, it was considered that branded cigars and cheroots should also bear some duty. Till 28-2-1978, cigars and cheroots attracted duty only if their value was Rs. 50 or above per 100. This was modified into a slab structure with graduated rates of duty, introduced as part of the 1978 Budget proposals. Unbranded cigars and cheroots continue to remain exempt from this levy. Moreover, w.e.f. 20-9-78, branded cigars and cheroots whose value per hundred does not exceed Rs. 5 have been exempted from Central Excise duty.

Nominees of L.I.C. on the Boards of Private Sector Companies

3725. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) on the Board of how many Private Sector Companies, the Life

Insurance Corporation of India has placed its nominees; and

(b) what is the criteria of placing L.I.C. nominees on the Boards of Private Sector Companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) As on 12-12-78, the LIC has nominees on the Boards of Directors of 69 Private Sector Companies.

(b) The criteria broadly applied by the LIC for nominating directors on Boards of Private Sector Companies are as under:—

1. In the case of companies in which the LIC's equity holding is Rs. 50 lakhs or above, a nominee is appointed.

2. In the case of companies in which the LIC's equity holding is more than Rs. 25 lakhs but less than Rs. 50 lakhs, the question of appointing its nominees on the Boards of such companies is considered on merits.

3. In the case of companies in which the LIC's equity holding is less than Rs. 25 lakhs, LIC may consider having its representatives on their Boards if the financial position or the equity of management of the company is bad or the affairs of the company are not being managed in accordance with sound principles or commercial practices.

In addition when LIC gives institutional financial assistance by way of underwriting of share capital/ granting of term loans/subscribing to debentures in consortium with other financial institutions nominees are appointed on the Boards of such companies in consultation with the other financial institutions.

Financial interest of Firestone Rubber and Co. U.S.A. in Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

3726. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the interest of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company, U.S.A. in Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., including financial interest; and

(b) what is the total number of shares of Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., in possession of Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The interest of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co., U.S.A. in Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. is 25 per cent of the latter's paid-up capital. The total number of shares of Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. held by Firestone is 1,43,750 of Rs. 100/- each.

Alleged evasion of Central Sales Tax and Central Excise by M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand, Calcutta

3727. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the effect that M/s. Sew Narayan Khub Chand, Calcutta have been evading Central Sales Tax, Central Excise for quite sometime and thereby defrauding Government of huge revenue; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have since raided their concerns and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). M/s. Sew Narayan Khubchand is not a Central Excise licensee at present. The question of their evading Central Excise duty and defrauding Government of huge revenue in the recent past does not, therefore, arise. An old case of alleged evasion of excise duty

on special boiling point spirit amounting to about Rs. 25,000 is pending adjudication.

Regarding evasion of Central Sales Tax, it may be stated that the administration of Central Sales tax has been entrusted by law, to the Sales Tax authorities of the State Governments.

Renting of shop by Cottage Emporium, Delhi

3728. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cottage Emporium in Delhi which had rented out the jewellery shop inside for a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs yearly has now cancelled that lease and has rented the same shop to a person only for Rs. 80,000 (eighty thousand); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Persons who took oath to keep away from smuggling

3729. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of smugglers have taken oath to keep away from smuggling activity at the request of Loknayak Jaya Prakash Narayan;

(b) if so, how many of them have taken the oath and the list of persons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the smuggling activity, directly or indirectly, by the agents or managers of the above persons have increased during the last 18 months and if so, how many arrests were made and whether any inquiry was done to trace their antecedents; and

(d) how many COFEPOSA warrants were cancelled during the period from April, 1977 to September, 1978 and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of 99 persons who were reported to have taken the pledge, are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3076/78*]

(c) No direct involvement of any such person or their agents or managers, in smuggling activities, has come to the notice of Government, nor any arrests made, so far.

(d) During the period from April, 1977 to September, 1978, 402 orders for detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, were revoked on the opinion of the Advisory Board, or under the orders of the Courts of Law or as a result of review of the cases by the concerned detaining authorities.

ब्यापार गृहों के विरुद्ध जांच

3730. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि पिछली सरकार और वर्तमान सरकार के काल के दौरान वित्त मंत्रालय के धासूचना विभाग के द्वारा अब तक कितने ब्यापार गृहों के विरुद्ध जांच कराई गई है और उसने कितनी फर्मों पर छापा मारे हैं, कितनी फर्मों के विरुद्ध जांच प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया है, कौन कौन सी फर्मों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और कौन कौन सी फर्मों के विरुद्ध मामले विचाराधीन हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
वित्त मंत्रालय / राजस्व विभाग में बहुत सी गुप्त सूचना एजेंसियां कार्य कर रही हैं जिन के नाम इस प्रकार हैं निरीक्षण निदेशालय जांच पड़ताल, आयकर विभाग का गुप्त सूचना पक्ष, राजस्व गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय, सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग का गुप्त सूचना पक्ष और प्रवर्तन निदेशालय का गुप्त सूचना एकक (वि० मू० वि० ग्र०) पिछली सरकार और वर्तमान सरकार, दोनों के शासन काल के तेरह वर्षों के दौरान बहुत से परिसरों की तलाशियां ली गई हैं प्रथवा उनके बारे में जांच की गई है ।

आयकर विभाग द्वारा की गई सभी तलाशियों और उनके बाद की गई जांच के परिणामों का पूरा व्योरा देना व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा । जहां तक, ऐसे जांच कार्यों का प्रश्न है जिनका तलाशियों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता उदाहरणार्थ, मुछबिरों से मिली सूचनाओं के आधार पर की गई जांच, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के आंकड़े दे पाना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि ऐसा कोई रजिस्टर नहीं रखा जाता है, जिसमें किसी जांच के निष्कर्षों की प्रगति का व्योरा दर्ज किया जाये और सदस्य महोदय द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना तैयार करने के लिए बहुत सारी फाइलों को देखना पड़ेगा ।

सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा विदेशी मुद्रा नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में, जहां तक व्यवहार्य है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Representation from Cooperative Societies for appointment as Distributors

3731. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Co-operative societies, having job oriented programme for educated young entrepreneurs of weaker sections of society, have approached the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited for appointment as distributors;

(b) whether the IFFCO has taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if not, what action Government propose to take to ensure that due

share of distributorship is given to small cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. One Society from New Delhi has approached IFFCO.

(b) and (c). IFFCO has explained to the Society that it allots the share of each State/Union Territory normally to one agent in the State/Union Territory which shall be the apex cooperative marketing society. Hence, the question of government ensuring that due share of distributorship of IFFCO is given to small cooperative societies, does not arise.

नशीले पदार्थों की खेती उत्पादन और खपत पर नियंत्रण

3732. श्री युबराज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नशीले पदार्थों की खेती, उत्पादन और खपत पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण लगाने की भारत सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) क्या नशीले पदार्थ उत्पन्न करने वाले राज्यों तथा उनकी खपत वाले राज्यों में समन्वय की बहुत आवश्यकता है ;

(ग) क्या पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय परिषद् के सम्मेलन में नशीले पदार्थों की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में कोई समाधान निकाला गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्ण नियंत्रण लगाने हेतु कोई कानून बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (घ) . भारत सरकार, नारकोटिक अधिनियमों और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों पर अफीम अधिनियम, 1857, अफीम अधिनियम, 1878, अतिष्ठकर मादक द्रव्य अधिनियम, 1930 और औषधि द्रव्य और प्रमाद्यन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार नियंत्रण रखती है । लेकिन, गांजा और शराब आदि पर नियंत्रण, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने कानूनों के माध्यम से रखा जाता है । भारत सरकार नारकोटिक अधिनियम द्रव्यों और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों से सम्बन्धित विद्यमान केन्द्रीय कानून के उपबन्धों को,

अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सम्बन्धित करने और सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए एक व्यापक कानून बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग) . जी, हाँ। क्षेत्रीय आधार पर प्रावधिक बैठकें बुला कर सम्बन्धित राज्य और केन्द्रीय प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय रखा जाता है। उत्तर पश्चिम क्षेत्रीय नारकोटिक्स सम्मेलन का 13वां अधिवेशन हाल ही में चण्डीगढ़ में बुलाया गया था जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली और चण्डीगढ़ में अवैध व्यापार और औषधि द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं पर इस दृष्टि से विचार किया गया जिससे कि उनकी अलग-अलग प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के प्रयासों को समन्वित किया जा सके।

Enquiry into the Polyester Filament Yarn Import Scandal

3733. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1845 on 28th July, 1978 regarding enquiry into the polyester filament yarns import scandal and state:

(a) whether Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Industry) has been appointed to look into the import policy of cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibres/yarns, including polyester filament yarn and to advise Government accordingly and the committee is expected to submit its report shortly;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since submitted its report to the Government the details regarding the findings of the Committee; and

(c) if so, action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The Committee has submitted its Report to Government. The

findings of the Committee have not yet been published, and Government decision thereon are awaited.

Investment in Purchase of Raw Material by M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its Allied Concerns

3735. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 387 on 11th August, 1978 regarding M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and state:

(a) whether during assessment for the assessment year 1975-76 an addition of Rs. 40,000 in the case of an allied concern of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd., was revealed on account of unexplained investment;

(b) if so, has the Department assessed the total violation of such unexplained investment in purchase of raw material by M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and separately for its allied concerns;

(c) the names of the firms involved from where such purchases without recording in books of accounts are being made; and

(d) what penal action Government have taken/proposed to take against these firms and other firms which are involved in these transactions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A sum of Rs. 40,000/- representing unaccounted money utilised by M/s. Motoren Industries in the purchase of raw materials from M/s. Upper India Steel Manufacturing and Engineering Company was included in the former's assessment for 1975-76 as income from undisclosed sources. On the assessee's appeal the amount was excluded from the assessment on the ground that it related to the previous year for its assessment for 1974-75. The assessment of M/s. Motoren Industries for 1974-75 has accordingly been reopened for subjecting the amount to tax.

(b) No unexplained investment calling for similar action has come to notice in the assessment so far made in the cases of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and other concerns connected with it.

(c) M/s. Upper India Steel Manufacturing & Engineering Company was the only concern from which M/s. Motoren Industries had made purchases outside its accounts, to the knowledge of the Income Tax Officer who made the relevant assessment, viz., the assessment for 1975-76.

(d) Appropriate penal action will be taken in pursuance of the assessment of M/s. Motoren Industries for 1974-75. There is no scope for any action against M/s. Upper India Steel Manufacturing & Engineering Company, which has disclosed its transactions with M/s. Motoren Industries fully.

Inquiry into delay in settling cases against M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its Allied Concerns

3736. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 387 on the 11th August, 1978 regarding M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and state;

(a) whether the conduct of the officers who were responsible for delay in settling cases against M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns, has been looked into and any inquiry instituted, if so, findings thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(b) the estimate of revenue lost by Government because of lapses of these officers;

(c) whether any guidelines have been given to the new officers to assess the correct income and the tax evasion for the years already assessed by the previous officers and for subsequent years, if so, what; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The following were Income Tax Officers and Inspecting Assistant Commissioners who exercised jurisdiction over the cases of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns in the Delhi Central Charge:

Income Tax Officers:

Names	Period
S/Shri K. K. Kapila	Upto 30-6-1978
S. C. Gupta	From 1-7-1978 to 17-8-1978

Inspecting Assistant Commissioners:

Names	Period
S/Shri A. S. Thind	Upto 30-6-1978
Jawahir Singh	From 1.7.978 to 2.10.1978
O. P. Sharma	From 18.8.1978 to 11.10.978
Y. Singh	From 12.10.1978 onwards

Shri Y. Singh, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner has been vested with the necessary powers for making assessments in the cases of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns.

Since the search of the premises of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and some others connected with it were conducted in April, 1976 and orders under section 132(5) of the Income Tax Act were passed in these cases in July, 1976 it is possible to hold the view that the finalisation of all the relevant assessments could have been done more expeditiously. So far, only the assessment for 1975-76 has been made in the case of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. after the search though the assessments relevant to the search would include the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. The assessment for 1975-76 had already been completed before the search in the ordinary course in the other cases of the group.

General instructions have been issued for the completion of assessments by the close of the current financial year i.e. by 31.3.1979 in all cases of search and seizure carried out before 31.3.1977. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner who has now been entrusted with the investigation in the case of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and concerns connected with it is making all possible efforts to speed up the assessments in accordance with this general schedule. Under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 119 of the Income Tax Act, instructions or directions cannot be issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes requiring any Income Tax Authority to make a particular assessment or to dispose of a case in a particular manner. However, it is expected that all the necessary investigations will be made and scrutiny of accounts done thoroughly in all cases which are assigned to the Central Charges.

No action appears necessary against the officers who have so far been dealing with these cases for their failure to finalise more assessments, since the delay has not entailed any loss of revenue.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस

3737. श्री मनोहर लाल :
श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के लिए कोई राशि आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब किया जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) भविष्य में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क)
से (ग). मजदूरी, आय और कीमत विषय

अध्ययन दल (भूतलिंगम समिति), जिसने बोनस के प्रश्न पर विचार किया, उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा 8.15 और 8.16 में निम्नलिखित सिफारिश की है :—

“8.15 तर्कसंगत रूप में, लाभ से सम्बद्ध बोनस जो कि भारत में काफी लंबे समय से प्रचलित रहा है, उन्हीं उद्योगों में उपयुक्त है जो कि उपयुक्त प्रति-योगी परिस्थितियों में बाजार के लिए उत्पादन करते हैं। ऐसे संगठित क्रियाकलापों के मामले में चा-
हे औद्योगिक हों अथवा अन्य, जहां लाभ का प्रयोजन बिल्कुल नहीं होता अथवा जहां लाभ सार्वजनिक नीति द्वारा प्रेरित, प्रभावित अथवा अन्यथा प्रभावित होते हैं और जिसका उपयोग अधिकांशतः समाज के कल्याण के लिए होता है, यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। इस प्रकार यह सरकारी सेवाओं और ऐसे ही कार्यकलापों के लिए अनुपयुक्त है, जिनमें रेलवे, डाक व तार और सार्वजनिक उपयोगी सेवाएं, विस्तीय और अन्य संस्थाएं भी शामिल हैं।

8.16 इस तर्क के आधार पर, लाभ से सम्बद्ध बोनस की पद्धति को नए क्षेत्रों में लागू करना वांछनीय नहीं होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, जहां कि अनुपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में बोनस की पद्धति चालू है, इसे अवस्थाओं में समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए और यदि आवश्यक हो तो इसे कार्य-निष्पादन के अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उपयुक्त उपायों से सम्बद्ध अन्य अदायगियों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया जाना चाहिए।”

सरकार ने उपर्युक्त सिफारिश पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

Claims rejected by L.I.O.

2739. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of claims on the Life Insurance Policies rejected during the last three years and for what amounts;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are several complaints of rejection due to long delay and cumbersome formalities causing harassment to the beneficiaries and claimants;

(c) has the attention of Government been drawn to an article published on Page 8 of India Today pub-

lished from Delhi dated 16—30 September, 1978; and

(d) what steps have Government taken to settle claims quickly without harassment to the claimants?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL):

(a) Year	Claims Repudiated	
	No.	Amount
1975-76	1189	Rs. 1,19,29,899
1976-77	1400	Rs. 1,41,61,698
1977-78	968	Rs. 1,15,10,600

(b) No, Sir. The claims repudiated during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 have been a very small percentage of the total claims intimated during the years, being less than 2 per cent in terms of numbers and a little over 3 per cent in terms of sums assured. There have, however, been some justified complaints of delay in the settlement of claims and the LIC is taking all possible steps to eliminate such delays.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Having regard to the various points at which delays occur in the settlement of claims, the LIC has in recent years taken the following steps to expedite settlement:—

(i) Constitution of Policy holders' Servicing Advisory Committee by the LIC in 1975 for close scrutiny, *inter alia*, of pending claims and discussing remedial measures.

(ii) Creation of a cell in the Central Office of the LIC to maintain a continuous check over the operations of the operating offices in the matter of claims settlement and also to review procedures with a view to simplifying the requirements. In addition, in each Divisional Office, a complaints cell has been set up to deal *inter alia*, with cases of delay in settlement of claims.

(iii) In the case of new proposals, the question of age admission of the proponent is settled, before the policy is issued. Under old policies where the age is not admitted the LIC proceeds with the payment of the claims without insisting on proof of age provided there was no fraudulent intention to grossly understate the age. The limit upto which age proof is waived is Rs. 5,000/- sum assured under death claims.

(iv) Where a policyholder dies intestate, the LIC considers waiver of legal evidence of title in deserving cases and settles the claim on the legal heirs complying with alternative requirements. Waiver of title is considered in claims payable upto Rs. 75,000/.

(v) Where the policy document is lost, the Corporation considers payment of the claim on the strength of Indemnity Bond executed by the Nominee/Assignee/Legal Heirs with a surety and it does not insist on a surety where the sum assured is Rs. 5,000/- or less.

(vi) In cases where a claim arises within a short time of the commencement of risk, the LIC dispenses with the enquiry it ordinarily makes in such early claims, if the sum assured is Rs. 5,000/- or less and the claim is *prima facie* not fraudulent.

(vii) Association of field force of the LIC with task of helping the claimants in complying with the requirements.

Review of working of STC and MMTC

3740. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad was instructed to make a comprehensive review of the working of the

S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. and their subsidiaries;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Management has submitted its final report in which restructuring of STC and MMTC has been suggested for operational efficiency, improvement in activities and quality of service; and

(c) if so, what decision have Government taken on the recommendation of the Institute and when will it be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):
(a) and (b), Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations made by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad in regard to the restructuring of the STC and MMTC and their subsidiaries are being examined at appropriate levels and a decision on them is likely to be taken soon.

State Tourism Ministers' plea for Allocation of more funds for Tourism

3741. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI CHATURBHUI:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Ministers of Tourism from States have submitted a memo to the Prime Minister stating that allotment made in the Sixth Plan is very meagre and they have passed a resolution also which they have forwarded to the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Resolution to this effect adopted at the recent State Tourism Ministers' Conference was presented to the Prime Minister. The various issues raised are being examined.

Rise in Price of Gold

3742. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether, in view of the fact that the domestic price of gold is still on the increase and smuggling racket of gold is also on the rise, Government will re-purchase the gold from the persons to whom auctioned in order to stabilise gold price and to curtail gold smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PAHTEL): No, Sir.

The question of Government's re-purchasing the gold sold in auction does not arise as the transactions are complete with the acceptance of the bids and delivery of the gold. Purchase of gold from the market by the Government will not by itself help in stabilising the gold prices in India or curtailing gold smuggling.

Representation made by Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli and Sahit Sabha, Bombay

3743. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government received a communication dated 2nd October, 1978 along with a copy of a representation already made on 17th April, 1978 from Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli and Sahit Sabha, Bombay with regard to "printing of value renderings and numericals on the Indian currency in Sindhi";

(b) if so, what are the specific demands made in the representation dated 17th April, 1978; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their demand is for inclusion of Sindhi renderings and numerals in Arabic Sindhi script on currency and bank notes.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government as some other parties have demanded that Sindhi renderings in Devanagari script should be included on currency and bank notes and their reactions in this regard are being ascertained.

Participants in small Industries Fair at New Delhi

3744. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the names of various participants in the current Small Industries Fair at New Delhi;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred by each of them for the fair; and

(c) what is the total estimated income from the said Fair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3077/78].

(b) The expenditure incurred by individual participants is not known. The expenditure of the TFAI is, however, estimated at Rs. 46.65 lakh.

(c) The total estimated income by way of space rent, gate collection etc. is Rs. 54.50 lakhs. The sales effected and the business transacted in the various pavilions have aggregated to about Rs. One crore and business under transaction is reported to be of the order of Rs. 5 crores.

इंडियन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इंडिया के विमानों की दुर्घटना के बारे में जांच के परिणाम

3745. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छावः क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 की अवधि में इंडियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया के कितने विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए तथा इन दुर्घटनाओं में जान-माल की पृथक् पृथक् कितनी हानि हुई तथा कितने मामलों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों और यात्रियों की मृत्यु के लिए मुआवजा दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या इन दुर्घटनाओं की भ्रमण भ्रमण जांच की गई थी और यदि हां तो उनके क्या परिणाम निकले तथा कितनी दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में अब तक कोई जांच नहीं की गई और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या की गई जांच के परिणामों को सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री गुरुचोत्तम कोशिक) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) रिपोर्टों की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी जाएंगी।

१० ११ १२ १३ १४ १५ १६ १७ १८ १९ २० २१ २२ २३ २४ २५ २६ २७ २८ २९ ३० ३१ ३२ ३३ ३४ ३५ ३६ ३७ ३८ ३९ ४० ४१ ४२ ४३ ४४ ४५ ४६ ४७ ४८ ४९ ५० ५१ ५२ ५३ ५४ ५५ ५६ ५७ ५८ ५९ ६० ६१ ६२ ६३ ६४ ६५ ६६ ६७ ६८ ६९ ७० ७१ ७२ ७३ ७४ ७५ ७६ ७७ ७८ ७९ ८० ८१ ८२ ८३ ८४ ८५ ८६ ८७ ८८ ८९ ९० ९१ ९२ ९३ ९४ ९५ ९६ ९७ ९८ ९९ १००

विषय

मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान हुई इंडियन गैर लाइम तथा एयर इंडिया के विमानों की दुर्घटनाओं के व्यौरों की दशनि वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	विमान का प्रकार/पंजीकृत संख्या तथा दुर्घटना की तारीख और स्थान	मृतकों की संख्या		दिया गया मुआवजा	मरगति की हानि	की गई जांच की किस्म	दुर्घटना के कारण
		यात्री	कर्मिक	प्रत्य			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							9

इंडियन एयरलाइंस

- एफ-27
बी०डी-डी० ओ० ए० ल०
16 जुलाई, 1977
जम्मू

कुछ नहीं

विमान की काफी क्षति पहुंची। इसकी मरम्मत पर 5,79,301.52 रुपए खर्च हुए। बीमा-कर्ताओं ने इंग्लैंड पोलिसी की "कटौती-सम्बन्धी शर्तों" के अन्तर्गत 50,000.00 रुपए की कटौती करके 5,29,301.52 रुपए की प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी है।

वायुयान नियम, 1937 के नियम 71 के अन्तर्गत दुर्घटनाओं के निरीक्षण के द्वारा

दुर्घटनाओं का संभावित कारण यह था कि गैर-एकसार और छोटे साइड के एक मनुष्य पिन के कारण "एनोडोइडिय नेचर" के राइ से बिस जाने के कारण "नोड लोडिंग गियर डाउन लॉक फिटिंग ग्राम्स" का काम करना बंद कर देना था, जिसमें खरोंच और खराब (क्रैक) एण्ड रिजैब) सहायक कारण बने थे।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	बोर्डिंग 737 बी० टी० ई० एफ० एल० 12 जनवरी, 1978 हैदराबाद	—	—	1	अभी तक मुद्रावर्ज के लिए विमान को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंची कोई दावा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और न ही इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने किसी मुद्रावर्ज का भुगतान ही किया है।	वायुयान नियम, 1937 दुर्घटना का कारण संभवतः विमान के प्रक्षरण करते समय किसी अन-घिकृत व्यक्ति का रात में परिवर्तन क्षेत्र में प्रवेश तथा धावन-पथ पर गमन हो सकता है।
एयर-इंडिया 3. बोर्डिंग 747 बी० टी०— ई० बी० टी० 1 जनवरी, 1978 बम्बई के निकट (समुद्र में)	190	23	—	7	दिसम्बर, 1978 तक, विमान पर सवार 190 यात्रियों तथा 23 कर्मिकों में से 174 यात्रियों तथा 22 कर्मिकों के सम्बन्ध में मुद्रावर्ज के रूप में 263.06 लाख रुपए की राशि का भुगतान किया जा चुका है। शेष 16 यात्रियों तथा एक विमान कर्मिक के मामलों का निपटारा विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है।	विमान पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट हो गया। विमान को कायम 12,36,00,000/- रुपए थी। पूरी की पूरी क्षति बीमा-कर्ताओं से वसूल की जाती है।
						वायुयान नियम, 1937 जांच प्रदातल की रिपोर्ट के नियम 75 के अन्तर्गत जांच प्रदा-लत द्वारा।

हवाई उड़ानों के दौरान दिये गये भोजन के किस्म में सुधार

3746. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री विमानों में परोसे जाने वाले भोजन के बारे में 10 मार्च, 1978 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 2292 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स की उड़ानों के दौरान परोसे जाने वाले नाश्ते और भोजन की किस्म में सुधार करने के लिए प्रबन्धकों को कोई निर्देश दिए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो किस्म में सुधार करने के लिए भ्रष्ट कर्मियों का कार्यवाही की गई है और उस का क्या परिणाम निकला;

(ख) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की सभी उड़ानों में पूरा खाना परोसने में सरकार के समक्ष क्या कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं और पहले की तरह बिना भुगतान के यात्रियों को पुनः बस सेवा उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं; और

(ग) क्या कभी कभी कुछ कारणों से हवाई भ्रष्टे पर एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ानों के होने में विलम्ब हो जाता है, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, और क्या इस के लिए यात्रियों को कोई मुआवजा देने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है, जब कि जहाज के छूटते समय प्रो. के. टिकट प्राप्त यात्रियों के जब से भी विलम्ब से पहुँचने पर टिकट की पूरी राशि काट ली जाती है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम जोशी) : (क) सरकार ने इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स को भोजन तथा स्नेक्स की किस्म व मात्रा में सुधार करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने के निर्देश दिये हैं जिस के परिणामस्वरूप कार्पोरेशन ने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी सुधार किया है।

(ख) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ानों पर यात्रियों को भारी संख्या तथा उनकी उड़ानों की छोटी अवधि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विमान पर सम्पूर्ण भोजन (full meal) देना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। तथापि, भोजन के समय पर इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स अपनी सभी जट सेवाओं पर, शाकाहारी तथा मांसाहारी दोनों प्रकार के पर्याप्त "स्नेक्स" देती है और जहाँ गर्म करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध होती है वहाँ भोजन की मुख्य मद्य (main dish) गर्म दी जाती है। इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स का यात्रियों के लिए अपनी बस सेवाओं को पुनः शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। भुगतान के आधार पर बस सेवा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था सन्तोषजनक लगती जाती है।

(ग) उड़ानों में देरी होने की हालत में, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया का सदा यह सुनिश्चित प्रयत्न रहता है कि यात्रियों की देखभाल ठीक से की जाय तथा उन्हें नाश्ता-पानी भी दिया जाय। उड़ानों में देरी होने पर यात्रियों को मुआवजा देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

[छोटे व्यापारियों द्वारा लाख का निर्यात

3747. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में लाख का निर्यात करने वाले गैर सरकारी व्यापारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा गत तीन वर्षों में (1) ऐंजिलो ब्रादर्स लि०, कलकत्ता, (2) समर सिंह जायसवाल प्राइवेट लि०, कलकत्ता (3) भद्ररू राम कैलकाक शैलेक प्राइवेट लि०, कलकत्ता द्वारा किए गये निर्यात की तुलना में अन्य व्यापारियों से कितने प्रतिशत निर्यात किया; और

(ख) अन्य छोटे व्यापारियों की निर्यात क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरवि बेग) : (क) लाख का निर्यात करने वाली देश में इस समय लगभग 56 गैर सरकारी कंपनियाँ हैं। (1) ऐंजिलो ब्रादर्स लि० कलकत्ता, (2) समर सिंह जायसवाल प्रा० लि० कलकत्ता, (3) भद्ररू राम कैलकाक शैलेक प्रा० लि० कलकत्ता की तुलना में अन्य पार्टियों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में किये गये निर्यातों का प्रतिशत निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	अन्य पार्टियाँ	1. ऐंजिलो ब्रादर्स, लि० कलकत्ता
		2. समर सिंह जायसवाल प्रा० लि०, कलकत्ता
		3. भद्ररू राम कैलकाक शैलेक प्रा० लि०, कलकत्ता

	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत
1975	50.7	49.3
1976	49.8	50.2
1977	44	56

(ख) सरकार की वर्तमान नीति के अधीन सभी पार्टियों को लाख का मुक्त रूप से निर्यात करने की अनुमति है। तथापि, निर्यातकों को राज्य व्यापार निगम के बफर स्टॉक में से लाखदाना का अपना अनिवार्य कोटा उठाना होता है। न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमत भी निर्धारित की जाती है।

“टाप” धागे के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस

3748. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रगति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार न मार्च, 1977 के बाद “टाप” के धागे के आयात के लिए बढ़े हुए दामों पर लाइसेंस जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो कम्पनीवार जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों की कीमत क्या है और देशवार कितनी मात्रा में “टाप” धागे का आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया : और

(ग) क्या उक्त आयात का देश में “टाप” धागे का निर्माण करने वाले उद्योगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और यदि हां, तो देश में उद्योगों पर इस की किस सीमा तक प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रगति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :

(क) संभवतः प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध बल टाप्स/यार्न के आयात से है। 1977-78 के दौरान, ऊनी वस्त्र/होजरी तथा निटवियर के निर्यातों के बदले जौकृत निर्यातकों की आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत इन मदों के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती थी। वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए नीति में उल्लेख है कि बल टाप्स के आयात की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी और ऊनी यार्न के लिए आयातों की अनुमति हेतु कोई विशिष्ट व्यवस्था नहीं थी। 1978-79 में, बल टाप्स/यार्न नीति के परिशिष्ट 3 में रोक वाली सूची में आते हैं, और ऊनी वस्त्र/सिलेसिलाये परिधानों, होजरी तथा निटवियर के निर्यातों के बदले आयात की विशिष्ट व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) आयात लाइसेंस के ब्योरे आयात निर्यात मुख्य नियंत्रक द्वारा प्रकाशित वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग, एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। इन बुलेटिनों की प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Revision of Travel Tax on Air Tickets

3749. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present rate of 7-1/2 per cent travel tax on the air ticket is highest in the world and is dis-incentive to travellers; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the need to revise it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The 3625 LS—15

present rate of foreign travel tax is not 7½ per cent but 12½ per cent and is currently charged from a passenger performing an international journey for which fare is paid or payable in Indian currency. The rates of such tax in other countries is not readily available. The imposition of the Foreign Travel Tax has not affected the number of travellers going abroad.

(b) There is no proposal for revising the existing rate of foreign travel tax.

बिहार में गया के निकट राम शिला पहाड़ी का संरक्षण

3750. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गया नगर के उत्तर में ‘राम शिला’ पहाड़ी एक प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक और ऐतिहासिक स्थान है ;

(ख) क्या बंगाल के गजेटियर में इसकी महत्वता का उल्लेख किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय और नेपाली तीर्थयात्री प्रत्येक वर्ष इस स्थान का दौरा करते हैं ;

(घ) क्या खनन विभाग ने उपर्युक्त पहाड़ी को, जो एक पर्यटन केन्द्र है, विस्फोट के लिए किसी ठेकेदार को पट्टे पर दिया है जिससे उक्त स्थल का सौंदर्य नष्ट हो रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त पहाड़ी को संरक्षण देने और उसका विकास पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में करने का है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां।

(घ) और (ङ). चूंकि यह क्षेत्र, मुख्य रूप से स्वदेशी और स्थानीय पर्यटन शक्ति का है, पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में इसकी सुरक्षा और विकास का प्रश्न राज्य सरकार के कार्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है, जिन से अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि वे इस स्वीय को-अपनी-ज्ञान में शामिल करने पर विचार कर लें।

Additional Allowance for Duty on Sunday/Holidays Allowed to Central Government Employees

3751. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the additional allowance for duty on Sunday/holidays previously allowed to the Staff of Central Government Employees under the rules has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, what are reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-consider the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Orders have been issued that non-industrial employees, other than operational staff and staff car drivers, who are required to work on Sundays and holidays should be granted compensatory leave for such work instead of cash compensation in the form of overtime allowance. This is one of the several steps taken to effect the utmost economy in administrative expenditure.

(c) No, Sir.

लघु उद्योग मेला, दिल्ली के प्रवेश शुल्क को कम करने के लिए कानून :

3752. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री सी० के० जाकर शरीक :

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की प्रगति मैदान में आयोजित प्रदर्शनी में लगाने गये कुछ राज्यों के स्टालों से 1/- रुपये के प्रवेश शुल्क, जो अधिक है, को कम करने के लिए कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रवेश शुल्क को कम किये जाने को संभव समझती है ताकि जन साधारण भी इससे लाभ उठा सके ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हाँ । राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग मेले के हस्तकर धा मंडप में भाग लेने वालों से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें सुझाव दिया गया है कि 1 रुपया प्रवेश शुल्क बहुत अधिक है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रदर्शनी आयोजित करने के लिए, जो देश में लघु उद्योगों की विद्यमान स्थिति व भूमिका और उनके विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किये गये प्रयास का व्यापक चित्र प्रस्तुत करता है, किए गए व्यापक प्रबंधों को देखते हुए और साथ ही मेला देखने आने वाली आम जनता को दी गई विभिन्न सुविधाओं को देखते हुए बयस्कों के लिए 1 रुपया तथा प्रति बच्चा 50 पैसे का शुल्क अधिक नहीं समझा जाता । मेला देखने के लिए जो बड़ी संख्या में जनता आ रही है वह इस बात का प्रमाण है । 13-12-1978 तक 919451 व्यक्तियों ने मेला देखा । प्रतिदिन की औसत 35363 बैठती है । जितने की बिक्रियां हुई हैं और जितने का कारोबार आ है उसका कुल मूल्य लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये है और ऐसा अनुमान है कि लगभग 5 करोड़ ₹० का कारोबार सम्पन्न होने वाला है ।

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि युवा उद्यमियों छोटे उद्योगपतियों, महिलाओं, स्कूल के बच्चों आदि के संयुक्त समूहों के लिए निःशुल्क प्रवेश की अनुमति दी गई है ।

New agreement on payment of bonus to employees of I.A.C.

3753. SHRI CHATURBHUI:

SHRI NATAVERLAL B. PARMAR:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines had signed a new agreement with its employees for payment of bonus;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many employees will be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines signed a settlement with the Air Corporations Employees Union on 21st November, 1978 for payment of productivity linked bonus as ex-gratia. The settlement is valid for four financial years commencing from the financial year 1st April, 1977. In accordance with the settlement, employees drawing pay upto Rs. 1600/- per month will, for the accounting year 1977-78, be entitled to 18 per cent of wages as bonus. At present, approximately 10,500 employees represented by the Air Corporations Employees Union will be benefited by the agreement.

सुपर बाजार खोलना

3754. श्री चतुर्नृज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रगति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपभोक्ताओं को आसानी से आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने सुपर बाजार किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले गए ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार आगामी वर्षों में सुपर बाजार खोलने के मामले में दूर दराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में संक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रगति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान नये सहकारी बहु-विभागी भण्डार (सुपर बाजार) जलगांव, उसमानाबाद, वारनानगर, इचलकरंगी (महाराष्ट्र), बम्बई-मतंगा, माण्ड्या, तुमकूर, चामरसपेट, बंगलौर शहर (कर्नाटक), पुरुलिया (पश्चिम बंगाल), प्रहमदाबाद (गुजरात) कुरुक्षेत्र और यमुनानगर (हरियाणा) के शहरों तथा कस्बों में खोले गये ।

(ख) और (ग) . जहां तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का संबंध है, वहां सहकारी बहु-विभागी भण्डार खोलने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है, क्योंकि वहां थोड़ी जनसंख्या तथा प्रति व्यक्ति कम आय होने की वजह से ये यूनिटें लाभकर नहीं होंगी । तथापि, मण्डी-कस्बों अथवा तालिका स्तर के कस्बों में परियोजना कार्यक्रम के माध्यम पर जहां कहीं आवश्यक और प्राथिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर समझे जायें, ग्रामीण जनता के लाभ के लिये बहु-विभागी भण्डार खोले जा सकते हैं । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उचित दर की दुकानों के अतिरिक्त कृषि/सेवा सहकारी समितियों तथा विपणन सहकारी समितियों से उम्मीद की जाती है कि वे ग्रामीण जनता का उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं प्रभावी रूप से वितरित करने के लिये शाखायें खोलेंगी ।

Collection of Revenue from Vegetable Products, Cigarettes, Soap and Crown Corks

3755. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Budgeted estimates and actual revenue collected for vegetable products, cigarettes, soap and crown corks for the last year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Central Excise Budget Estimates and Revenue collected are as under:

Name of Commodities	Budget Estimates for 1977-78	Revenue collected for 1977-78	Budget Estimate for 1978-79	Revenue Collected during 1978-79 (upto Sept, 1978) Provisional
(Rupees in lakhs)				
Vegetable Products.	2125	2431	2783	1417
Cigarettes	40163	40236	44051	22420
Soap	1705	1529	1804	972
Crown Corks	210	185	200	168

Restrictions Imposed on Import of Vital Watch Parts

3756. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that restrictions imposed on import of certain vital watch parts have rendered ineffective important licences worth a crore of rupees;

(b) if so, whether these restrictions have defeated the very purposes for which the licences were issued under free licensing policy;

(c) whether the licences worth 1.42 lakhs only have been utilised;

(d) whether Watch Trade Federation has suggested some proposals in this regard; and

(e) if so, whether Government have examined them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) and (e). The Watch Trade Federation had suggested for removal of restrictions on the import of certain watch parts against licences issued under the Free Licensing Policy of 1977-78. These suggestions were not accepted.

Decline in Sale of Indian Tea in London Tea Auction

3757. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sale of Indian tea in the London tea auction has gone down by 18 per cent during the 8½ months of the current year compared to the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) what are the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Quantities of Indian teas sold at London Auctions during January, '78 to mid August, '78 were 22.12 million kgs. as compared to 27.21 million kgs. during the corresponding period past year, showing a decline of 18.7 per cent over 1977.

(c) The decline in sale of Indian teas through London Auctions has been due to lower shipments for London Auctions on account of relatively lower prices this year in contrast to the abnormal spurt in prices at London Auctions during last year. Sales of teas through London Auctions have also been affected due to withdrawal of major packers and distributors from London Auctions, following the proposal of U.K. Government to reduce statutorily the retail prices of teas in the U.K. market.

Annual Report of International Monetary Fund

3758. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the annual report for 1978 the International Monetary Fund has warned that the present combinations of slow growth of world trade and high unemployment coupled with protectionist action threatens to frustrate the aspirations of the developing countries;

(b) if so, whether they have made critical observations against India's economic policy;

(c) whether any recommendation for the improvement of economic policies has also been made; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Indian Government, thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Annual Report of the International Monetary Fund for 1978, *inter-alia*, states that the combination of slow growth of world trade and high unemployment appeared to be generating increased resort to protectionist actions and danger that these might escalate. The prevailing conditions thus threatened to create an environment unfavourable to the trading interests of all countries. Such an environment could be frustrating to the aspirations of primary producing countries, both developed and developing; the economies of those countries are highly dependent on markets in the industrial world and on the maintenance of access to such markets.

(b) No, Sir. The Annual Report of 1978 has, on the contrary, stated that India has liberalised imports, reduced payments restrictions and lowered import tariffs.

(c) The Report, *inter-alia*, emphasises that policies aimed at greater flow of real resources from developed countries to developing countries, providing better access to markets of developed countries for products of developing countries, implementation of programmes to bring about better pattern of world payments balances leading to greater stability of exchange markets and greater price stability, greater utilisation of resources in developing countries and support to surveillance by the International Monetary Fund to promote effective functioning of the International Monetary System would contribute to enhanced prospects for a more satisfactory rate of economic expansion throughout the world economy. The Report further states that such an improvement of basic underlying conditions would provide the essential foundations for greater stability of exchange markets

and this stability would, in turn, help to achieve the higher growth rates desired and improve the prospects for developed and developing countries alike.

(d) The recommendations are positive in nature and indicate the directions in which international trade, aid development and monetary policies would have to move, keeping in view the growing interdependence between nations.

Proposal to I.M.F. regarding S.D.R.

3759. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Monetary Fund has accepted the Indian proposal on Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R.);

(b) if so, what was India's proposal;

(c) to what extent they have accepted this proposal; and

(d) which are the other countries that will be benefited by this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). One of the items on agenda for discussion at the meeting of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund held on September 24, 1978 related to the report by the Executive Board on Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R.) issues. India emphasised the need for increased allocation of Special Drawing Rights (not less than SDR 6 billion per year over the next three years) without the stipulation about a part of it having to be paid in as contribution on account of increase in IMF quotas under the Seventh Quota Review.

India also favoured the proposed increase in the rate of interest on SDRs, the expansion of uses to which SDRs could be put and abolition of reconstitution requirement.

(c) After detailed discussion on the subject, the Interim Committee recommended that the International Monetary Fund should make an allocation of SDRs 4 billion for each of the three years 1979 to 1981.

As regards other aspects of SDRs, the Committee reached the following conclusions:

(i) The rate of interest on SDRs should be increased from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the weighted average of the short term interest rates in the five member countries with the largest quota.

(ii) The rate of remuneration should be set at 90 per cent of the interest rate on SDRs i.e. 72 per cent of the combined market rate.

(iii) The Interim Committee expressed the hope that the Executive Board of the Fund will take necessary decision in the near future and report to the Committee on the possibilities of additional uses of SDRs namely, for loans, collateral security and the direct settlement of obligations that could be permitted by the Fund in accordance with the amended Articles of the Fund.

(iv) The Interim Committee further endorsed the views of the Executive Board regarding the requirement of reconstitution of Special Drawing Rights, namely, the obligation to maintain minimum average balance of SDRs over a specified period should be reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent of the net cumulative allocation and the requirement should be considered further in the light of experience.

Taking into account the conclusions reached on the issues relating to SDRs including its increase and allocation, the Committee was also of the view that the participants in the SDRs should pay 25 per cent of the increase in quota under 7th Review in SDRs and non-participants should pay the equivalent of 25 per cent of the increase in foreign exchange

(d) As the allocation of SDRs to individual member countries is to be made in proportion to their quotas in the Fund, all countries who are members of the SDR department will benefit by the scheme of increase in SDR allocation.

Recommendations made by Engineering Export Promotion Council

3760. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Committee on Project Export has accepted only some of major recommendations submitted by the Engineering Export Promotion Council to the Centre;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has also gone into the steps to be taken to implement their suggestions;

(c) whether the Committee has rejected some recommendations; and

(d) if so, what are they and reasons for their rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) The recommendations of the workshop on Project Exports organised by the E.E.P.C. have been generally accepted by the Committee headed by the then Commerce Secretary, Shri Thapar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Committee did not find it possible to accept the suggestion of the workshop on Project Exports that E.C. Grade Aluminium should be made available for export of conductors and cables, from domestic production, as there is no distribution control over aluminium and E.C. Grade Aluminium is reserved for use of the State Electricity Boards, mainly, for rural electrification pro-

grammes. However, in consideration of the shortage of indigenous aluminium, import of aluminium has already been placed on O.G.L.

Opening of Import and Export Division by Asian Development Bank

3761. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had urged the Asian Development Bank to open an Import and Export division to prevent exploitation of developing countries; and

(b) if so, to what extent Government have succeeded?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have enquired from the Asian Development Bank as to its attitude to the question of establishing an Import and Export division. The Bank has not responded so far.

Export of Furniture and Wood Products

3762. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry have set up a task force for drawing action-oriented programme for the export of furniture and other wood products;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any plan;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) when the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Task Force has already met twice and is meeting shortly again to draw up its recommendations.

Grant of Special Leave to Flood Hit Employees

3763. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whilst Government of India had announced 3 days special leave i.e. for 6th, 7th and 8th September on account of the Delhi floods, to all the Government employees, the banking industry had denied such a leave even in respect to the flood hit employees or the trans-Yamuna resident employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Punjab National Bank had given 6/7 days special leave to nearly 300 employees belonging to a union for attending their conference at Ahmedabad from 12th May to 17th May but not found it possible to give special leave to flood hit employees; and

(c) what do Government propose to do about this attitude of the Banking Industry who ignored Government's decision and adopted unsympathetic attitude?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As regards special leave to employees during floods in Delhi in September, 1978, the instructions issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, related to Central Government non-industrial employees only.

As regards banking industry, Indian Banks Association has issued instructions that if the bank branches were open and the employees could not attend office, their absence should be debited to their leave accounts.

(b) As regards the case of Punjab National Bank, the bank has reported that it allowed special leave to the Central Committee members and to the delegates and observers to the 7th Conference of All India Punjab National Bank Employees Federation held at Ahmedabad, from 13th to 15th May, 1978, in pursuance of the past practice and the practice in some of the other banks.

(c) The Government have already apprised Indian Banks Association of Ministry of Home Affairs instructions for their consideration.

Payment of Income Tax by Smt. Indira Gandhi for her lectures at Brandies University, Waltham and in United States

3764. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 10265 on 12th May, 1978 and Starred Question No. 189 on 28th July, 78 regarding payment of income tax by Shrimati Indira Gandhi on the amount paid to her for her lectures at Brandies University, Waltham and state;

(a) whether the enquiry regarding payment of Income Tax by Smt. Indira Gandhi for her lecture at Brandies University, Waltham and in United States has been completed by now; and

(b) what is the result of the enquiry and the steps taken by Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) In view of answer to part (a) of the question, answer to this part does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

3765. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange reserves with the Government as on the 30th November, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. N. PATEL): The total amount of foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and Special Drawings Rights) with the Government, as on 30th November, 1978 was Rs. 4938.70 crores.

Steps to Curb Smuggling Activities

3766. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling activities have considerably increased in the country during the last few months;

(b) if so, whether any fresh steps have been taken by Government to curb such activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Reports received by Government do not suggest any increase in the smuggling activities during the past few months.

(b) and (c). Although smuggling continues to be under check, the field formations have been kept on alert to thwart any attempts at smuggling of contraband goods.

Complaints of under Invoicing in Tea Exports

3767. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there were complaints of under invoicing in tea exports?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

India's Stand on Foreign Investment

3768. SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Dr. Richard Cooper and published in Hindu of 17th November, 1978 'Inconsistencies in India's stand on foreign investment'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's foreign investment policy has been enunciated in paras 24 to 26 of the Industrial Policy Statement of 23rd December, 1977. Government are not able to share the view that there are inconsistencies in

or uncertainties attached to the investment policy.

Chinese interest to buy Sugar and Wheat from India

3769. SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has shown interest to buy sugar and wheat from India; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A Delegation led by FICCI President which recently visited China on the invitation of the Chinese Government stated that China had specifically evinced interest *inter alia* in wheat and sugar. However, no specific request has been received from the People's Republic of China regarding purchase of wheat from India. STC approached the Chinese Importing Agency through Indian Embassy in Peking for export of sugar but they have not shown any keenness to purchase sugar directly from India.

Instructions to Sales Tax Authorities Regarding Assessment of Tax Evasion by M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its Allied Concerns

3770. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 387 on 11th August, 1978 regarding M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and state:

(a) whether evasion of large scale Sales Tax by M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns has come to

the notice of Government and if so, full details thereof;

(b) since most of the transactions are inter-State, have Government assessed the total revenue towards Central Sales Tax lost in such dealings of these firms with various States and if so, estimated amount thereof;

(c) whether any instructions have been given by Centre to Sales Tax authorities where these firms have their Branch Offices and dealings to assess tax evasion by these firms;

(d) action proposed to be taken to recover the revenue already lost and steps contemplated to prevent recurrence of such lapses; and

(e) action taken/proposed to be taken against M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns at Centre and State levels?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). Levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation vide Entry 54 in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The revenues from Central sales tax levied on inter-State sales of goods have also been assigned to the States under Article 269(1) (g) of the Constitution and, therefore, the administration of the Central sales tax has also been entrusted by law to the sales tax authorities of the State Governments who assess, collect and retain the proceeds of such tax. The question of the Central Government giving any instructions to the States sales tax authorities does not, therefore, arise. Whatever information in regard to evasion of sales tax comes to the notice of the Central Government, the same is passed on to the concerned State Government who have to take appropriate action in the matter. Similar action has been taken in respect of the firm in question.

Conference of State Tourism Ministers regarding Planning and Development of Tourism

3771. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the State Ministers for Tourism was held at Delhi recently to discuss various problems relating to planning and development of Tourism in various regions of the country;

(b) if so, what are the agenda items discussed and important decisions taken in the meeting;

(c) details of follow-up action taken/proposed; and

(d) the view points expressed by the Minister of Tourism/representative of Government of Maharashtra and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The conference reviewed the progress made by the various States/Union Territories in the implementation of recommendations made at the previous Tourism Ministers' Conference held in 1977, and recommended the selection of certain centres in each State/Union Territory for the development of Tourism facilities in the Central Sector.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra suggested the following schemes for implementation in the Central Sector:

(i) Development of facilities at the foot of Ajanta Caves;

(ii) Hotel at Juhu Beach;

(iii) Janata Hotel in Bombay;

(iv) Development of facilities at Elephanta. Of these, the first three schemes are already being taken up

in the Central Sector and the fourth will be considered for implementation depending on the resources available.

Unrest among the Employees of L.I.C.

3772. SHRI VASANT SATHE;
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.
PATIL;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing unrest among the employees and officers of the Life Insurance Corporation causing accumulation of arrears and loss of efficiency;

(b) if so, furnish details of the memorandum submitted by the various associations of the Life Insurance Corporation employees including Class-I officers to the Government;

(c) what is the reaction of the Government to the main demands contained therein; and

(d) what steps have been taken to resolve the issues and normalise the situation and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard with financial implications involved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The demands of Class III and IV employees were broadly as under:—

(1) Bonus to LIC employees at the rate of 15 per cent of the annual salary as per settlement of 1974.

(2) Improvements in the medical benefits, leave travel concession and provident fund contribution.

(3) Withdrawal of the amended Regulations relating to reduction in retirement age.

(4) Restoration of staff agencies.

(5) Implementation of settlements of 1971 on promotion rule for Class III and IV employees.

Bonus to Class III and Class IV employees for the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 has already been paid as per the Supreme Court judgement dated 21st February, 1978 at the rate of 15 per cent of the annual salary in accordance with the settlements of 1974.

As regards the demand for improvements in medical benefits leave travel concession and in provident fund contribution etc, the LIC did not find it possible on review of financial position of the Corporation to provide any additional outlay for making improvements in these areas specially in the context of rising renewal expense ratio.

As regards withdrawal of amended regulation relating to reduction in retirement age and restoration of staff agency the matter was examined and it was felt that there was no justification in agreeing to these demands.

As regards concluding of fresh agreement with the LIC employees the matter has already been discussed with the representative of LIC employees' unions and during the negotiation held in August, 1978 on the Charter of demands submitted by the various unions of Class III employees of LIC, the LIC made some suggestions for consideration of the unions. The unions were advised to consider the suggestion and submit their proposals. As the response of the Unions was not favourable, negotiations could not be resumed.

Demands of Class II employees (Development Officers) were broadly as under:

(i) Federations Agreement with LIC Management on time scale of pay (Agreement 1965) should be restored.

(ii) Agreement of 1971 on employment security and work norms should be restored.

(iii) Finance Ministry's Notification dated 8th April, 1976 and LIC's Notification dated 21st April, 1976 should be set aside.

(iv) Notices of reductions in emoluments and terminations issued to Development Staff should be withdrawn.

In pursuance of LIC Staff Regulations, 1976 termination notices were issued to some Development Officers whose performance was not in accordance with the requirements of cost norms prescribed thereunder. These Regulations were to come into force from 1st January, 1977. After the formation of new Government, Development Officers submitted a Memorandum to Government seeking withdrawal of the new service conditions brought into force in 1976. The matter was examined by Government and having regard to the nature of duties of Development Officers, it was decided that while the basic concept of the Scheme of cost norms should be retained, the rigours of its implementation may be softened to obviate the hardship in deserving cases. Subsequently, during several discussions which the LIC had with the Development Officers between September, 1977 and January, 1978, the Management offered a number of concessions, inter-alia, to defer the enforcement of 'cost norms' from 1st January, 1977 to 1st January, 1978, but Development Officers insisted on complete withdrawal of the Scheme of 'cost norms' and in support of this demand, they went on strike w.e.f. 8th March, 1978. Representations from the field officers also continued to pour in. The matter was also raised by way of Calling Attention Notice in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd March, 1978. As a result of the assurance given by the F.M., de-novo discussions were held between the management, Government and the representatives of the Field Workers' Federation. Various offers were made by the Management during several rounds of discussions held with the representatives of Field Officers, the last round being held on 23rd September,

1978. However, these offers have not been accepted by the Federation of Development Officers. Necessary action has now been taken to implement the Revised Scheme for assessing the performance of Development Officers on the basis of the new offer.

Demands of Class I Officers were broadly as under:—

(i) Revision of salary scales in respect of Class I Officers which are still tied down to 1970 level of compensation, as against the revision of pay scales, etc. of Class II and Class III employees w.e.f. 1st April, 1973.

(ii) Instead of their being a wage differential between the emoluments of Class I and Class III employees, there is at present a wage differential in favour of Class II employees at common pay-ranges which needs to be rectified.

(iii) Further distortions and anomalies have developed in the emoluments pattern of Class I Officers vis-a-vis Class III employees due to unilateral production in the quantum of adjustment allowance payable to Class I Officers and this should be set aside.

After the expiry of the agreement with the Federation of Class I Officers Association in March 1973, fresh negotiations were held between the management of the LIC and the Federation with a view to arrive at a new agreement of pay scales, adjustment allowance, bonus etc. w.e.f. 1st April, 1973. No agreement was, however, reached. However, keeping in view that a distorted wage differential has developed at common pay-ranges in the pay scales of Class III employees and Class I Officers and the fact that the process of rectification of anomalies in the wage structure was bound to take some time, as a gesture of good-will Government considered it desirable to provide some monetary relief to Class I Officers. Accordingly it was decided to grant them one increment in their grade pay with effect from 1st April, 1977. The house

rent allowance was liberalised to a uniform rate of 15 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 350 as against 15 per cent of first Rs. 750 of the basic pay and 10 per cent of the excess over Rs. 750 subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 per month prevalent before. The Corporation's contribution to the provident fund which had earlier been raised from 8½ per cent to 10 per cent w.e.f. 1st May, 1976 was given retrospective effect from 1st April, 1973.

So far as anomalies in the wage structure are concerned, an assurance has already been given in the Rajya Sabha on 28th November, 1978 that the matter is receiving the attention of the Government and a decision is expected to be taken at an early date.

Money Paid to British Agency Houses by Sterling Tea Companies

3773. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that British Tea Companies have been cheating workers in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large sum of money has been paid to the British Agency houses by sterling Tea Companies without paying proper taxes;

(c) what are the names of the companies which have made such remittances and received notices from the

Income-tax Department and what is the amount involved in each case; and

(d) whether the investigations have since been completed and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A news item captioned 'British Tea Companies cheat workers of Rs. 70 lakhs' appeared in the New Age Weekly dated 2nd October 1977.

(b) The income-tax authorities have issued notices under section 201 read with section 195 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to 94 Sterling Tea Companies asking them to show cause why action should not be taken for their failure to deduct tax at source in respect of remittances of commission made to foreign companies in the past.

(c) The names of the Sterling Tea Companies in whose cases demands have been raised together with the demand raised in each case as also the names of other Sterling Tea Companies to whom notices under section 201 read with 195 have been issued are given in the Statement attached.

(d) In order to bring to tax the above income in the hands of the UK Secretaries and Agents, their assessments for as many years as is permissible under the law, are being reopened. The assessments for the assessment years 1961-62/1969-70 which would have got time-barred after 31st March, 1978, have already been reopened. Assessments are pending.

Statement

(I) Sterling Tea Companies in whose cases demands u/s 201 read with section 195 have been raised. Demand raised, (Rs. in lakhs)

1. Hope Tea Co. Ltd.	65.94
2. Chalsa Tea Co. Ltd.	114.63
3. Leesh River Tea Co. Ltd.	23.96
4. Meenglass Tea Co. Ltd.	40.67
5. Lebong Tea Co. Ltd.	6.54
6. Kudichera Tea Co. Ltd.	9.17
7. Lankapara Tea Co. Ltd.	53.84
8. Assam Dooars Tea Co. Ltd.	187.17
9. British Darjeeling Tea Co. Ltd.	3.58
10. Danguajhar Tea Co. Ltd.	28.83
11. Bagracote Tea Co. Ltd.	24.34
	<hr/> 568.67

(II) Sterling Tea Companies in whose cases notices u/s 201 read with section 195 have been issued.

1. M/s Achaban Tea Co. Ltd.
2. M/s Balabeta Tea Co. Ltd.
3. M/s Consolidated Tea & Land (I) Co. Ltd.
4. M/s Darjeeling Tea Company Ltd.
5. M/s Dejoo Tea Co. Ltd.
6. M/s Endogram Tea Co. Ltd.
7. M/s Jorchaut Tea Co. Ltd.
8. M/s Jhanzie Tea Association Ltd.
9. M/s Jetinga Valley Tea & Co. Ltd.
10. M/s Koomsong Tea Co. Ltd.
11. M/s Kanan Devan Hills Produce Ltd.
12. M/s Moran Tea Co. Ltd.
13. M/s Moaband Tea Co. Ltd.
14. M/s Majuli Tea Co. Ltd.
15. M/s Melong Tea Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation)
16. M/s The Rangajau Tea Co. Ltd.
17. M/s Ramai Tea Co. Ltd.
18. M/s Rajmai Tea Co. Ltd.
19. M/s Sinaphrel (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd.
20. M/s Scottish Assam Tea Co. Ltd.

21. M/s Salonah Tea Co. Ltd.
22. M/s Thanai Tea Co. Ltd.
23. M/s Tingri Tea Co. Ltd.
24. M/s Upper Assam Tea Co. Ltd.
25. M/s Assam Co. Ltd.
26. M/s Isabhel Tea Co. Ltd.
27. M/s Darjeeling Consolidated Tea Co. Ltd.
28. M/s Rukni Tea Co. Ltd.
29. M/s Lactaria Ltd.
30. M/s Assam Consolidated Tea Estates Ltd.
31. M/s Assam Consolidated Tea Estates (India) Ltd.
32. M/s Assam Estates Ltd.
33. M/s Anglo American Divest Tea Trading Co. Ltd.
34. M/s Amalgamated Tea Estates Co. Ltd.
35. M/s Bengal United Tea Co. Ltd.
36. M/s Bazaloni Tea Co. Ltd.
37. M/s Bordubi Tea Co. Ltd.
38. M/s Borelli Tea Co. Ltd.
39. M/s Borai Tea Co. Ltd.
40. M/s Bolseri Tea Co. Ltd.
41. M/s Borhat Tea Co. Ltd.
42. M/s British Tea Co. Ltd.
43. M/s Bargang Tea Co. Ltd.
44. M/s British Assam Tea Co. Ltd.
45. M/s Brae & Chingoor Tea Estates Ltd.
46. M/s Cachar & Dooars Tea Co. Ltd.
47. M/s Corramore Tea Co. Ltd.
48. M/s Chubwa Tea Co. Ltd.
49. M/s Doolahat Tea Co. Ltd.
50. M/s Doohe Tea Co. Ltd.
51. M/s Dakhari Tea Co. Ltd.
52. M/s Eastern Assam Co. Ltd.
53. M/s Ginijia Tea Co. Ltd.
54. M/s Greenwood Tea Co. Ltd.
55. M/s Halem Tea Co. Ltd.
56. M/s Hamutty Tea Co. Ltd.

57. M/s Hunwal Tea Co. Ltd.
58. M/s Imperial Tea Co. Ltd.
59. M/s Itakhooli Tea Co. Ltd.
60. M/s Jokai (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd.
61. M/s. Longai Valley Tea Co. Ltd.
62. M/s Marangi Tea Co. Ltd.
63. M/s Needeen Tea Co. Ltd.
64. M/s Northern Dooars Tea Co. Ltd.
65. M/s Fabbojan Tea Co. Ltd.
66. M/s The Rajah Ali Tea Estates Ltd.
67. M/s Rupai Tea Co. Ltd.
68. M/s Rupajali Tea Co. Ltd.
69. M/s Tara Tea Co. Ltd.
70. M/s Zanoni Tea Co. Ltd.
71. M/s Hatimara Tea Co. Ltd.
72. M/s Kallini Tea Co. Ltd.
73. M/s Kacharigaon Tea Co. Ltd.
74. M/s Western Cachar Co. Ltd.
75. M/s Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd.
76. M/s A areekhat Tea Co. Ltd.
77. M/s Bangaon Tea Co. Ltd.
78. M/s Ba ijan Tea Co. Ltd.
79. M/s Deamoolie Tea Co. Ltd.
80. M/s Duamara Tea Co. Ltd.
81. M/s Dooars Tea Co. Ltd.
82. M/s Amgoorie Tea Estates Ltd.
83. M/s Badulipara Tea Co. Ltd.

Indian Currency

3774. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian currency has grown stronger at present as compared to the countries with which India has trade relations; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make Indian currency further more stronger and if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Between 25th September, 1975 when the multi-currency basket was adopted and 18th November, 1978 when the last adjustment in the Rupees-Sterling

rate was made, the rupee has appreciated by 13.36 per cent against the Pound Sterling and 6.85 per cent against the US Dollar which are the two currencies in which our import-export trade is mainly denominated.

In a World of floating exchange rates, the exchange rate at any given time merely reflects the position of the currency vis-a-vis other currencies and any upward or downward movement of the exchange rate has to be looked at in this regard larger perspective.

Restrictions on Serving Liquor in Hotels and Restaurants

3775. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to impose restrictions on serving liquor in all the Hotels and Restaurants of the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Government of India have decided to introduce total prohibition in the country, in a period of four years, in phases. Necessary guidelines have been evolved to facilitate the introduction of prohibition. However, as prohibition is a State subject, its implementation is the responsibility of the State Governments, which may impose, from time to time, restrictions on serving of liquor in hotels and restaurants in their State.

'लोन रुल्स जैटीसंड' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार

3776. श्री राजकेशर सिंह :
श्री विजय कुमार एन० पाटिल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

3625 LS—16,

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 1978 के ब्लिट्ज में "लोन रुल्स जैटीसंड" के शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा ऋण मंजूर करने के बारे में 18 नवम्बर, 1978 के ब्लिट्ज में लगाये गये आरोपों की रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जांच की गई है और उसने यह पता लगाने के लिए पारस्परिक व्यवस्था आदि का विस्तृत अध्ययन किया है कि क्या ऋण मंजूर करने में व्यापारिक बातों के अलावा अन्य बातों का ध्यान रखा गया है। हाल ही में, 28-11-1978 को झुलाई गई बैंकों के अध्यक्षों की बैठक में रिजर्व बैंक ने इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों का प्रबंध केवल कानून का शाब्दिक अनुसरण ही न हो बल्कि वह सामाजिक नियंत्रण की भावना के अनुसार भी हो।

नीलामी के माध्यम से स्वर्ण की बिक्री की नीति

3777. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने मई, 1978 से अक्टूबर, 1978 के दौरान अमर्तोर पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने हुए कहा था कि नीलामी के माध्यम से सोना बेचने की नीति सफल हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस नीति का पुनर्विलोकन करने के लिए उनकी अध्यक्षता पर समिति का गठन किन परिस्थितियों तथा किन कारणों से किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या नीलामी के माध्यम से सोने की बिक्री की नीति की सफलता और असफलता की जांच के लिए रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में समिति नियुक्त करने के बजाय प्रसिद्ध अर्थ-शास्त्रियों और लोक सभा में मान्यता प्राप्त प्रत्येक पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि से युक्त निष्पक्ष समिति की नियुक्ति को सरकार उचित समझती है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) फाइनेन्शियल एक्सप्रेस की अनन्य रूप से दिये गये एक इन्टरव्यू में, जिसका व्योरा 16 सितम्बर, 1978 को प्रकाशित हुआ था, भारतीय रिजर्व

बैंक के गवर्नर ने, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ सोने की नीलामियों का उल्लेख करते हुए कहा था कि रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की जाने वाली सोने की नीलामियों का उद्देश्य देश में सोने के मूल्य को इस दृष्टि से कम करना ही नहीं था कि यह पीली धातु लोगों को घासानी से उपलब्ध करायी जा सके। इसका उद्देश्य सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य तथा देश के भीतर के मूल्य के बीच अन्तर को कम करना था जिससे तस्कर व्यापार को रोका जा सके और मुद्रा प्रसार को अंशतः कम किया जा सके और मुद्रास्फीति को रोका जा सके। उनका विचार यह था कि ये उद्देश्य एक उल्लेखनीय सीमा तक प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं। इसी प्रकार के विचार गवर्नर द्वारा पहले भी मद्रास में प्रेस को दी गयी एक भेंट-वार्ता में व्यक्त किये गये थे।

(ख) अभी हाल ही में सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जोरदार तेजी का रुख होने से, देश में सोने के बाजार की बड़ी अनिश्चित स्थिति के कारण और सट्टेबाजी के बढ़ते हुए दायरे को देखते हुए, सरकार ने सोने की और आगे की नीलामियों को 26-10-78 को स्थगित कर दिया और स्वर्ण नीति की सभी पहलुओं से समीक्षा करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की।

(ग) इस समिति से केवल मात्र सोने की विश्व से संबंधित सीमित प्रश्न की ही नहीं, अपितु सरकार की स्वर्णनीति की सभी पहलुओं से समीक्षा करने की अपेक्षा की गयी है। समिति का जिस तरह से गठन किया गया है उसका बड़ा व्यापक आधार है और यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह इस विषय पर निष्पक्षता से और एक व्यावसायिक तरीके से विचार करेगी। समिति प्रसिद्ध अर्थशास्त्रियों से भी परामर्श करेगी और अपनी सिफारिश तैयार करते समय उनके विचारों को ध्यान में रखेगी। सरकार यह आवश्यक नहीं समझती कि मान्यताप्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी समिति में शामिल किया जाय।

इकानामिक तथा स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्वैस्टीगेटर्स, ग्रेड I सोनियर इन्वैस्टीगेटर्स

3778. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में अनेक इकानामिक तथा स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्वैस्टीगेटर्स, ग्रेड 1 / सोनियर इन्वैस्टीगेटर्स हैं। जिन्होंने 20 वर्ष सेवा कर ली है, लेकिन उन्हें तो अखिल भारतीय सेवा में शामिल किया गया है और न ही 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक कोई पदोन्नति की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे इन्वैस्टीगेटर्स की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 को लगातार 5, 10, 15 तथा 20 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली थी ; और

(ग) उन्हें किसी अखिल भारतीय सेवा में शामिल न करने भयवा उक्त तारीख तक नियमित पदोन्नति न देने के क्या कारण हैं और उनमें व्याप्त असंतोष को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बाणिज्य प्रबन्ध नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्वैस्टीगेटर ग्रेड 1 तथा सीनियर इन्वैस्टीगेटर्स के पदों को भारतीय सांख्यिकीय सेवा तथा भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा के ग्रेड 4 में पदोन्नति के लिए स्वीकार किया जाता है। गृह मंत्रालय भारतीय सांख्यिकीय सेवा तथा भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा में नियुक्ति को शासित करने वाले नियमों के अनुसार उन सेवाओं के ग्रेड 4 के पदों पर नियमित पदोन्नति के लिए उन व्यक्तियों के स्लेक्ट पैनल तैयार कर रहा है जो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों में फीडर पदों पर हैं।

सीनियर इन्वैस्टीगेटर नियमित संवर्धन अधिकारी जैसे अन्य उच्च पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र हैं।

विवरण

विवरण में बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में तथा उसके अधीन उन स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्वैस्टीगेटर ग्रेड 1 / सीनियर इन्वैस्टीगेटर की संख्या दर्शाई गई है जिन्होंने 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक 5, 10, 15 और 20 वर्ष की नियमित सेवा पूरी कर ली है।

	5 वर्ष	10 वर्ष	15 वर्ष	20 वर्ष
स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्वैस्टीगेटर ग्रेड 1	3	3	1	कुछ नहीं
सीनियर इन्वैस्टीगेटर	13	10	1	कुछ नहीं

Amount Earmarked for Development of Tourist Centres during Fifth Plan

3779. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of tourists centres in the country for the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount actually spent during the plan period; and

(c) the details of the Tourists Centre developed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The total approved Plan outlay for the development of tourist centres in the country in the Central Sector (viz. Department of Tourism and I.T.D.C.) for the Fifth Plan was Rs. 40.74 crores.

(b) The amount actually spent during the Plan period i.e. 1974-78 was Rs. 25.82 crores.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

List of Tourism Schemes/Centres taken up for development in the Central Sector during 1974-78

1. Youth Hostel at Hyderabad
2. Tourist Bungalow at Mantralaya
3. Provision of launches at Nagarjunasagar
4. Flood lighting of Charminar at Hyderabad
5. Tourist Bungalow at Warangal
6. Forest Lodge at Kaziranga
7. Tourist Bungalow at Gauhati
8. Acquisition of land at Bodhgaya
9. Youth Hostel at Gandhi Nagar
10. Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar
11. Forest Lodge at Sasangir

12. Youth Hostel at Panaji
13. Youth Hostel at Panchkula
14. Youth Hostel at Dalhousie
15. Tourist Bungalow at Dharamsalu
16. Provision of Motor launches at Govindsagar
17. Development of Gulmarg Winter Sports
18. Youth Hostel at Patnitop
19. Provision of 4 luxury coaches for plying on the Srinagar-Gulmarg Road.
20. Forest Lodge at Dandeli
21. Youth Hostel at Trivandrum
22. Development of Kovalam Beach Resort
23. Aranya Nivas at Thekkady
24. Purchase of Cruise boat for periyar Wild Life Sanctuary.
25. Youth Hostel at Bhopal
26. Water Supply Schemes at Khajuraho
27. Water Supply Scheme at Sanchi
28. Youth Hostel at Aurangabad
29. Water Supply Scheme at Elephanta
30. Preliminary work on Yoga cum-Massage Centre at Kovalam.
31. Water Supply Scheme and black topping of road at Ellora
32. Water Supply scheme at Ajanta
33. Development of Borivli Safari Park
34. Mini Buses for Borivli Safari Park
35. Yatri Niwas at Sevagram
36. Development of foot hills area of the Ajanta Cave.
37. Youth Hostel at Puri
38. Motor launch at Chilka

39. Youth Hostel at Amritsar
40. Tourist Bungalow at Ludhiana
41. Forest Lodge at Bharatpur
42. Beautification of Haldighati
43. Tourist Bungalow at Rameshwaram
44. Youth Hostel at Darjeeling
45. Expansion of Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling
46. Forest Lodge at Jaldapara
47. Development of Buddhist Centres of Sravasti and Kushinagar.
48. Master Plan of Fatehpur Sikri
49. Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer
50. Expansion of the Dak Bungalow at Deeg.
51. Beautification of the area around Goverdhangate and Bharatpur.
52. Fibre boats at Bharatpur.
53. Conversion of Lalita Mahal Palace into a Hotel at Mysore.
54. Airport Hotel and Flight Kitchen. Calcut
55. Hotel at Varanasi
56. Hotel at Patna
57. Expansion of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
58. Expansion of Qutab Hotel, New Delhi.
59. Expansion of Ashoka Hotel, Bangalore
60. Transport Unit at Bhubaneswar
61. Duty Free shops at Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras.
62. Extension of Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar.
63. Hotel at Khajuraho
64. Hotel at Jammu
65. Temple Bay Complex at Mahabalipuram
66. Expansion of Hotel at Aurangabad

67. Preliminary work on Hotel at Agra.

68. Reception Centre Cum Hotel at Jaipur

69. Additions/alterations of Janpath, Lodhi and Ranjeet Hotels at New Delhi

70. Hotel at Kavalam.

ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में विषमता को दूर करना

3780. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास तथा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा वहां की प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्या है तथा उसका अनुपात क्या है ;

(ख) क्या जनता सरकार ने ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों के बीच विषमता को दूर करने तथा ग्रामीण और नगरीय दोनों क्षेत्रों में इस संबंध में एक समान ढांचा बनाने के बारे में पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में वायदा किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने गत 20 महीनों में क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा इसके ठोस आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समग्र विकास के लिए कोई व्यापक योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) विकास कार्यो तथा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के संबंध में किए गए खर्चों के आंकड़े ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग अलग उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । इसी प्रकार, केन्द्रीय संगठन, जो प्रति व्यक्ति आय के संबंध में सरकारी आंकड़े प्रकाशित करता है, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के संबंध में अलग अलग प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आंकड़े संकलित नहीं करता ।

(ख) जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में उल्लेख किया है कि उनकी पार्टी नगर तथा गांव की बढ़ती हुई असमानता को दूर करेगी ।

(ग) और (घ). ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों की वर्तमान असमानता को दूर करना आयोजना संबंधी नई नीति का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है । इस नीति के अनुसार, जिसका प्रतिपादन पंचवर्षीय आयोजना, 1978-83 के प्रारूप में किया गया है, सिवार्ड, उर्वरकों, उत्कृष्ट बीजों, कृषि ऋण, कृषि वस्तुओं

प्रादि के लाभदायक मूल्यों जैसे उपायों के जरिए तथा साथ-साथ जिन लोगों के पास खेतीबाड़ी का काम न हो, उनके लिए दस वर्ष की अवधि में सहायक काम-धन्धों का विकास करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पूरी तरह से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया गया है। उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों को, क्षेत्र संबंधी विस्तृत आयोजना तैयार करके पूरा करने का प्रयास किया गया है, जिसके लिए विकास खण्ड इकाई क्षेत्र होगा। इस समय तक 2000 ऐसे खण्डों को गहन एकीकृत विकास के लिए चुना गया है तथा हर वर्ष 300 खण्डों में मघन विकास का कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी है तथा इस कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए उनका सहयोग प्राप्त कर लिया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम की सफलता से ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों की असमानता में कमी होना सुनिश्चित हो जाएगा।

उपर्युक्त नीति की पूर्ति के लिए, पांचवी आयोजना में शामिल, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में संशोधन कर दिया गया है तथा उसे व्यापक बना दिया गया है। ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य, ग्रामीण जल-पूर्ति, ग्रामीण सड़कों, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण, भूमिहीनों को घर बनाने के लिए जगह देने, ग्रामीण आवासन, गन्दी बस्तियों का पर्यावरण सुधार, कम आहार प्राप्त करने वालों के लिए पोषक आहार उपलब्ध कराने के अतिरिक्त इसमें प्रौढ़ शिक्षा तथा सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के कार्यक्रम भी शामिल होंगे। 1978-83 की अवधि में, इस कार्यक्रम के पूंजीपरिव्यय को बढ़ा कर 4180 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है जबकि 1974-78 की अवधि में इसके लिए केवल 1000 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए थे।

Construction of Dharamshalas by Government

3781. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of people in the country have no house to live in;

(b) whether construction of five star hotels in the country is commensurate with the principles to which Janata Government is committed;

(c) whether poor people of the country will afford the accommodation

to Janata hotels in Delhi and if so, the changes thereof; and

(d) the reasons why Government do not construct 'Dharamshalas' instead of such hotels in which poor people may get shelter and the expenditure incurred thereon is also less?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The Five Year Plan programmes give due priority to housing schemes for the economically weaker sections of the society. While the Government appreciates the demand for providing housing to such sections of the society, these cannot be linked with the facilities provided or proposed to be done for tourists; each requirement has its allotted place in the National Plan and Economy.

The Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages the construction of Janata hotels to provide good, clean, comfortable and low priced accommodation at the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in the Central Sector. The tariff proposed to be charged at the Ashoka Yatri Niwas (1250 bedded Janata Hotel in New Delhi) is Rs. 15.00 per bed in twin bedded rooms and Rs. 10.00 per bed in the four bedded rooms.

The other centres where Janata hotels will be put up in the Central Sector will be determined after undertaking a survey and depending upon the availability of funds.

The Government has also taken steps to construct, establish, expand, maintain and promote existing and new dharamshalas/sarais/musafir-khanas and other similar institutions in the country, in order to enable persons belonging to middle and low income groups to travel to places of religious and tourist interest. Accordingly, registration of a society known as Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has been sponsored by the Central Department of Tourism. The Society

will receive grants from the Government both Central and State as well as donations and gifts from individuals and institutions.

खाद्य तेलों का आयात

3782. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय खाद्य तेलों की कमी को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार इन तेलों के आयात को जारी रखने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से खाद्य तेलों का आयात करना आवश्यक है ; और

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से खाद्य तेलों का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया और इस समय निजी पार्टियों के माध्यम से कितनी मात्रा में इन तेलों का आयात किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :
(क) और (ख) जी हां। सभी खाद्य तेलों, जो पहले खुले आम लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत आयात किये जा रहे थे, का आयात अब 2 दिसम्बर, 1978 से भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से किया जाना है।

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम और निजी व्यापारियों द्वारा आयात की गई मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

(मीटरी टनों में)

निम्न द्वारा आयात	1977-78	1978-79
राज्य व्यापार निगम .	5,67,752	3,39,694
निजी व्यापार . (बम्बई बन्दरगाह से)	5,61,025	3,38,448 (27-11-78 तक)

विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण पर देय व्याज

3783. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए की गई योजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त होने वाले ऋणों की कितनी प्रतिशतता भारत सरकार अपने पास रखती है ;

(ख) इन ऋणों पर किस दर से व्याज दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किस दर पर व्याज लिया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० गटेल) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के आधारे से उधार और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से ऋण भारत सरकार को प्राप्त होते हैं। उन्हें साधनों के केन्द्रीय पूल में शामिल कर दिया जाता है और वे समूची प्रयोज्यवस्था के लिए उपलब्ध होते हैं।

विश्व बैंक समूह से सहायता प्राप्त राज्य क्षेत्र की परियोजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की वार्षिक आयोजनाओं का अंग होती हैं और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट व्यवस्था प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी वार्षिक आयोजनाओं में की जाती है। राज्य सरकारों को उपयुक्त सक्षम परियोजनाएं तैयार करने और उन्हें तेजी से निष्पादित करने में प्रोत्साहन देने के विचार से भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए ऐसी परियोजनाओं पर विश्व बैंक द्वारा संवितरित सहायता के 70 प्रतिशत तक राशि राज्यों की आयोजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में देने का निर्णय किया था। पहले दो जाने वाली 25 प्रतिशत की अधिकतम अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता की तुलना में यह राशि बहुत अधिक है।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक द्वारा लिए जाने वाले व्याज की दर हर तिमाही निर्धारित की जाती है। पहली अक्टूबर, 1978 को शुरू होने वाली तिमाही के लिए व्याज की दर 7.35 प्रतिशत है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से प्राप्त होने वाले ऋणों पर कोई व्याज नहीं लगता लेकिन 1 प्रतिशत वार्षिक के 3/4 की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगता है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किए जाने वाले ऋणों पर व्याज की दरें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न स्रोतों से लिए जाने वाले ऋणों की कुल लागत

को हिसाब में लेने के बाद निर्धारित की जाती है। राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अधिकांश ऋणों पर 5 1/2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर पर ब्याज वसूल किया जाता है और समय पर वापसी भ्रदायगी की सूरत में 1/4 प्रतिशत की छुट दी जाती है यह रियायती दर है और अन्य पार्टियों को दिये जाने वाले केन्द्रीय ऋणों पर वसूल किए जाने वाले ब्याज की दर से कम है। इसके अलावा, राज्यों को दी जाने वाली आयोजनागत सहायता, प्रांशिक रूप से ऋणों के रूप में और अधिकांश रूप से अनुदानों के रूप में होती है, आयोजनागत सहायता के ऋण भाग पर ब्याज की प्रभावी दर 5 1/4 प्रतिशत से कम होगी क्योंकि यह इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि सहायता में अनुदान का अंश कितना है।

Treatment of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in India

S.N.Q. 1. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received many requests for making early arrangement for medical treatment of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who was popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi';

(b) whether the 'Frontier Gandhi' himself expressed his desire;

(c) if so, whether he has received any communication either from the friendly Government of Afghanistan regarding his expressed willingness for rendering medical aid to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) whether Government will make renewed effort for giving early medical aid to Badshah Khan as desired by him?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) to (e). I have received letters expressing concern over the health of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and regarding provision of adequate medical facilities to him.

It has been conveyed to him that Government of India is prepared to send Indian doctors to examine and treat him or, if agreeable to him, to provide him necessary treatment in India.

The Government of Afghanistan have also been informed about our willingness to provide him with medical treatment. If Badshah Khan decided to come to India, Government would welcome him and provide him all possible facilities for treatment.

12 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED DELAY IN GIVING MEDICAL AID TO LATE SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH, M.P.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Members speak one by one, then I can hear.

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय कल रात को श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह, संसद-सदस्य को 3 बजे हार्ट अटैक हुआ। जिस डाक्टर ने उनको अटैक किया, उसने कहा कि उनको सिवियर हार्ट अटैक है और उनको साढ़े 4 बजे बिलिंग्टन अस्पताल में ट्रांसफर किया और एमर्जेंसी वार्ड के बरामदे में उनको साढ़े 4 बजे से लेकर साढ़े 7 बजे तक रखा रहे। वहां किसी बड़े डाक्टर या हाटे स्पेशलिस्ट ने उनको अटैक नहीं किया। साढ़े 7 बजे उनको एक कमरे में ले गये, तब तक उनकी मृत्यु हो चुकी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि संसद-सदस्यों के मामले में आप बहुत उपेक्षा का रख बरत रहे हैं। कल से कार्लिंग अटैशन नोटिस दिये गये हैं, उनके बारे में आपको स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से बयान देने के लिये कहना चाहिये था, या अभी आप कहिये लेकिन इस मामले में मैं निश्चित तौर पर बहुत जिम्मेदारी से कहता हूँ कि श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह की मृत्यु सिर्फ उपेक्षा से हुई है। जो डाक्टर वहां थे, उन्होंने यह कहा कि संसद-सदस्य हैं तो क्या हुआ?

मैं एक बात अध्यक्ष महोदय, और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस लोक-सभा में जब से आप अध्यक्ष हैं, तब से लोक-सभा के संसद-सदस्यों के प्रति आपका बहुत उपेक्षा का रवैया है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: When I went yesterday to the house of the deceased person, complaints were made to me about serious lapses on the part of the doctor who is attached to the South Avenue as well as the doctors in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. I have asked them to give the facts because I want to request the Prime Minister to direct an inquiry into the matter. The charges, complaints, given to us are very serious matters. I am requesting the Prime Minister, after getting

the facts and passing them on to him, to direct an immediate inquiry into the matter because the facts brought to my notice are of a very serious character. Therefore, it is a matter for inquiry. It is not a matter of privilege or of any such thing....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): They have given a calling-attention notice....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a matter for call-attention; it is a matter for immediate inquiry.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let us have a statement from the Health Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no Health Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: How does he say that there is no Health Minister? Technically he is handling it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting the Prime Minister to hold an immediate inquiry into the matter. Therefore, calling-attention or any other discussion can be after the inquiry report reaches us. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious thing. When you went to the hon. Member's house, they made serious allegations. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): Has the report been seized or not? It was an indication that the report had been altered. Therefore, we requested that the report be seized at once. Has that been seized or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jain, did you not promise me to give the material immediately yesterday itself?... I have not got it. If I had got it, I would have passed it on to the Prime Minister.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: I have written a letter to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not yet received it.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There is a lapse on the part of the Government. They should have come up with a statement before the House when the Speaker has asked them....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not asked. I have asked them to collect the facts and give them to me.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: That is true. I agree with what you say. At least in order to remove the misapprehensions from the minds of the hon. Members, on their own accord, they should have made a statement on the floor of the House. This is a serious lapse on the part of the Government.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Is it a matter which has got to be channelised only through you? I am just asking them. This is a matter concerning a Parliament Member. Of course, the Prime Minister also must have gone to his house — you went to his house. You got the matter. You thought that there must be an inquiry into this matter. Now I am very sure that complaints about this must have gone to the Prime Minister by now. It is not as if he is not aware of these complaints. Unless there is a direction from you, is it that the Prime Minister will not tell us something about it? Is it not his duty to come and tell us...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: That is what I say.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: ... that there are these complaints and this is what has happened. But he is remaining like a Sphinx, who does not hear anything, see anything and he does not seem to be bothered about anything. Is he to wait until a directive comes from you? I ask the Prime Minister. There are complaints and very serious complaints placed before the House and to the Speaker and presumably also to the Prime Minister and he must have made some inquiries about it. Why cannot he give us a statement as to what has really happened? And if he has not made an inquiry as such, what is the explanation for not having made an inquiry? This is a direct question the House is entitled to put to the Prime Minister who is in charge of the Health Ministry. Therefore, this is not ne-

cessarily a matter which should be channelised through you. I am directly putting the question to the Prime Minister to come out with a statement as to how is it that a member of the House has died as a result of negligence presumably at the hands of an employee under your administration. Will you give an explanation from you.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): As Member after Member got up and spoke, I could not intervene and say anything. I do not know why the Leader of the Opposition tries to attack me on a matter like this. I cannot understand it.... (Interruptions) That is what you are doing. That is how you are doing. What else is being done is something about which I am not saying anything. If I am sitting like a Sphinx, what am I to do? I am not getting excited by what he says and I will never get excited by what he says or by what anybody says. Then I cannot do my work.

I had got some complaints. Then I inquired from my colleague who is not here, Shri Jagadambi Prasad Yadav. He has gone to Manipur. He gave me a report yesterday evening about it. In that he gave a different version from that of the doctor. I am, therefore, now making further inquiries to find out the real truth in the matter. Then I can say definitely what my view is or what the finding is. I cannot say just now because there are two conflicting versions.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There should be a judicial inquiry into this matter.

श्री राजनारायण (रायबरेली) : श्रीम. मुझे तीन बात कहनी हैं। पहली बात यह है कि तीन बजे शोर में परसों वह अपने कमरे में बीमार पड़े तो जो साउथ एवेन्यू का डाक्टर है वह उनको देखने गया। उस ने कहा कि इन को सीवियर हार्ट अटैक है। उस पर वह राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, एमर्जेंसी वार्ड में ले जाए गए। एमर्जेंसी वार्ड में मामूली सी बात समझ में आनी चाहिए कि क्या वह वहां में रखे गए या उन को कोई रुम दिया गया? वहां जाने के बाद जो हार्ट से सम्बन्धित डाक्टर है वह कितनी देर बाव देखने आया। हमारी जानकारी यह है कि जो डाक्टर हार्ट को देखता है वह उन को देखने बहुत देर बाद सात साढ़े-सात बजे आया।

तीन बजे वे गए और सात, साढ़े सात बजे डाक्टर आया इस तरह से साढ़े चार बंटे हो गए। आप समझ लीजिए कि यह किमिनल नेग्लिजेंस प्राफ इयूटी है। इसमें जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी की जरूरत नहीं है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को या दूसरे को भेजने की जरूरत नहीं है; जितनी ही इसमें देर होगी वह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि की हालत की जानकारी हम सभी को है कि वहां पर किस तरह से मैनिपुलेशन होता है। वहां एडमिशन का समय बदल दिया जायेगा, डाक्टर कब पहुंचा उसका समय बदल दिया जायेगा, पहले किसने देखा उसको भी बदल दिया जायेगा। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का अपरेशन किसने किया यह आज तक इन्क्वायरी कमिशन ने सिद्ध नहीं किया कि किसने किया। यह है अस्पतालों की स्थिति इसलिए यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है कि एक मेम्बर इस तरह से मर गया। आप स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को डायरेक्टिव दीजिए कि इसकी रिपोर्ट कल सदन में आये या आज शाम तक ही आ जाये।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (वेगुसराय) : इसमें ज्यादा जांच करने की जरूरत नहीं है? कल घटना घटी है, आज शाम पांच बजे तक रिपोर्ट आ जाये। इसमें देर क्यों होनी चाहिए? रिपोर्ट आज ही आनी चाहिए।

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): All the concerned papers should be seized immediately.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Already they have manipulated everything.

श्री राज नारायण : इसमें दो चीजें हैं। जब साउथ एवेन्यू का डाक्टर पा गया कि हार्ट अटैक सीवियर है तो एम्बुलेंस में उनको क्यों नहीं ले जाया गया?

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : उसने शायद माइल्ड हार्ट अटैक कहा।

श्री राज नारायण : इसमें साउथ एवेन्यू के डाक्टर भी आते हैं और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के डाक्टर भी आते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: That you have mentioned.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There is another complaint.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What I am submitting is that Mr. Raj Narain has made a very relevant point. The hon. Prime Minister has promised very rightly that he would look into the matter. But, Sir, he can only go

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

through the records of the doctors who made them. They can easily manipulate. The Health Minister himself knows how they can be manipulated. My point is this. Our friend, our colleague, who died and his family have no animosity. They have given the facts before the House. It is a fact that the Members of Parliament do not get their treatment in time. That is the point. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am quite sure that the Prime Minister takes the matter very seriously.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Another point is this. I was staying in 154 South Avenue. You will be surprised to learn that the food supplied there in South Avenue Canteen is not good. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: One by one please.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am giving you another point. Let the hon. Prime Minister know it. The South Avenue Canteen for the last so many years has supplied bad food. The person who takes the food immediately gets a disease. There was a complaint. I have received a number of complaints regarding the South Avenue Canteen that the concerned member took the food and had vomitted. He should make an enquiry into that also.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very serious matter.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There is a calling attention with regard to the killings of harijans in Bihar successively yesterday and day before yesterday.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is an adjournment motion.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There is my calling attention. This is a very serious matter. We have brought it to your notice through the calling attention. My friend has given

an adjournment motion. I would like to know what has happened to them? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I know Mr. Ravi has given an adjournment motion. Others have given calling attention. I have called for an immediate report from the Minister. Uptill now we were acting on the press reports. The report has just now come. I have not been able to study it because the report has just now come. The matter will be given its importance. This is a very serious matter. I have just now got the report. I am looking into the matter.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given this morning a notice of breach of privilege against the Prime Minister and office bearers of Janata Parliamentary Party for procuring a decision on party basis in the case of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and for leading the Prime Minister to amend his motion before the House accordingly. The Prime Minister is reported to have said that my personal opinion will not count. I will subordinate my personal opinion in the case of punishment against Mrs. Indira Gandhi and others to the opinion of the party. Now, I say that this is a matter of serious breach of privilege because a party decision cannot be procured and, therefore, I have moved and given you notice of breach of privilege both against the Prime Minister and against the office bearers of Janata Parliamentary Party who are trying to make this thing a political fight which is completely destroying the very law of privileges. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice came to me at 10.54 a.m. I have immediately asked for ...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Sir, I am also rising under Rule 234 (A) on this very matter. The rule says:

"A notice shall not be given publicly by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members."

And see Rule 334(2). I quote:

"A notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available for the use of every member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such place as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

Now, Sir, this substitute notice came to us in today's morning dak. Yesterday's evening papers and today's early morning's papers have already carried the headline news of that substitute motion. Now, this is a direct breach of Rule 334A that the publicity has been given in advance and this is a breach of privilege. I request you to take note of this and take appropriate action.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have you give me in writing so that I may call for ... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am giving this notice and will give in writing.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion to you about recent happenings in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands. There the poor villagers and refugees who have settled down near the dense forests the hostile Jarva tribals from the dense forests enter the villages and kill the villagers. This is an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are making a statement now then your statement under Rule 377 is not necessary. So, if you want to make a statement now on this subject then I will not allow you to make mention of it under Rule 377.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में जहरीली शराब से 272 आदमी मर गये और 500 आदमी अस्पतालों में पड़े हुए हैं, जिन में से 150 आदमियों की हालत बहुत नाजुक है। मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त कालिग-एन्क्वाय मोशन लिया जाय, जो मैं ने पिछले दो दिनों से दिया है। इस तरह की दुकानें कोल-माइन्ज बेल्ट में चलाई जाती हैं उन से पुलिस द्वारा पैसा लिया जाता है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के आफिशियल्स उन लोगों से पैसा ले कर अवैध दुकानें चलाने देते हैं और इस तरह से उन गरीबों को लूटा जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे काल-एन्क्वाय को तुरन्त एडमिट किया जाये।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): आप इस पर काल एन्क्वाय मंजूर न कीजिएगा तो क्या कीजिएगा? वहाँ सैकड़ों आदमी मर गये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: He is raising the same subject. Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, Dhanbad is in my constituency. Last time I went there to enquire into the incidents there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be sorry to know that a horrible situation has been created there. There is nobody to receive the dead bodies and various post mortem reports. Heaps of dead bodies were there; they were rotting there. I enquired from the Superintendent of Police about the cause of these things. He answered me that the Administration has not yet been able to find out what is the cause of all these poisoning cases. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I tell you that in Dhanbad this type of illegal distillation has become one of the major cottage industries there, under the tacit approval and encouragement of the local administration. Sir, you must have seen newspaper reports that 250 to 272 persons have died. My information is this. This number is small. The actual number has gone much beyond 500. Sir, more than 500 people are still there in the different hospitals. Sir, through you, I appeal to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is there. The Prime Minister is one of the strong advocates of prohibition. You would be surprised to

[Shri A. K. Roy]

know that all the Adivasi organisations and Harijan organisations there have demanded complete prohibition in Dhanbad area where nearly 50 per cent of the population consists of adivasis and harijans.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a major policy.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to mention this. I wrote to you. I have also given a Calling Attention Notice on that, but you have no time. The Prime Minister is there. Through you I would like to appeal to him. It is a very serious thing. He has been a great advocate of prohibition. I demand that immediately a team of good doctors should be sent from Delhi to that place and to all those places. I say good doctors, not like those doctors who treated our colleague; but different type of doctors. I say, experts must go, who will analyse and investigate, who will go into the causes of poisonous deaths. Simply saying that it is due to methylated spirit and so on is not enough.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood the point. You have mentioned the point.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Will you kindly allow me? I do not want 500 people to die in my constituency...

MR. SPEAKER: For that you need not speak for five hundred minutes.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I say that a team of doctors must be sent from Delhi. They should go into the causes of these poisonous deaths and give necessary treatment to these patients in the different hospitals. Also, a delegation of MPs. must go there to investigate into the matter, and a report must come. We must get an answer from the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We demand...

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned your point.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I demand this. We demanded in a meeting held only 15 days back. I tell you, it is a revelation to you. The great adivasi leader was there. The harijan leaders were also there. They say...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, you are making a speech. You have made your point all right.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I demand that the entire Dhanbad area must be declared a Dry Area...

MR. SPEAKER: You don't know the point of limitation.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We should not allow people to die there in this manner.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand the Constitutional limitation. It is not you, but somebody else who has to declare.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. ROY: It is not a small thing. Never before in India in one district so many people died because of this... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You have been repeating this for the last fifteen minutes.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You will not allow a calling attention; you will not allow a discussion on this and no Minister will say anything. They will sit there deaf and dumb. What shall we do? It is not a deaf and dumb school.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): Sir, I wish to add to what my friends Shri Faleiro and Shri Sathe have said a little while ago. Shri Sathe has quoted Rule 334A and I do not want to repeat that point, and Shri Faleiro has already given you a notice for privilege. My point is, as you will recall, in the last session, advance publicity was given to certain notices and at that point of time, the Lok Sabha Secretariat had issued

a bulletin to all of us saying that advance notices must not be given to the press and we were reminded of this again at the beginning of this session. I want to know, whether a motion comes from the Government side or from Private Members, why should it be given a separate discriminatory treatment, if it is a Government motion? This is all the more so, when the subject is more important. Moreover, you are telling us that we should write to you. What is the point in writing? The Secretariat must be able to take action themselves *suo motu* in this matter. Let not Members write to them. Apart from that, when you allowed Shri Faleiro and Shri Sathe to speak, it is as good as writing by them. I hope, you will kindly look into this and see that such serious lapses do not take place in future.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a lapse of my Secretariat; I can assure you of that. The notice given by the Prime Minister was kept by me and nobody else had any access to it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How did it leak out to the press?

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any leakage, it is from other sources and not my Secretariat; I can assure you about that. So far as my Secretariat is concerned, the only two persons who knew about it were Secretary and myself and nobody else.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the serious situation in Uttar Pradesh arising out of one lakh power workers strike. The power generation there has been paralysed... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that I have not seen in any of the newspapers the exact text of the amendment published. It may well be that while drafting an amendment I am also consulting a number of friends about. If, therefore, something about the substance of the amendment gets into the press, for that

the responsibility cannot be foisted on any person. In no paper, I have seen the text of the amendment published. So, there can be no objection to it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 222 of my intention to move a motion for breach of privilege against the Prime Minister, Cabinet Secretary, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Y. V. Chandrachud, Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati, Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, Mr. Justice R. S. Sarkaria, Mr. Justice N. L. Untwalia, Mr. Justice Murtaza Fazl Ali, Mr. Justice P. N. Singhal, Attorney-General of India, Shri S. V. Gupte and Shri Ram Jethmalani, M.P.

Under Rule 65 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.....

MR. SPEAKER: This question was raised by Shri Stephen on an earlier date. I had given an elaborate order in that matter. Under the Constitution, a reference to the Supreme Court can be made by the President at any time. When the reference is made, it is upto the Supreme Court to give an advice or not to give an advice and the advice given by the Supreme Court is purely advisory and it is not binding on this House and it is not binding on the courts also. It is merely an advice tendered. This has been ruled earlier by the Supreme Court itself.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Article 143 cannot contain the rights of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given a ruling.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is not a single precedent on this. You hear us. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is not the case which the hon. Leader of the Opposition had raised; but this is a case where Bill No. 155 of 1978, of Mr. Jethmalani who is a Member of Parliament, is pending for discus-

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

sion and the hon. House has to discuss and take a decision, including the constitutional propriety of the measure and other things. Rules 66 and 67 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business clearly provide... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am on a point of order, about Mr. Lakkappa's motion itself. It is that the decision of the Supreme Court has been the subject of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: The conduct of the judges cannot be the subject matter of discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Supreme Court has taken up this matter according to a reference by the President of India. The action of the President of India was to refer this matter to the Supreme Court. My point is simple: can the action of the President of India be the subject of a question of privilege? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not an action by the President of India.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Can the action by the President be an issue of privilege?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, please hear me. The conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court cannot be discussed in this House, excepting by a motion for impeachment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not a question of censure.

MR. SPEAKER: No. To say that they should not have considered it, and it is judicially wrong...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: With all respect to judiciary... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No. I cannot allow that discussion. Mr. Ravi, your point of order requires detailed examination.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is only the Cabinet.

MR. SPEAKER: I am deciding only the other thing. I have not decided that point. Anything said further on this is not to be recorded. I am not allowing any further discussion.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Under the Constitution, I cannot allow. Don't record. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. (*Interruptions*)**

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are forcing us to bring an impeachment.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is an impeachment, we will consider that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): May I rise on a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have disallowed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am on a point of order. If any judge, whether in the Supreme Court or anywhere, casts a reflection on the proceedings of the House, then would the House be entitled to bring up a motion of breach of privilege?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is exactly my point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am concretizing the case further. If any judge casts an aspersion on me as a Member of Parliament, am I entitled to bring up a motion?

MR. SPEAKER: That is an academic thing. It has not arisen. When the question arises, we will decide it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Since you have given a blanket ruling...

MR. SPEAKER: No blanket ruling. I am only giving a ruling on motion. Nothing more than that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How is it? In this case, you will kindly remember that I had brought up this matter to your notice earlier; and on that occasion, you were pleased to say that you would go into it, after I submitted the matter to you. That I have not been able to do—I confess. But the point is that this matter will have to be gone into by the Chair if any Bill got held up, a private Bill got held up because a reference is made to any court for an advisory opinion. Now, it is my privilege to give notice of a Bill for the consideration of the House; and it is the House's privilege to discuss that Bill. No extraneous authority can be allowed to come in between my Bill and its consideration by the House. It is now a very difficult and delicate matter. Government had referred the matter to the Supreme Court. Who is responsible for delaying consideration of the Bill? That is a matter which will have to be gone into by the Chair. But if the President has done it, the President cannot be discussed in the House, but the executive government which had been responsible for advising the President to refer the Bill for an advisory opinion of the Supreme Court can be hauled up in this House for that matter. It is a very important matter into which the Chair must go and then give a ruling in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question raised by Mr. Lakkappa is not as large...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving a ruling on Shri Mishra's point of order. The question raised by Mr. Lakkappa is not as large as the one raised by Mr. Mishra. Therefore there is no need to go into that matter at the present stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had raised this matter earlier for a ruling from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Not in the abstract. Only when there is a question any decision is taken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Bill of the hon. Member was pending before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Supreme Court has not stayed it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That Bill has not come up for consideration for quite a few months. It is our charge that it was referred to the Court for an advisory opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: The Supreme Court has not stayed the proceedings at all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Who has?

MR. SPEAKER: You can find out.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Somebody must be held responsible.

MR. SPEAKER: You find out who he is.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No court can give an opinion on my Bill.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My respectful submission is that I do not want to drag in the judges of the Supreme Court, Rules 66 and 67 of the Rules of Procedure clearly provide, in effect, that once a Bill is pending before the House, another Bill which is wholly or partly dependent on or is identical with it cannot be ordinarily taken up or even introduced as matter of courts during the pendency of the first Bill. Mr. Jethmalani has introduced the Bill No. 115 of 1978. He has called

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

it the Emergency Courts Bill, 1978. A copy of the Bill is here and in the Statement of objects and Reasons he Says:

"The establishment of special courts to try special classes of offences has been resorted to by the legislatures in this country and the validity of these laws has been upheld by the highest court. Even the Law Commission has recently recommended..."

An identical Bill has been quoted in the Supreme Court when the reference was made by the President of India under article 143 and it is on the records of the Supreme Court. From 19th September, 1978 the hearing of the reference commenced before the Supreme Court. The statement was made by the Attorney General of India and the Solicitor General of India that the Government of India has decided to support the hon. Member's Bill No. 115 of 1978 after considering the Supreme Court opinion on the question referred to. The reference was to another Bill which was identical to the Bill of Shri Jethmalani a Member of this House, who has also appeared in that case. It is all on record. It has been stated before the Supreme Court that the advice tendered by the Supreme Court will be reflected in the Bill before the Government supports it. These statements are all recorded by the Supreme Court. The decision purported to have been taken by the Union Cabinet on 31-7-1979 regarding the reference to be made to the Supreme Court by the President seeking advisory opinion in respect of the Bill in question and the hearing by the concerned Judges including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Reference by the President clearly constitute a reach of privilege of the Lok Sabha. Because taking cognizance of the question of validity of the concerned Bill, conducting proceedings in this regard, adjudicating the issue and giving a final opinion on the matter constitute a

direct interference in the right of this hon. House and the Members thereof to discuss freely the entire Bill including its constitutional validity. In fact, the Supreme Court has by its above said actions preempted and prevented this hon. House from discharging its legitimate functions. The Supreme Court has preempted what we are going to say on this important Bill which is pending regarding special courts. Therefore, it definitely violates the privileges of this House. The Government has interfered with the privileges of this House to discuss that identical Bill. Before that identical Bill could be discussed by the House and before the House could come to a conclusion, it has been preempted by the Supreme Court. It is a reflection on the domain of the supremacy of Parliament to discuss the Bill. It violates rules 66 and 67 of the Rules of Procedure of the House and it is also a breach of privilege of this House.

To consolidate my position, I would like to submit that the privileges, powers and immunity of the Legislature have long since been recognised in India. The absolute right of the House of the People to debate without outside interference or influence has been recognised in a recent case relating to privilege in India. In 1965, the Supreme Court traced the history of this privileges as being based on Section 1, Article 9 of the Bill of Rights, 1688 as under:

"It would be relevant at this stage to mention broadly the main privileges which are claimed by the House of Commons. Freedom of speech is a privilege essential to every free council or legislature and that is claimed by both the Houses as a basic privilege. This privilege received final statutory recognition after the Revolution of 1688..."

MR. SPEAKER: Should we go back so long?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Amongst the other privileges are the right to exclusive cognizance of proceedings in Parliament, the right of each House to be the sole judge of the lawfulness of its own proceedings. At page 468 of the Report, the Supreme Court in terms recognized the following May's Parliamentary Practice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I quote:

"The control of each House over its internal proceedings is absolute and cannot be interfered with by the courts..."

On the question of parliamentary privileges vis-a-vis a pending matter before it in between the two cases referred to above namely, one that of the Federal Court and another that of the Supreme Court—AIR 1951 All 228—there have been quite a few cases in India where pending matters were sought to be brought before the court by parties. Uniformly the court declined jurisdiction on the ground that legislative process in the legislature was not complete and therefore the court had no jurisdiction. Some of these cases have been marginally noted in the note appended to my notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The sovereignty of the legislature vouchsafed by articles 194, 208 and 212...

MR. SPEAKER: I have carefully gone through it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: So far in India ten references have been made to the Federal Court and Supreme Court by the Governor General and the President (excluding, of course, a reference made in 1978 to the Supreme Court) but never was a Bill pending before the House of

legislature and of which it was seized was lifted from the legislative forum and referred to the court.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point. No further explanation is necessary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is a very vital issue. I request you to kindly see that this matter is referred to the Privileges Committee. It is worth studying. Mr. Speaker, being very judicious you must see that this point raised by us is not lost sight of. Therefore, I would request that it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under rule 352 you were pleased to observe, when Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was pointing out to you, that no reference can be made either to the President...

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that at all. Why not consult the record?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What did you say?

MR. SPEAKER: I merely said that that question requires examination; the question whether the President can be referred to, that question requires examination.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am pointing out that you said that we cannot discuss...

MR. SPEAKER: No; I merely said that the conduct of Judges cannot be discussed here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now kindly see rule 352.. Sub-rule (v) says:

"reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms."

Here is a substantive motion, drawn in proper terms, in terms of rule 222, against the persons concerned for

(Shri Vasant Sathe)

having taken cognisance of the matter. Then, kindly see sub-rule (vi) which reads:

"use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate;"

Kindly see the whole basis of this rule. You cannot use the President's name to influence the debate. In fact, our whole case here is that when the Bill was pending in this House, you approached the President to make a reference under article 143 to get an opinion or advice, whatever you may call it, from the highest tribunal of this land, that is, the Supreme Court, which is bound to influence, whether you like it or not, the opinion and the views and the discussion in Parliament on the Bill. So, this is the extraneous view approach; that is one approach. Whether it is the Supreme Court or not, in terms there is not a single case in parliamentary democracy in the world—in England no cases have been reported that have been cited; in India no Bill pending before any Legislature has been referred to the Supreme Court up till now.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. You have not raised a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am saying in terms a breach of privilege has been mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have given your ruling that it cannot be done because the President's name is mentioned, or the Judge's conduct comes in. On these grounds, I beg to submit that under rule 352 also, it cannot be out of order. Now I would like to know on what grounds you are ruling it out of order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is not a debate.

I see no reasons to revise my order. I have given the detailed reasons for my order on this matter earlier. So, I see no point of order in Mr. Sathe's objection.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about Mr. Lakkappa?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as Mr. Lakkappa's point is concerned, I have not examined the matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has made his submission to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already dealt with it in my order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you have made the order...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on debating while I am deciding. Up to that point I have dealt with in my order. I have sent the order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is not aware of it.

MR. SPEAKER: He need not be. I have sent it to him. I have referred to the matter in the order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In response to his notice, if he had got the order, probably he would have read it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it, Mr. Sathe. You cannot go on.

Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN AIRLINES
FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-
SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Annual
Report (Hindi and English versions)
of the Indian Airlines for the year

1977-78, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3040/78].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF AND REVIEW ON INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INDIAN INVESTMENT CENTRE FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3041/78.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3042/78].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ZINC, LTD., BHARAT GOLD MINES LTD., AND MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPORATION, LTD., FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and

English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 819A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3043/78].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3044/78].

(3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3045/78].

IRON ORE MINES AND MANGANESE ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUNDS RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour

Welfare Fund Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1064 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1978 under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3046/78].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) ACT AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India and its seven subsidiary banks viz. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Saurashtra and State Bank of Travancore for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3047/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:—

(i) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Officers) Third Amendment Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 3428 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1978.

(ii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Fourth Amendment Scheme, 1978 published in Notification No. S.O. 3429 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1978.

(iii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Third Amendment Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 3430 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3048/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 565 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1978 with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to engraved Copper rollers or Cylinders used in Textile Industry from Central Excise Duty.

(ii) G.S.R. 568 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding continuance for another year the partial exemption to Triple Super Phosphate from Excise Duty [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3049/78].

12.53 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:--

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1978."

12.54 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTION

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

FOURTEENTH REPORT

KM. MANIBEN VALLABHBHAI PATEL (Mehsana): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

THIRD REPORT

SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

PETITION re. CONVERSION OF NARROW-GAUGE LATUR-MIRAG RAILWAY LINE IN MAHARASHTRA INTO A BROAD-GAUGE LINE

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri P. K. Ghalaai and others regarding conversion of narrow-gauge Latur-Mirag railway line in Maharashtra into a broad-gauge line.

12.56 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 18th December, 1978, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Further consideration of the Motion moved by the Prime Minister on the Third Report of the Committee on Privileges on Monday, the 18th December, 1978.

(3) Discussion and voting on:

(a) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1976-77.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1978-79.

(c) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1978-79.

(4) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Coconut Development Board Bill, 1978.

(b) The Copra Cess Bill, 1978.

(c) The Anti Apartheid (United Nations Convention) Bill, 1978.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

(5) Discussion on the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto on a motion to be moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan.

(6) Discussion on modernisation of defence equipment and organisation on a motion to be moved by Shri Rudolph Rodrigues and Shri Yadvendra Dutt.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I want to invite the attention of the House to two matters which have been agitating me and I am sure many Members and particularly the public of this country. I realise that Government are far behind with their legislative programme, and I suppose next week is the only week left of the current session. I do not know whether Government have any plans to extend the session beyond the 22nd, I hope not, because we have various engagements, and there are conferences of various types to be held in the country. Therefore, with only one week left, Government already have a programme of Government business as well as various other motions and resolutions. I do not want them to add more Bills for discussion next week, but least, with your permission, I want the Minister to come to this House next week with an assurance with regard to two matters which have been pending before this hon. House for more than one year, especially since the Janata Party Government came to power. I refer to two legislative measures. One is the Anti-Defections Bill brought before the House last session, which met with its deserved death, that was good, but that does not mean that the idea of anti-defection...

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of raising an objection, not a speech.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point is that the Government should have at least given some indication of their intention to bring forward the Anti-Defections Bill in this session. I

demand a clarification from the Government all the more because of the continued fluid political situation, when I find defections taking place again and again. Because I do not want them to take place, I want the Government to come to a decision and give an assurance that the Anti-Defections Bill will come before the House as early as possible.

Secondly, there was one Bill which became an Act during Emergency Parliament—it was not an Emergency Parliament but a captive Parliament—which gave pension to former Members of Parliament....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There is nothing wrong in it; it is a good Act. The hon. Member is making a fetish of it; he is a very rich person; he has not become a noble man coming from heaven. (Interruptions) /

MR. SPEAKER: I am not interested either way; I do not get a pension.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am demanding for that Bill to do away with the pension to former Members of Parliament. When that Bill comes before the House, Mr. Vayalar Ravi and others can oppose it and, if the majority oppose it, it can be rejected. That is a different thing. But I have a right to say...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is maligning the Members of Parliament.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Lakhs and lakhs of people in the country go without even a pittance of pension after rendering a long service in their respective jobs. The pension to former Members of Parliament is wrong in principle, wrong in merit and wrong in ethics. That is why I want the Government to come forward with that Bill.

I am agitated on this point all the more because I get the support from no less a man than the hon. Prime

Minister, the Leader of the Janata Party, who has gone publicly—I have seen press reports—in support of the repeal of the pension to former Members of Parliament. I can understand allowances being given to Members of Parliament when they retire in old age. Some such provision can be made. But outright pension to the former Members of Parliament is wrong in principle especially when lakhs and lakhs of our people in the country go without even a pittance of a pension after serving the country for 30 to 40 years and the people who are in defence and other services are getting a pension of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 or Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 only. But we Members of Parliament get, on retirement, pension even at a young age! That is wrong in principle. That is why I want the Government to come forward with that Bill at an early date.

13 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मावलकर साहब ने मेरा बहुत-सा भार हल्का कर दिया है। जो दो बिल बहुत आवश्यक हैं और जिन के कारण अनंतक प्रस्वस्थ हो रहा है और रोज प्रस्वस्थ हो रहा है यहां माने बहुत आवश्यक हैं। ये दो बिल हैं दल-बदल बिल और लोकपाल बिल। दल बदल बिल तो इसी सत्र में लाया जाना चाहिए था और लोकपाल बिल कहां है उसका पता ही नहीं है। उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। हमारे संसदीय मंत्री बहुत सी छोटी-छोटी चीजें साते रहे हैं। ये जो दो महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक हैं इन पर कोई विचार नहीं हो रहा है।

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में भी विचित तरह की चर्चा होती रहती है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति क्या है इस के सम्बन्ध में भी कोई चर्चा यहां नहीं हो रही है। यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। लोकपाल और दल-बदल बिलों को यहां शीघ्र प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए और शिक्षा के विषय पर, खास कर पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में भी यहां बहस होनी चाहिए।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday we were supposed to debate on the Third Report of the Privileges Committee. After that, when we saw that it was not included in today's agenda, we were not knowing when it will be

taken up. Just now, we are hearing from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that it would be taken up on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you know and we also know that it has been the practice that whatever the thing may be, it must first be declared or brought up in the House itself. We do not know when it would be taken up, but in today's newspapers we have seen that it would be taken up on Monday. I would like to know how the Business Advisory Committee's report or decisions went to the newspapers before it has been revealed in the House itself.

The second point is that I would like to give my opinion. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not an occasion for giving your opinion: you can suggest some business for next week.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I propose that, instead of taking up the debate on the Privileges Committee's report on day, it should be taken up on Tuesday because we have to go to our constituencies and consult our people about the decision. In view of the various and changing Motions—you have seen that the Motions of our Prime Minister and various other Members are changing every day—the House is bewildered and the people are also bewildered. So, we must go to the people and take their opinion and come back. That cannot be done by Monday: so I propose that it should be taken up on Tuesday. We fear that all we people who have submitted our substitute Motions would be substituted and, also, that we will not be allowed to speak, because of your authoritarian rule, in the House itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already made your point.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to ask what has happened about the Industrial Relations Bill. Last time it was said that on the last day of the first week of December the Select Committee would give its Report but,

[Shri A. K. Roy]

after that, there has been a lot of agitation against the Bill itself. We would like to be enlightened on that by the Minister for Parliamentary or Un-Parliamentary Affairs. We must know what has happened to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which Minister, do you want, should enlighten you—Parliamentary Affairs or Un-Parliamentary Affairs? There is no such Minister.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to know whether the Report has been given and whether the entire Bill has been scrapped or we will know about the Reports of the Select Committee. We would like to know the exact position about the Industrial Relations Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I must say that I am happy that my Hon. friend Mr. Mavalankar did not allow this Session to end without breaking his duck.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is still one week to go.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: But on Friday next he cannot make this statement. Throughout the weeks that have passed, he has been silent and, therefore, I was wondering whether he will let the Session end without breaking his duck. I am happy that he has broken his duck to-day and I hope it augurs well for the Indian team in Bangalore.

He has raised two very important points which are always fresh in his mind, one about the Bill to ban defections, and the other about pension for ex-Members of Parliament. On the Anti-Defections Bill the Hon. Member said that it died a deserved death. The Hon. Member is a person with very liberal views: so I am not sure what his views on the question of capital punishment are. I do not know whether, in this case...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am against it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In that case, I do not know whether inanimate objects deserve capital punishment in his view, and his mercy is

reserved only for animate objects. In any case I would say that I had used an opportunity, earlier in this Session, to say that the Government is keen and in no way has its resolve to introduce a Bill to ban defections been diluted by the experience it had in the House last time. But it has not been possible...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Seranpore): When will you act? Will you wait till the process of defection is complete?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I hope my distinguished friend is not waiting for anything to complete the process of defection. I am sure he is not one of those who is offering inducements to others to defect to his ranks; therefore he has a philosophical unconcern, which he is hiding behind his words. But the process could not be completed during the Session. The Bill, in a revised form, will certainly be introduced.

On the question of pensions, the difference in views among Members were evident even here. It has not been possible for us to bring forward any Bill in this regard because, as we have stated earlier, we are in the process of consulting the leaders of the Opposition parties as well, before coming to a conclusion.

My hon. friend, Dr. Ramji Singh, referred partly to what my hon. friend, Prof. Mavalankar, referred, and he also talked about the educational policy and the Lokpal Bill. As far as the Lokpal Bill is concerned, I am sure, hon. Member knows that the Select Committee has presented its report. It was hoped that we would find time to discuss the Bill; till the last week we were hoping so, but at the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee we found that it was not possible to find time for it in this Session.

My hon. and good friend, Mr. A. K. Roy, who is obsessed not only with Parliamentary affairs but unparliamentary affairs as well, gave the House the benefit of his views...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I think, he meant somebody. . . (Inter-
ruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I was saying, he was obsessed not only with Parliamentary affairs but unparliamentary affairs as well. I do not know whether the hon. Member is opting for his company.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know who the Minister for unparliamentary affairs is because I am not aware of any such Minister.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It only shows the obsession of the hon. Member with unparliamentary affairs.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): You pick up any one who is sitting on that side.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will have to define what these unparliamentary affairs are.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The unparliamentary aspect of this matter is that the hon. Member unfortunately is not on this side. That is unparliamentary.

He referred to the BAC Report...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Unfortunate for whom?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not know. Fortune always smiles on the fair.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Fortune favours the brave.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I shall not ignore you, Right Hon. Gentleman from Hoshangabad. I know that both the caps fit you—fair as well as brave.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: But the red turban fits only one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not provoke him.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member is obsessed with the unique.

There was no question of the BAC report not being laid before the House first before its finding its way to the press.

My hon. friend suggested that Tuesday would be a better date to consider the motion which the Prime Minister has moved on the Third Report of the Privileges Committee, and that he would get more time to consult his voters as well as his conscience in that case. But this has been, as you know, decided in consultation with the Speaker.

Now I come to the last point that he referred to, namely, the Industrial Relations Bill. The hon. Member as well as this House knows that this House has passed a motion referring the Bill to a Joint Select Committee. The Joint Select Committee has not yet been fully constituted because the other House has not considered the motion of concurrence.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I hope, the Session will not be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He cannot, evidently, give that assurance now.

13.10 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED FIRING IN DEOGARH TOWN OF SAMBALPUR DISTRICT, ORISSA AND ITS NEWS BROADCAST IN ORIYA BULLETIN OF AKASHVANT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up matters under Rule 377. Mr. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the 7th instant there has been a firing at Deogarh town, Sambalpur District, Orissa, which falls in my constituency. The news of death

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

or otherwise is till now indefinite. There was one radio broadcast that three people met with death. Another news is that there has not been any death save and except that one person has got a medium injury causing some concern and another person who got a minor injury has been discharged from the hospital.

The armed police mobilisation, the lathi charge coupled with firing is a great concern to the people who are panic-stricken.

The Deogarh area being a backward one and preponderatingly being inhabited by Adivasis and Harijans should have been treated with preferential softness and leniency. Instead of taking such an attitude, sticking to firing means use of arms on unarmed people who may be given justice and fairplay if a judicial inquiry is immediately held, inquiry promptly completed, morale and the spirit of the masses restored and confidence gained.

The wounded and otherwise injured people should be given adequate compensation. The reason for the agitation for which the incident took place may be properly and promptly ascertained and the government may comply with the demands within their policy.

(ii) **REPORTED INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF COAL TO WEST BENGAL BY COAL INDIA, LTD.**

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): Since the Coal India Ltd. is not fulfilling its promises to supply the required amount of coal to West Bengal, there is a severe coal crisis in West Bengal. From the last July onwards the Coal India is supplying inadequate coal to West Bengal which has seriously affected the industries in West Bengal and caused immense hardship to the people of West Bengal. Coal India is having dumps in Calcutta, Siliguri, Darjeeling and Badra where they failed to supply adequate coal. Some officers in the collieries have got involved in selling coal in the black-

market. Since the Centre is having the responsibility for the supply of coal to States, I demand that the Centre should take it seriously and supply adequate coal to West Bengal and to stop such black-marketing forthwith.

(iii) **EXPANSION OF COCHIN SHIPYARD**

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Under Rule 377 I wish to make the following statement.

The Cochin Shipyard had some-time back given a project report for the expansion of the present ship-building facilities with another ship-building dock at a cost of Rs. 20 crores. Till recently there was very favourable response for this from the concerned authority. But it seems that the emphasis as now shifted to the two new shipyards in another State at an estimated investment of Rs. 120 crores for each. I request you that the expansion of the present Cochin Shipyard is in no way given up because of the new projects now being considered by the Planning Ministry.

The Cochin Shipyard deserves expansion because of the following valid reasons.

1. The Cochin Shipyard has to be expanded to make it viable one with a second building dock.

2. The shipyard has got all the infrastructure facilities to expand at a lower cost.

3. This yard has got already the latest technical innovations in ship-building.

(iv) **DEMANDS OF OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD., BHARAT ELECTRONICS, H.M.T. AND INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES**

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Minister of Defence to the serious situation in the Hindustan Aeronautics, Bangalore, arising out of the high-handed behaviour of the management towards the officers in the concern.

Over the last few months all Officers of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bharat Electronics, HMT, Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Machine Tools, situated in Bangalore and represented by the Officers' Association, representing 10,000 officers have been urging, appealing, pleading and praying for their reasonable pay revision which is already unduly delayed, by way of clearing alarming anomalies as compared to the pay scales of workers in public sector concerns, which has resulted in a loss of as much as Rs. 300 to 400 in their salaries per month.

Their appeals have fallen on deaf ears and resulted instead in undue harassment. For instance, the Managing Director of the Bangalore complex even went to the extent of refusing the usual Deepavali advance which was due for payment on 29.10.1978, to those officers who had gone on mass leave to bring their grievances to the notice of the authorities. Later he inflicted penal deduction of 4 days' salary. This has been done only in the Hindustan Aeronautics and in none of the other concerns listed above.

The latest position is most serious. Charge sheets have been issued and office-bearers of the Association suspended. This cannot help in settling the issues.

The demands of the officers are:—

1. Negotiated pay revision.
2. Restoration of facilities to the association which have been withdrawn.
3. Stoppage of harassment, victimisation and terrorisation of officers especially in the engineering division.
4. Reinstatement of officers thrown out of job during the emergency.

Labour Minister, will please note that this was during the emergency.

5. Revision of frustrating promotion policy.

6. Encouragement of indigenously designed aircraft, aeroengines and accessories to save the nation from dependence on foreign countries.

I hope the Minister of Defence and other employing ministers will take urgent note of the demands of the officers' association and take the requisite steps to sit down and discuss their problems and demands with them—this is the expected action from any Government which claims to function democratically and in the interests of all sections of the people. Bureaucratic attitudes have to be abandoned once and for all.

The immediate step I would demand of the Minister is the withdrawal of suspension orders against the office-bearers of the association and the withdrawal of charge sheets against the other office-bearers and opening of talks with the Officers' Association in relation to their demands.

(v) REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF
SOFT COKE AND KEROSENE OIL IN
HIMACHAL PRADESH

श्री बालक राम (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आप आप ने मुझे रूल 377 के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश और खास कर शिमला में मिट्टी के तेल और कोयले की कमी से पैदा मुश्किलात को संसद के जरिए सरकार के सामने रखने का मौका दिया है। वैसे तो कोयले और मिट्टी के तेल की तंगी का सामना सारे देश को करना पड़ रहा है लेकिन इस तंगी का सब से ज्यादा नुकसान और उस से पैदा होने वाली परेशानियाँ उन पहाड़ी इलाकों में हैं जहाँ कड़कड़ाती सर्दियाँ, बर्फाली हवाओं और बर्फ की वजह से बिना लकड़ी और कोयले के जीना मुश्किल हो जाता है। धार्जक से बड़ी हालत हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी शिमला में है जहाँ कोयला, मिट्टी के तेल और लकड़ी की इतनी कमी है कि तकरीबन सारे होटल बन्द हो गए हैं। इस के भलावा लोग वहाँ अपने घरों में महंगे दामों पर लकड़ी लेकर जैसे जैसे कड़कड़ाती सर्दियों के दिन काट रहे हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन हालात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए शिमला के लिए प्रायः मिट्टी के तेल पर कोयला और मिट्टी के तेल जल्दी से जल्दी पहुँचाने का इंतजाम करें और वहाँ के लोगों को सर्दियों की परेशानियों से बचाने की चेष्टा करे।

(vi) SITUATION IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, with heavy heart and much pain I rise to draw the kind attention of this august House about the recent happenings which still continue in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, one of the remote, isolated backward single member Constituency Union Territory which I represent by the wishes of the people of that part of the country in this august House. You all know, Sir, that there is no democratic institution functioning in this Union Territory and the Ministry of Home Affairs in the name of the President of India is running the Administration through a Chief Commissioner who happens to be a bureaucrat. Time and again people of this Union Territory represented in different forums including this House to provide democratic rights to the people of this remote territory in the similar pattern of Arunachal, Mizoram etc.

In Parliament, the Minister of Home Affairs assured not only once but twice in reply to a question stating that the matter is under consideration, but nothing has come out fruitful so far. But, in the meantime, the attack on the people and their constitutional life was severely attacked by the same bureaucracy who even during the Emergency became more enthusiastic and crossed the limit of their power are now throttling the people's democratic movements with the evil design of coercive action, such as lathi charges, arrest, intimidation and implication in false cases and all-out effort has been made to create a fear psychosis in the entire territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I am sorry to mention that the country has witnessed a qualitative change in the running of the Administration in recent days.

The rule of law has been diminished from the life of this Union Territory and the rule of jungle has established fastly. I have written several letters pertaining to the problems of my Constituency which was not seriously viewed by the Ministers and particularly by the Home Ministry and not even by the Prime Minister. The local unemployed educated young men and women are roaming door to door of the officers concerned but in reverse the relatives and own men are recruited from the mainland depriving the local talents. I had the occasion to write the letter to the Prime Minister, but no action has been taken so far. Since number of years a large number of people who have constructed hutments on the Government land are now threatened and removed and dislodged by using coercive action employing Police and CRP. Perhaps, this is unprecedented in the history of India that the poor, weaker section, landless agriculturists who have cultivated on Government land and had beautiful standing crops on the virgin soil were damaged and destroyed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in the course of their coercive action. The Police, forest and revenue authorities have not even spared the women and children from atrocities. The trade union workers and leaders are being threatened time and again without any fault of theirs. Though Government employees were re-instated after their compulsory retirement by the recommendation of the Review Committee are now denied pay and other benefits for this period violating the instructions of the Government of India on the ground of vengeance by this officialdom. Grant of Andaman Special allowance to all categories of Government employees irrespective of place of recruitment and place of residence and grant of jungle allowance to the mazdoors working in remote jungle areas are still denied depriving justice. Even then I alongwith all my colleagues extended hand of cooperation with this bureaucratic Administration considering the strategic geogra-

phical location of the territory with the broad National perspective. But the situation has deteriorated very fastly and became worse during the first week of December, when the Administration decided forcible removal of all the juggi dwellers belonging to the poor and weaker section of the society and had launched a conspiracy against the villagers who demanded justice, equality and safety. There is a village known as 'TIRUR' in South Andaman near which inside the dense forest there are hostile wondering aboriginal called Jarwas who are frequently entering in the nearby villages and kill the human life, cattle and damage their properties. Last year, three persons were killed in the same area and even before that some Government servants on duty were also killed and the police force was posted there for the protection of life and property of the villagers. Sir, this year again the Jarwas entered the village and killed cattle and the entire area became panic-stricken when villagers including men, women and children rushed to Port Blair and wanted to meet the Chief Commission under the leadership of Sardar Nehchalsingh Chawla, President, District Congress Committee.

The Chief Commissioner refused to meet the delegation. Then the villagers assembled near the Clock Tower at Port Blair town and started squatting and demonstrating against the high-handedness of the officials and demanded protection of the life and property of the residents. Sir, to our utter surprise, the local police and CRP jumped over the peaceful men and women demonstrating and were brutally lathi charged causing number of injuries to many and arrested unlawfully. At present a continuous threat, intimidation and false implication of cases are prevailing which created a tense and grave situation in the territory where the people are peace loving. Every day, inside and outside of Parliament, the Janata leaders are claiming that they have res-

tored the democracy whereas in the far flung Union Territory, the democracy seems to be a mockery where the bureaucrats are the supreme and unchallengeable and the Ministry of Home Affairs is a silent, helpless spectator. I therefore appeal to this House and to the Government and specially to the Prime Minister to institute a Parliamentary Committee immediately to enquire into the role of Chief Commissioner.

A person of highest integrity should be posted as Chief Commissioner. Further, all those arrested should be immediately released unconditionally and democratic rights should be provided to the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands similar to Arunachal, Mizoram etc. My voice is lone in this House and I appeal to all Honourable Members of the House, irrespective of party, to raise their voice for the suffering people of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(vii) PRESS REPORTS THAT A NUMBER OF IRANIAN STUDENTS ARE UNDER ORDERS OF DEPORTATION FROM INDIA

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): May I request you to permit me to make my Statement under Rule 377?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you have been called.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker under Rule 377, I wish to mention the following matter of urgent public importance:

Sir, it has been widely reported in the Press that a number of Iranian students are under orders of deportation from India. It is needless for me to stress the fact that at this critical juncture in Iran, deportation of such students should be fraught with grave perib to their lives. I have no doubt that we in Parliament and the people of India in general, who only a year and a half ago emerged from the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

darkness of tyranny and terror into the light of freedom, democracy and human rights, are in full sympathy with the struggle of the people of Iran against the oppressive and tyrannical regime of the Shah of Iran.

In the circumstances, therefore, the Government would do well to take the House into confidence and, also rescind the orders of deportation, if any, against the Iranian students in India.

Also, may I add this Sir? The Minister of External Affairs was here earlier and he came to me and said that he wanted to make a statement in the House. But he has an appointment with an Ambassador at 1 O' clock. I don't know whether he will be back at 2. I don't know whether the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has been authorised to make a statement on his behalf.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not look like that.

13.28 hrs.

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL— Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh on the 13th December, 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the temporary taking over, in the public interest, of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain circumstances, be taken into consideration."

Let me see who has to speak. Shri Dajiba Desai. We have 55 minutes including Minister's speech and there are 37 amendments.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur):
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to

offer my comments on the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Bill.

This Bill contemplates the taking over of sick sugar mills. The Government, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has stated as follows:—

"In the interest of the consuming public and sugarcane growers and to maintain production and availability of sugar which is an essential commodity, it became necessary to take provision for the taking over by the Government of the management of defaulting sugar undertakings for a specified period."

So, this perhaps indicates that there is vacillation on the part of the Government. If they want to support the sugar industry and the sugarcane growers, this is a very limited measure. In fact, the problem has become so serious that the Government has to come up with a major policy decision about taking over of the entire sugar industry. Every sugar factory has stocks which it cannot sell. Sir, the sugarcane growers are in peril as their sugarcane may not be taken this year by the sugar factories. And if they produce gur, as gur is overflowing in the market, that also cannot be sold. So, this is the problem of the sugar industry and the sugarcane growers. This problem ought to have been dealt with in a more serious manner. It is unfortunate that this Bill speaks only about the 'defaulting mills'. And which are these 'defaulting mills'? According to the Government, they are very few, as compared to the large number of sugar factories. But according to this Bill, nearly 50 per cent of the sugar mills are defaulting in respect of payment of sugarcane dues. Regarding cane dues, the definition in the Bill is like this.

"3(1)(b) that on any date in any sugar year...." That means in every sugar factory, on every 15th day the arrears become 10.

And in no factory the management pays to the sugar-cane growers their dues in 15 days. So, according to the provisions of the Bill, every sugar factory is in arrears to the sugar-cane growers, that is, 10 per cent. I want to know whether the Minister really intends to take over all these sugar mills or just to take some defaulting mills as has been the policy of the previous Government as well as the present Government? The Government has taken over the management of a number of sick mills. The same thing is being repeated in sugar industry also. What would be the result? The result is that there is a sort of rehabilitation scheme for mill owners. Now, these sick mills will be taken over by the Government and the arrears of the sugarcane growers will be paid, machinery will be modernised and production will increase and after three years the owners of the sugar mills will become entitled to the ownership of the management of the factory as well as the benefits. Now, the Government will have to modernise the factories. Without that the factory cannot work well. This is a sort of rehabilitation. Moreover, the entire scheme envisaged in this Bill is very much loaded in favour of the sugar mill owners. I can just give some instances.

According to Section 3(2) there are two inquiries. The first inquiry is when the Government intends to take the ownership, they will give some information, they will give some reason. Again the Government will order for further inquiry. This means that there will be two inquiries before taking over them.

The second point is in regard to Clause 8(2). It reads like this.

"8(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Central Government may render such assistance in such manner as it may deem fit to any notified sugar undertaking to enable the

undertaking to clear the whole or any part of its arrears of cane dues so as to avoid undue hardship to cane producing farmers."

That means the amount spent for clearing the arrears will be an assistance not loan to the sugar factories and according to this scheme, the Government will help the sugar mills to clear the arrears. Who are they? In the last 20 year or 30 years, they have amassed large amount, they have taken away all the capitals invested in the factory. They have defaulted the sugar cane growers, they have defaulted the Government in not paying the taxes and a number of other things they have done. So, the Government is going to come forward to assist them to clear the dues. So, in the name of sugarcane growers, the Government is going to help the sugar mills, may be private or public or co-operative. The Government is coming forward to help them.

The third thing is that there are two things, that is, assistance and loans to be given to the factory. The loans have the priority that the sugar factory will have to pay first the loans they have taken from the Government. But in other cases there are certain instances of assistance. They are given under contracts, agreements, etc. The Government has given them all opportunities. First, the Government will suspend any right, privilege, obligation or liability if their contract of employment is onerous, till the Government management is there. Even then, the sugar mill-owners have been given the right to go to the courts and challenge the Government order. We know what happens in such cases. The bureaucrats and the mill managers may join together and they will get an order that the Government order is wrong or *ultra vires*. It is thus in favour of sugar factories. What about the sugarcane growers and the workers working in the factories? There is no protection for them. That is beyond the scope of this Bill. According to the Gov-

[Shri Dajiba Desai]

ernment there is a specific order of the Government, the sugarcane control order, that the sugarcane growers should be given minimum price. And what about the workers? There is no job guarantee for them. There is a provision in this Bill that after taking over the management, the new Custodian may dismiss their services, if their contract is onerous. Thus, there is no protection for them, for the sugarcane growers and the workers in the factories. On the other hand, as far as the financial assistance is concerned, Government is very generous. In these conditions, the Government must come with a modified scheme. The scheme as envisaged in this Bill is basically pro-sugar mill owners. I request the Government to come with a modified scheme and I will support it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my first reaction to the Bill is that it is good so far it goes, it is bad so far as it does not go. As a matter of fact, my burden has been lessened to a great extent by my friend Shri Dajiba Desai and I will not cover the points already made by him.

The first point is and which disturbs me most, what was the actual motivation of the Government for promulgating such an ordinance. Was it to salvage the sick sugar units or to really stall any measure of nationalisation? To me, the motivation has been to pre-empt this take-over of the sugar units by the State Government. This is one of the motivation. The present Bill is not even a half-way towards nationalization which, according to me, is the only solution of the problem. I want to draw the attention of the hon. House to the serious drawbacks of the Bill. One, this ordinance is not going to be applied in cases where the units are under the State Government or under the Sugar Corporation of the State Government, even if they are defaulters. Examples are there. I had recently been to Uttar Pradesh, where

I was informed that many State Government units have also not started crushing even after the 15th November. Dues are also with those units for the arrears of the cane growers. Therefore, one major weakness of the Bill is that the Government units or the semi-Government units will be outside the orbit of the Bill itself.

The second major weakness is that this Bill does not provide any guarantee for the remunerative price of the cane for the growers. This is a very important aspect of the sickness of the industry. You would be very unhappy to learn that the hon. Minister has been on record on many occasion saying that the present Government's Policy is not to allow sugarcane to be sold beyond Rs. 10/- which has been the rate fixed by the APC. As a matter of the fact, last year the cane growers of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country used to get more than that—Rs. 12/-, Rs. 12.50 or even Rs. 14/-. His Policy is to deprive the cane growers of the legitimate price for the cane. So, the major objective is not to help them, but rather to deprive them of a legitimate price, a just price—if not a remunerative price. The Bill does not, again, provide for clearance of all the arrears which amount to Rs. 53 crores as he said earlier, but now according to the statement it has come down to—Rs. 46 crores. The Bill does not provide for the repayment of the entire arrears of the cane growers. And it will be all the more clear from the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill where it has been said that Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakh will be needed for the clearance, in which the Government wants to help. So, the major part of the arrears will not be cleared. Therefore, cane growers are not getting any benefit out of this Bill. They are not getting their arrears, they are not getting remunerative prices for the cane. Yet it is being said that it is to protect their interests that the Ordinance was promulgated.

I have not got much time, but I would say that a dichotomy of administration is also being brought in now. The State Government of Bihar has, by an ordinance—of course there is a High Court injunction—taken over the sugar mills. They will help their own administration. The UP Government has got under it certain mills under the Sugar Corporation. They have got their own administrative apparatus; and in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, there are cooperatives administering them.

This Bill does not prescribe what kind of administration will be there in the case of those units which are being taken over by the Government of India. So, there will be separate administrative apparatuses which will have no cohesion amongst themselves; and as a matter of fact, the result will be this: no relief will be proved either to the growers or to the consumers, and everything will be in a mess. I would have been happy if the Government had considered the entire problem of the sugar industry in a comprehensive manner and brought forward a comprehensive Bill in this respect.

Concluding, I would say that the reality is that the sicker the units become, healthier do the proprietors become. This is all the more true in the case of sugar industry; and I think that this Bill is a presentation to those healthier proprietors of the sick units.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Yadav.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH (Hoshiarpur): My name is also there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot call everybody. There are about 10 names here. I am calling

him because he has given a motion for circulation.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शुगर प्रॉडरटेक्चर (प्रॉडरटेक्चर आफ मैनेजमेंट) बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन इसमें कुछ खामियां हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इस बिल को कम्प्रोहेंसिव बनाना चाहिये था। इसके एंक्स एंड प्रीक्विजिट में आप पढ़ेंगे।

"The arrears of cane price for 1977-78 sugar season, as at the beginning of the current 1978-79 season, that is, on the 1st October, 1978, amounted to over Rs. 53 crores."

53 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का मिलों पर बाकी है। जो विधेयक मंत्री महोदय लाये हैं, उसमें उन्होंने एक चैंटर मिल मालिकों को पेमेंट के लिये बनाया है। यह 53 करोड़ रुपया जो किसानों का बाकी है, यह मंत्री महोदय को, हमको और आपको शायद कोई बहुत बड़ा एमाउन्ट लगता हो लेकिन किसानों के लिये यह बहुत बड़ी राशि है। यह केवल एक साल का नहीं है, हर साल किसान मिल में अपना ईश दे देते हैं और मिल मालिक उसको रुपया नहीं देते हैं और सालों साल रुपया बाकी रहता है। इस तरह से किसानों की भयंकर लुट हर साल मिल मालिक करते आ रहे हैं। अब इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किये गये हैं उसमें मंत्री महोदय को इस बाकाया का सबसे पहले पेमेंट करने का प्रावधान करना चाहिये था, लेकिन वह इस बिल में नहीं किया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अपने पीने दो साल की हुकूमत में सब से अच्छा और जनोपयोगी तथा भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने का काम चीनी के डी-कंट्रोल करने का किया है। आपको यह सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि जब चीनी का डी-कंट्रोल हुआ उससे पहले हमारे यहां ही नहीं समूचे देश में जहां भी चीनी पर कंट्रोल था, वहां हर ब्लॉक प्रफसर को चीनी के कंट्रोल से 5 हजार रुपये की आमदनी होती थी। वह डीलर्स से रुपया लेते थे और चीनी को ब्लॉक में बिकवाते थे। चीनी के डी-कंट्रोल हो जाने से ब्लॉक भी खत्म हुआ है और जो प्रफसरों की ब्लॉक मार्केट की आमदनी थी, वह भी खत्म हुई है और हर जगह चीनी सुविधा से मिलती है, गरीब को भी मिलती है। चीनी की कहीं कमी नहीं है। यह तो अच्छा किया गया है चीनी को डी-कंट्रोल कर के, लेकिन इसके साथ इनकी तुरन्त यह भी सोचना चाहिये था कि जिन चीनी मिलों की हालत खराब है, मैनेजमेंट वगैरा ठीक नहीं है, उसका नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाये, राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।

[श्री बिनाबक प्रसाद यादव]

हमारे बिहार में पूणिया के फारबीसगंज में बनबंकी सहकारी चीनी मिल है। वहां के मैनेजर्स व दूसरे लोग चीनी मिल की सारी धामदानी और बचत खा जाते हैं और वह चीनी मिल सिक-सा पड़ा हुआ है और भ्रष्टाचार के कारण सिक है। इसलिये सरकार को ऐसे मिलों के अधिग्रहण का भी प्रावधान करना चाहिये था।

मंत्री महोदय को इस बिल में यह भी प्रावधान करना चाहिये था कि जिन किसानों का 53 करोड़ रुपये बाकी है, सबसे पहले उसका पेमेंट किया जाता। सरकार को ऐसा बिल लाना चाहिये था जिससे वह इन मिलों को अपने अधीन लेकर ठीक से चलाती। इस बिल के प्रोजेक्ट्स में लिखा है कि इस साल हमारे यहां ऊख का सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है और चीनी का प्रोडक्शन भी काफी हुआ है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इसमें काफी भ्रष्टाचार है और मुनाफाखोरी के कारण चीनी मिलों की हालत बहुत दुर्गति से चल रही है। मजदूरों और किसानों का पैमेंट नहीं होता है। इसलिये एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिये, जिसमें सारी बातों का समावेश होना चाहिये। इसी लिये मैं ने इस विधेयक को जनमत जानने के लिये भेजने का संशोधन दिया है। इतना कहकर मैं आपकी भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय को भी और उनसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह किसानों के बकाया पेमेंट को कराने के लिये अवश्य सोचें।

श्रीधरी बलबोर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस पर बात करने का मौका दिया। चीनी मिल वालों के लिए यह स्वीट कर्नर पहले कांग्रेस सरकार का था और आज इन का भी है। आप पुरानी त्वारिख देखें तो 1975-76 में जब एमजन्सी लगी उस वक्त भी चीनी मिलों को 340 करोड़ रुपये का फालतू मुनाफा हुआ। वह पूरी कीमत खांड की वही रही, गन्ने की कीमत वही रही, मजदूरों की वही कीमत दी लेकिन जो शीरा निकलता था उस की कीमत पांच गुना बढ़ाई गई। उस का अगर कैल्कुलेशन करें तो 340 करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा उन को हुआ जब कि एक नया पैसा उन्होंने खर्च नहीं किया।

यह खुशी की बात है कि जो गन्ना मिलें गन्ना नहीं ले रही हैं उन मिलों को सरकार ले रही है लेकिन ये गन्ना मिलें तो सारा फायदा उठा चुकी हैं। जो मशीनें आज उन के पास हैं वह मरुप में हैं। अगर कैल्कुलेशन करें तो इनकमटेक्स वालों से जो डेप्रिजिएशन का पैसा उन्होंने लिया है इस वक्त तक वह उस से ज्यादा है। जो इस वक्त उन की मिल पड़ी है उस की कीमत से ज्यादा पैसा वह इनकमटेक्स से ले चुकें हैं। तो इन से इन की मिलों को लेने के बाद तीन साल बाद इन को चालू कर के और इन का

नुकसान उठा कर सरकार फिर इन को खाली कर देगी जब कि जिन मिलों को ले रहे हैं उस पर एक पैसा उन का नहीं लगा है, वह सारा का सारा पैसा डेप्रिजिएशन से उन्होंने वसूल कर लिया है। एक बात और कहूंगा कि यह कांग्रेस की जो बीमारी है यह इन्हें भी लग गई है। कांग्रेस के समय में था कि गन्ना नहीं है, पंडित नेहरू और उस के बाद इतने सारे व्यक्ति जो हो चुके हैं, वह यह कहते रहे हैं कि अपनी खाने की भादत बदलो, मक्की खाओ, केला खाओ और यूएपी के एक कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टर ने तो कहा था कि चूहे खाओ। अब इन्होंने भी यही पैटर्न अपनाया है कि किसानों ने बड़ी हिम्मत कर के, मेहनत कर के पैदावार बढ़ा ली तो अब यह कहते हैं कि बीजने का जो पैटर्न है उस को बदल दो, गन्ना मत पैदा करो, कुछ और पैदा करो। अब यदि वह गल्ला ज्यादा पैदा करेगा और गन्ना पैदा नहीं करेगा और कल को फिर जब शूगर की कमी होगी, तकलीफ होगी तो उस को कहेंगे कि गन्ना पैदा करो।

मैं एक और रास्ता बताता हूँ जिस से फालतू गन्ना जितना भी है वह सारा का सारा इस्तेमाल हो सकता है और सरकार को फारेन एक्सचेंज की भी बचत हो सकती है बाहर कोई चीज भेजे बगैर। इस गन्ने से थ्रलकोहल प्रोड्यूस करो। अभी ब्राजील में तर्जुबा किया गया है और दुनिया के सॉर्टिस्ट्स ने कहा है कि पेट्रोल में अगर थ्रलकोहल मिला कर इस को इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो बहुत फायदेमंद है। उस में इंजन को नुकसान नहीं होता, फायदा होता है। थ्रलकोहल अगर बनाना शुरू हो जाय तो पेट्रोल जो बाहर के देशों से मंगाते हैं अपने देश में, ज्यादा मिकदार में उस पेट्रोल की कमी को इस से पूरा किया जा सकता है। यह थोड़ा सा महंगा होगा। लेकिन फारेन एक्सचेंज कमने के लिए हम खांड को जो उस का भाव था उस से बहुत कम पर बाहर देशों को भेजते थे। उस में भी घाटा उठाते रहे हैं। चीनी के एक्सपोर्ट में हम बराबर घाटा खाते रहे हैं। तो वही अगर जरूरत पड़े, तो थ्रलकोहल बनाने में खर्च कर सकते हैं। अगर उस की कीमत में कुछ थोड़ा सा फर्क हो तो उस में कम्पेन्सेट कर सकते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि जिन्होंने गन्ना पैदा किया है उन्हें आप प्रोत्साहन दें। जिनका पैसा अभी तक मिला नहीं है उसको आप दिलाने की कोशिश करें। मलाई मलाई तो मिल मालिक खा गए और अब उनकी घिसी हुई मशीनों को ले कर आप माडर्नाइज करने की बात कहते हैं और तीन साल के बाद वे मिल मालिक फिर आ जायें बिना किसी कीमत के—यह बात ठीक नहीं है। आप उन शारखानों को लें, उनकी ठीक करें और उनका चलाकर किसानों को जहां गन्ना नहीं बिक रहा है उनकी आप मदद करें। इसी तरह से खण्डसारी बगैरु की जो एलाइड इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उनको भी आप प्रोत्साहन दें। इस देश में स्माल स्कैल इण्डस्ट्रीज बहुत बड़े पैमाने

पर चल रही हैं जिसमें करोड़ों लोग लगे हुए हैं उनकी भी आप मदद करें। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मैं ने जो चन्व सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर आप गौर करेंगे। किसानों का जो गन्ने का बकाया है उसको आप दिलावेंगे और साथ ही यह बात आप नहीं कहेंगे कि गन्ने की खेती को बन्द करके किसान कोई दूसरी खेती शुरू करें।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल इतना कह देना चाहता हूँ कि 53 करोड़ बकाया में से केवल मधुबनी में 50 लाख बाकी है। जिन किसानों ने बैंक से पैसा लिया है उनसे 18 परसेंट सूद कट रहा है इसलिए मधुबनी में जो 50 लाख का बकाया है उस पर उसी तरह से आप सूद दें और उसका भुगतान करें जिस तरह से बैंक द्वारा किसानों से मूद लिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी इस पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने प्रस्तुत विधेयक पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। कुछ सुझाव बहुत ही अच्छे हैं जिनपर मैं अवश्य विचार करूंगा और भ्रमल में भी लाने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : बहुत से माननीय सदस्य तो इस समय सदन में उपस्थित ही नहीं हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को पता नहीं रहता कि क्या सदन में चल रहा है, यहाँ पर आते हैं और बोलने लगते हैं। कुछ तो रहते ही नहीं, आपण देकर चले जाते हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : अधिकांश माननीय सदस्यों ने बिल का स्वागत किया है और यह कहा है कि जहाँ तक यह बिल जाता है वहाँ तक ठीक है। वे कुछ और अधिक उपेक्षा करते थे

सही है कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य चीनी

का बहुत सीमित उद्देश्य है। कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों तथा संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। संकट यह उत्पन्न हो गया कि पिछले वर्ष चीनी का उत्पादन बहुत अधिक

जिसके फलस्वरूप चीनी के भाव

गए और अभी भी गिर रहे हैं।

हुए भावों को देखकर और चीनी मिलों के पास अभी जो बहुत बड़ा स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है उसको देखते हुए चीनी के मिल मालिकों ने कुछ

संकेत दिया कि शायद वे चीनी के कारखाने नहीं चलायेंगे इस वर्ष। तो एक समस्या यह थी। दूसरी चीज जिसका बार बार जिक्र किया गया कि 53 करोड़ रुपये किसानों का इन चीनी मिलों पर बकाया है। तो इस विशेष परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सीमित उद्देश्यों का एक प्राइनेन्स जारी किया गया। इसके तीन उद्देश्य कहे जा सकते हैं। एक—चीनी बनती रहे जिससे इस एसेशियल कमाडिटी की कमी न पड़ने पाये। दो—जिन किसानों ने गन्ना पैदा कर लिया है उनका गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा न रह जाये। तीन—जो गन्ना पिछले साल सप्ताई किया गया था इस साल सप्ताई किया जायेगा उसका बकाया बहुत ज्यादा न पड़ा रहे। इन तीन उद्देश्यों के बारे में मैं यह दावा कर सकता हूँ कि हम को सफलता मिली है। चीनी के कारखाने आज जितने चल रहे हैं, उन की संख्या पिछले वर्ष इसी समय चलने वाले कारखानों के बराबर सी ही है, शायद दो-एक का फर्क है। चीनी बन रही है। — इस का बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि पिछले वर्ष इस समय तक जितनी चीनी बनी थी, उस से ड्योड़ी-से-ज्यादा इस समय तक बन चुकी है। तीसरा उद्देश्य हमारा यह था कि किसानों का जो गन्ने का बकाया है, उन को उस का भुगतान जल्दी से मिले। इस के सम्बन्ध में भी मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जो 53 करोड़ रुपये का बकाया था, उस में अब 20 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का बकाया नहीं रह गया है और इस प्रकार मैं यह दावा कर सकता हूँ....

14 hrs.

चौधरी बलबोर सिंह : जो आप कह रहे हैं कि चीनी ड्योड़ी बनी है, वह ड्योड़ी नहीं बनी है। है। चीनी पहले भी कारखानेदार उतनी ही बनाते थे, लेकिन दिखलाते कम थे और बिना दिखलाई हुई चीनी को ब्लैक-मार्केट में बेचते थे। इस दफा यह चीनी दिखलाई गई है, इस लिये ड्योड़ी लगती है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह जानकारी आप को हो सकती है, लेकिन मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, वह यही दिखलाते हैं।

चौधरी बलबोर सिंह : आप इस की भी इन्कवायरी करें।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : अगर वह चोरी करते थे, तो इस साल भी चोरी करते होंगे।

चौधरी बलबोर सिंह : इस साल कीमतें कम हैं। पिछले साल तो दुगने दामों पर बिकती थी।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं तो वही बात कह सकता हूँ, जिस का हमारे पास कुछ आधारा है।

श्रीधर बल बोर सिंह : लेकिन जो हम कह रहे हैं, उस पर भी गौर करना चाहिये।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—जो इस के तीन उद्देश्य थे, उन को बहुत हद तक पूरा किया जा चुका है। चीनी मिलें चल रही हैं, चीनी का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष से अधिक हुआ है और गन्ने का मूल्य जो बकाया था, वह घट कर बीस करोड़ रुपये के बीच में रह गया है।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : हमारे यहाँ तो अभी भी 50 लाख रुपया बकाया है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : आप किसी एक मिल का पूछना चाहते हैं तो बाद में पूछ लीजियेगा। हिन्दुस्तान में 300 मिलें हैं, मैं सब का हिमाब ले कर नहीं घूमता हूँ।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : हमारे यहाँ तो एक पाई भी नहीं पट्टी है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, चीनी उद्योग पर जो संकट आया है, इसको लिये माननीय सदस्यों ने दो-तीन सुझाव दिये हैं। एक सुझाव तो यह दिया गया है कि चीनी का निर्यात किया जाना चाहिये। आप शायद जानते होंगे—एक इन्टरनेशनल शूगर एग्रीमेंट है, जिस में भारत भी एक सिगनेटरी है। उस एग्रीमेंट के अनुसार अधिक से अधिक जितनी चीनी निर्यात की जा सकती है, उतनी हम निर्यात कर रहे हैं। पिछले साल साढ़े छः लाख टन चीनी निर्यात करने का कोटा था, वह निर्यात की जा रही है, उस का एग्रीमेंट हो चुका है। इस वर्ष भी हमारा जितना कोटा है, उसको पूरा निर्यात करेंगे।

दूसरा सुझाव यह दिया गया कि एक्साइज कम कर दी जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में भुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि यदि एक्साइज इयूटी कम कर दी जायगी, तो उस का कोई लाभ न तो किसानों को मिलने वाला है और न उद्योगों को मिलेगा, वह फिर कन्जुमर को ही जायगा और चीनी का मूल्य उतना ही कम हो जायगा। यदि 20 रुपये क्विंटल घटा देंगे तो सम्भवतः 15 या 20 रुपये के बीच में चीनी का मूल्य और गिर जायगा। इस का दुष्परिणाम यह होगा कि जो गुर और खाण्डसारी की यूनिटें हैं, जो इस समय भी संकट में हैं, वे बिल्कुल बन्द हो जायेंगी। इस लिये चीनी का मूल्य और ज्यादा गिराने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं।

तीसरा सुझाव—जो कुछ लोग बहुत ही अचूक सुझा मानते हैं—वह यह है कि इन मिलों का

राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार की नीति को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ—मैंने भी इस सम्बन्ध में पहले कहा है और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी स्वयं इस सदन में कहा है कि हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिये ही राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन यदि आवश्यकता होगी तो राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में भी संकोच नहीं करेंगे। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि भाज की स्थिति में क्या चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना एक अच्छा हल है? हमारे पास आंकड़े मौजूद हैं—इन चीनी मिलों की परफार्मेंस के बारे में—तीनों सेक्टर के। और इन तीनों सेक्टरों का परिणाम यह निकलता है कि सब से अधिक किसानों का पैसा उन मिलों पर बकाया है जो सरकारी सेक्टर में हैं। उस के बाद किसानों का पैसा उन मिलों पर बकाया है जो कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में हैं और सब से कम पैसा बकाया है निजी सेक्टर की मिलों पर। यह क्यों है, इसका तो आप विचार करेंगे। आप जो राष्ट्रीयकरण का नुस्खा बता रहे हैं उस नुस्खे के परिणाम में आपके मामले पेश कर रहा हूँ। यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि आप जो नुस्खा बता रहे हैं उस को आख बंद कर के तो नहीं माना जा सकता। अब मैं आपको आंकड़े दे कर बताता हूँ।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बता सकता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में 86 मिलें हैं। 46 मिलें प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, 14 मिलें कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में और 26 मिलें पब्लिक सेक्टर में। प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मिलों पर 17.61 करोड़ रुपये, कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर की मिलों पर 15.80 करोड़ रुपये और पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिलों पर 14.70 करोड़ रुपये बकाया हैं। प्रति मिल औसत लगाया जाए तो यह आता है—प्राइवेट मिल पर 38 लाख रुपये, कोऑपरेटिव मिल पर साढ़े इकतालीस लाख रुपये और पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिल पर 56.56 लाख रुपये।

ये आंकड़े दे कर मैं नहीं कहता कि इनका अच्छा स्वरूप नहीं बन सकता है। मैं ने स्वयं कहा है कि जहां राष्ट्रीयकरण का आवश्यकता महसूस होगी, जहां राष्ट्रीयकरण उपयोगी माना होगा, वहां राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाएगा। अगर यह मान लिया जाए कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के ही चीनी उद्योग की सारी समस्याएँ हल हो जाएँगी, कम से कम इन आंकड़ों से तो वह बात सिद्ध नहीं होती है।

श्री महीलास (बीजनीर) : आप किसानों का एडवायजरी बोर्ड क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? उनका बोर्ड बना कर उस में उन को रखें।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : कोऑपरेटिव मिलों के बारे में भी मैं ने आपको बता दिया है (व्यवधान)। यह मैं किसी की नेकामी और बदनामी की बात नहीं करता हूँ, जो वस्तुस्थिति है, उस को मैं ने आप क सामने रख दिया है।

अब मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन मिलों के बारे में क्या होने वाला है ? बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को यह शंका है कि इन मिलों पर बहुत-सा पैसा खर्च कर के सरकार इन को तीन वर्षों के बाद फिर से लौटा देगी । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा ऐसा इरादा नहीं है । इन मिलों को लेने के बाद हर एक की स्थिति पर विचार किया जायगा कि किन कारणों से ये मिलें इतनी खराब दशा में हैं । हम देखेंगे कि जिन मिलों को चलाना उचित नहीं है, उन मिलों का बंद भी किया जा सकता है । अगर कोई मिल ऐसी है, जिस के बारे में स्वयं उस मिल का मालिक कोई योजना बना कर रखता है कि वह इस ढंग से उस को मोडरेनाइज करेगा और उसका कोई टाइम बाऊण्ड प्रोग्राम है और उस के पास पैसों की व्यवस्था है और ये सारी बातें हमारी समझ में आ जाती हैं तो हम उस मिल को उसे लौटा भी सकते हैं । लेकिन अगर इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और बड़े पैमाने पर सरकार को उस पर पैसा खर्च करना पड़ा है तो फिर हम उसको लौटाने वाले नहीं हैं । जो थोड़ी बहुत मरम्मत वगैरह हम करेंगे या जो किमान का बकाया भुदा करेंगे वह मिल के ऊपर बतौर कर्जा माना जाएगा और यह उनको कोई बरदान स्वरूप नहीं दिया जाएगा बल्कि मय सूद के यह राशि उन से वसूल की जाएगी ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि यह बहुत ही मोटा बरदान दिया जा रहा है । अगर स्थिति मीठे बरदान की होती तो ये आज दौड़ दौड़ कर हाई कोर्ट्स में न जाते और दुनिया भर की सिफारिशों न लाते और पैरवी न करते बल्कि यह कहते हम से कि ले लीजिये । हम जब ले रहे हैं तो ये हाई कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं । मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हम कोई रियायत करने वाले नहीं हैं । जो कुछ भी खर्चा होगा वह उन से मय सूद के वसूल किया जाएगा । बड़े पैमाने पर अगर कुछ काम करना पड़ा तो इस के पहले कि हम उस मिल का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी कर लेंगे, फिर उस के बाद उस का स्वायत्त भी ले लेंगे । जहां यह महसूस होगा कि बड़े पैमाने पर मॉडर्नाइजेशन वगैरह करके ही काम चल सकता है, बिना उसको किए काम नहीं चल सकता है वहां पर उस की मिलकियत ले ली जाएगी । कई गामिबिलिटीज हैं और किसी को भी रूल आउट नहीं किया जा सकता है । किसी मिल के बारे में क्या प्रबन्ध होगा यह उस मिल को लेने के बाद, अपने आदमियों को वहां नियुक्त करने के बाद, उनकी रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बाद ही तय होगा और हर मिल के बारे में अलग अलग निर्णय किया जाएगा ।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : डिप्रिसेशन के बारे में भी तो बता दें ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : वे सब बातें देखी जाती हैं । यह भ्रम दूर हो जाना चाहिये कि किसी प्रकार से उनके फायदे के लिए यह सब काम किया जा रहा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जो वे कमाई कर चुके हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जिन लोगों के जमाने में, जिस शासन में उन्होंने कमाया उससे जबाब तलब करें जब से इस हुकूमत ने चार्ज लिया है तब से उनको कमाने का मौका नहीं मिला है । आप उनकी तुलना हम से क्यों करते हैं । उनके जमाने में तो पता नहीं क्या क्या हुआ है (व्यवधान) । बड़ी मुश्किल बात है कि हाई कोर्ट में जाने की इजाजत भी आप उनको नहीं देना चाहते हैं ।

श्री महोदय : 25 परसेंट किमान का गन्ना मिलों में जा रहा है और 75 परसेंट खंडसारी में जा रहा है । खंडसारी के बारे में भी कोई उपाय होना चाहिये । उसके बारे में भी तो बताएं ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : इस समय बड़ी गूगर मिलज के अधिग्रहण के विषय पर ही हम विचार कर रहे हैं । उसके लिए आप किसी दूसरे अवसर की तलाश करें ।

श्री बलबीर सिंह : अलकोहल की बात भी बता दें ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं कन इस के बारे में काफी विस्तार से बता चुका हूँ । सारांश में आज भी बड़ा देता हूँ । देश में जो अलकोहल बन रहा है वह गन्ने से न बन कर शीरे से बन रहा है और वह अलकोहल इतना अधिक है कि उसको हमें एक्सपोर्ट करना पड़ता है । अभी देश में अलकोहल की जितनी आवश्यकता है उससे ज्यादा मोलैसिस से बन रहा है । उसकी इकोनॉमिक्स को देखना पड़ेगा । मैंने जैसा कहा है उसका अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने आरोप लगाया था कि उत्तर और दक्षिण भारत के बीच कोई भेदभाव किया गया है या किया जाना है । मैं फिर निवेदन कर दूँ कि पुरानी बातें याद आया करती हैं । इस सरकार ने कोई भी फौजला ऐसा नहीं किया जो उत्तर और दक्षिण के बीच भेदभावपूर्ण कहा जा सके । जो भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार था उस को इस सरकार ने समाप्त किया है । आज कोई भी कानून, कोई भी मूल्य ऐसा नहीं है जो सारे देश में समान रूप से लागू न हो ।

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajana gar): Prior to de-control of sugar, Government decided to build up a buffer stock for export and also for internal consumption. Now when the STC has called for tenders from small sugar mills, the lowest tender was from the Maharashtra Sugar Federation. After some pressure, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have been given. But Karnataka was not in the list,

[Shri B. Rachiah]

though Karnataka has also given a tender which was the lowest. That is why I say that Karnataka Sugar mills have been singled out for discrimination. And why don't you take the measures to take out at least one-third of the sugar that is in stock in the mills and build up a buffer stock so that the financial burden of the sugar mills can be relieved of?

श्री भागु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान्, यह आप स्वयं स्वीकार करेंगे कि इस तरह के टेंडर के भगड़े के लिये यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि नार्थ या साउथ को हैं। कोई उस के विशेष कारण होंगे जिस के लिये दूसरा मंत्रालय जवाबदेह होगा, मैं उस का उत्तर नहीं दे सकता हूँ। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जो नियम बन रहे हैं उन में कोई भेदभाव नहीं है, मूल्य निर्धारित होते हैं उस में कोई भेदभाव की बात नहीं है।

SHRI B. RAICHIAH: The lowest tender has been accepted so far as the Maharashtra Sugar Federation is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not in a position to deal with that.

श्री भागु प्रताप सिंह : इस बात पर आपत्ति की गई कि इन मिलों का मनेजमेंट लेने के लिये कमपेंसेशन क्यों दिया जा रहा है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो अपने देश में संविधान की मान्यता है उस के अनुसार कुछ न कुछ कमपेंसेशन देना हमारे लिये लाजिमी है, यह हमारे लीगल एक्सपर्ट्स ने बताया है। यह मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमपेंसेशन है वह केवल नाम मात्र का है। जो फैक्ट्री एक टन गन्ना प्रति दिन पैदाई करेगी महीने भर तक उस को 1 रु 00 कमपेंसेशन के रूप में मिलेगा। अब यह नाम मात्र केवल जो कानून की आवश्यकता है उस की पूर्ति के लिये रखा गया है। और इस में भी एक सोलिंग लगा दी गई है कि 1,250 रु 00 प्रति मास से अधिक नहीं होगा कमपेंसेशन।

14.17 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

एक भालोचना यह की गई कि इस में किसानों के हितों की रक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि ऐसा विधेयक जो मूल रूप से किसानों के हितों के लिये ही लाया गया है उस की भी ऐसी भालोचना होगी। उन के गन्ने की पैदाई हो, उन के गन्ने का मूल्य मिलेगा — यहीं इस में व्यवस्था की गई है। अब हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्य ऐसे हैं जिन के लिये यह कहा जा सकता है कि वह यह भी चाहते हैं कि चीनी सस्ती रहे और वह भी चाहते हैं कि गन्ने का मूल्य ऊँचा रहे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह असम्भव है।

जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने गन्ने की कीमत कम होने की भालोचना की है उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बैठ कर हमारे साथ हिसाब लगायें और अगर वह इसके लिए तैयार हों कि चीनी का भाव फिर 3 रु 05 00 पैसे हो जाय तो मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि बीच का खर्चा निकाल कर सारेका सारा किसान को दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन जब चीनी का भाव 5 पैसे बढ़ने को होता है उस समय यही सदस्य सबसे ज्यादा हल्ला करते हैं। तो शिकार के साथ भी दौड़ें और शिकारी के साथ भी दौड़ें, यह दोनों काम नहीं हो सकते। या तो आप शहर में रहने वाले कुछ लोगों के हितों की रक्षा कर सकते हैं, और या किसानों के हितों की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। हम ने तो अब डी-कंट्रोल कर के सीधा हिसाब कर दिया है, कोई भी माननीय सदस्य आकर मुझ से समझने की कोशिश करें, केवल कन्वर्जन कास्ट, एक्साइज ड्यूटी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कास्ट, गवर्नमेंट का परचेज टैक्स निकालकर अधिक से अधिक जो दिया जा सकता है, वह दिया जा रहा है। अगर आप ऊँची कीमत चाहते हैं तो आप को पैरवी करनी चाहिये कि जो शहरी जनता को चीनी मिल रही है, उस की कीमत बढ़ाई जाये, परन्तु यह कहने का साहस किसी माननीय सदस्य ने नहीं किया।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : : हम तो शुरू से कहते आये हैं कि चीनी का दाम बढ़ाइये।

श्री भागु प्रताप सिंह : इसलिये सभापति महोदय, मैं कहूँगा कि इस बिल को पारित किया जाये।

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): I was asking how many undertakings have been taken over so far.

श्री भागु प्रताप सिंह : जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा वह बात भी सही है, उस के कारण भी थोड़ा समय लगता है। कुछ फैक्ट्रियों को भ्रादेश दिये जा चुके हैं, लेकिन वह अभी टेक-ओवर नहीं हुई हैं। उस का कारण मैं बता भी नहीं सकता हूँ, लेकिन काम तेजी से हो रहा है। कुछ के भ्रादेश अभी दिये जा चुके हैं, लेकिन कुछ कठिनाई अभी आ रही हैं, जैसे किसी फैक्टरी वाले ने कहा कि मान लीजिये उस पर 1 करोड़ रुपया बाकी है, लेकिन वह आ कर अगर यह पेश करता है कि उस को केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार से 1 करोड़ के लगभग ही मिलने वाला है और वह उस के कागजी प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करता है तो फिर हम को सोचना पड़ता है कि जब सरकार को ही इसको रुपया देना है तो इस का बकाया है, लेकिन तत्काल उस के निर्णय में भी कठिनाई होती है। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक्साइज विभाग से उस की पूछताछ करनी होती है कि वाकई में बकाया है या नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is how many have been taken over. You can give an idea.

श्री भागु प्रताप सिंह : 7 फैक्ट्रियों के लिये भ्रादेश दिये जा चुके हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is an amendment by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion. The question is:

"That the bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1978."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the temporary taking over, in the public interest, of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain circumstances be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Vesting of management of a sugar undertaking in Central Government).

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): I beg to move:

Page 4, line 1,—

for "three" substitute "five" (6)

Page 4, line 12, —

for "three" substitute "five" (7)

Page 4, line 28, —

for "three" substitute "five" (8)

Page 4, line 31, —

for "three" substitute "five" (9)

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 1, —

for "ten" substitute "five" (20)

Page 3, line 25, —

after "dues" insert "with ten per cent interest" (21)

Page 4, —

for lines 1 to 12, substitute—

"Government shall be in force for ever." (22)

Page 3, line 25, —

after "dues" insert "with fifteen per cent interest" (37)

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: I beg to move:

Page 3, —

for lines 19 to 32, substitute—

"time, the Central Government shall declare by notification that the management of such undertaking shall vest in the Central Government on and from such date as may be specified in such notification." (24)

Page 3, line 34, —

omit "clause (a) of" (25)

Page 3, lines 45 and 46; —

omit "clause (b) of sub-section (2) or" (26)

Page 4 line 12, —

for "three" substitute "five" (27)

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): Madam Chairman, I may be permitted to make some observations as this is the first opportunity given to me to speak on this Bill. I feel that this Bill is not what it appears to be actually. It is a highly politically motivated Bill.

[Shri B. K. Nair]

It is not a mere co-incidence that the Ordinance in question was issued on 9th November, three days after Chikmagalur election. The constituents of the ruling party, many of the functionaries of the ruling party have been talking loud about nationalisation of several industries. Some have gone to the extent of saying that all the major industries in the country, textile, cement, aluminium everything should be nationalised. There was one Minister who said that the Tata Steel should be nationalised. At the same time, the public used to say that it is all meant to bluff the people, trying to collect money and make political capital. This Bill, I feel, fits into that sort of definition. The Minister says that it is intended to serve the interests of the various constituents or sections of the public. What happens is, the mill owners are very much being looked after. The mill owners are in need of a paid holiday, after working so hard. From Rs. 500 to 1250 a month is going to be paid to them. This industry is passing through a crisis. There are times in which many industries come to this stage. The industrialists would like that somebody would take over the mills, restore the conditions and give them it back to them. The Janata Party Government has come to their rescue. For three years or so, probably the mills will be looked after and after that there is every assurance that they will be returned to the owners.

With regard to other parties, the cane growers, how are they to be looked after? The other day the Uttar Pradesh Mill Owners' Association has come out with a statement that it will not be prepared to pay more than ten rupees a quintal of cane whatever the Government may do. That is the position. The Government cannot do anything. Actually the cane growers will continue to be at the mercy of the mill owners. The Minister was just now saying that most of the mills are under public control,

under cooperatives or Government and that it is only a minority of mills that are under private ownership. With regard to arrears also he said that out of Rs. 53 crores, a substantial amount is due from the Government undertakings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to be brief. Your party has already exhausted the time allotted for it.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I look upon this Bill as a political weapon to serve the bye-elections in North India, that were then coming viz., Samastipur and after the purpose has been served, the Government is keeping mum. I put a question as to how many undertakings were taken over since the ordinance was issued, which was a month before. Even now the Government has not made up its mind. It is just a wishy-washy thing. It is just to bluff the people, the public, the voters of North India. There was no earnest purpose behind this Bill. It would be clear from an examination of the statement of objects and reasons. In one context the Minister says that Rs. 53 crores are the arrears to be paid and in another context, he says that it will involve an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs by way of

loan assistance towards sugarcane dues. There is so much disparity. Was it for the purpose of paying Rs. 50 lakhs that all this halla-gulla was made? It is all just making a noise, as if the Janata Party Government is going to be revolutionary about nationalisation of mills. The object was merely to serve the purpose of the bye-elections and nothing more. The parties worst affected are the workmen. The Custodian-General are given absolute powers in regard to setting aside the laws, even the minimum wages are not being paid. Look at the Schedule, even the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act can be set aside. There is no guarantee of minimum wages, no protection under standing orders or under the Industrial disputes Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Labour Minister will look into that.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: He must have seen it.

The Custodian is being given the widest powers in dealing with employees. There is no security of employment, Clause 11 is supposed to define the powers of the Custodian. He is being given the absolute powers. It says:

"If the Custodian or Custodian-General is of opinion that any contract of employment entered into by any owner or member of a notified sugar undertaking or its agent in relation to the said undertaking, at any time before the date of vesting is unduly onerous, he may, by giving to the employee one month's notice in writing or the salary or wages for one month in lieu thereof, terminate such contract of employment."

It says, "at any time it may be 10 years ago or 5 years ago, any award, any settlement, any agreement, can be torn to pieces with one month's notice or by paying one month's wages or salary and an employee can be sent out. Whereas clause 10 concerns itself with regard to contractual obligations of the mill. As far as they are concerned, the limitation is only for one year but in respect of workmen, it extends to an unlimited period. There is no period of restriction. Any agreement can be torn to pieces. By giving one month's notice or by paying one month's wage, the entire contractual obligation can be discharged and an employee can be sent out.

This Bill, in my opinion, is only a political weapon. The Janata Party wanted to fool the people. That is all.

श्री भगत राम : सभापति महोदय, देश के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों में बहुत रिजेंटमेंट पाया जाता है। एक तो उनका जो गन्ना है वह बिक जायेगा—इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है। दूसरे जो गन्ने की कीमत है वह भी पूरी नहीं मिल रही है। पिछले साल साढ़े 13 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल का भाव पंजाब में किसानों को मिलता रहा लेकिन इस साल सरकार ने एनाउन्स किया है कि 10 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल का भाव मिलेगा। लुधियाना एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी ने यह हिसाब निकाला है कि गन्ना उत्पादन करने में साढ़े 14 रुपया क्विंटल का खर्चा आता है। इसीलिए किसान 15 रुपए क्विंटल का भाव मांग रहे हैं। अफसोस की बात यह है कि सेंटर की ओर से स्टेट्स को हिदायत दी गई है कि केन्द्र ने जो गन्ने का भाव एनाउन्स किया है उससे अधिक भाव देने के लिए राज्य सरकारें मिलों को बाध्य न करें। इसलिए किसानों में बड़ा रिजेंटमेंट है।

अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि कुल 53 करोड़ के एरियस हैं जिस पर कोई ब्याज नहीं मिल रहा था। यह अच्छी बात है कि एरियस पर ब्याज देने की बात कही गई है।

इसके साथ ही एक बात यह कही गई है कि जहां पर 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा एरियस होंगे उन्हीं मिलों को सरकार अपने कब्जे में लेगी। मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि 10 परसेंट एरियस की सीमा बहुत ज्यादा है, जिन मिलों के जिम्मे 5 परसेंट एरियस भी हों उन मिलों को भी टेक-ओवर करने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। 5 परसेंट से भी कंगेडों गंगा बन जाते हैं। माघ ही एरियस पर 5 परसेंट का इन्स्टे मिल वालों से ले कर किसानों को दिया जाना चाहिए। किसानों की बड़ी मेहनत की कमाई का यह पैसा है। इसलिए उनका 15 परसेंट का ब्याज मिलन का पूरा हक है।

मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा है कि देश में चीनी का कंजम्पशन कम है इसलिए चीनी विदेशों को भेजनी पड़ती है। हमारे देश में अभी सिर्फ 3 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति कंजम्पशन है। गड़वगैरह मिलाकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा 21 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति पर-ईयर होता है। जबकि यूरोप में 42 से 45 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति पर-ईयर कंजम्पशन है।

एक बात यहाँ पर यह कही गई है कि किसान शिकारी है और मजदूर शिकार है—लेकिन असल बात यह है कि ये दोनों ही शिकार हैं और मिल मालिक शिकारी है। मैंने अमेंडमेंट पेश किये हैं....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you will have to conclude now Mr. Bhagat Ram. I am sorry; there is no time. I am

[Mr. Chairman]

calling the Minister. You have spoken in the general discussion already, and you have spoken on your amendments. Please resume your seat.

श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह : सभापति महोदया, मैं कोई भी प्रमेण्डमेंट स्वीकार नहीं करता हूँ और यदि आप इजाजत दें तो मैं इन पर प्रकाश भी डाल सकता हूँ ।

मेरे सामने जो माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं, उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया है कि जनता पार्टी राष्ट्रीयकरण की बहुत बात करती थी, लेकिन अब उस का इरादा राष्ट्रीयकरण का नहीं है, बल्कि राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने का है । मैं उन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्तिगत-प्रोपीनियन को छोड़ कर जनता पार्टी ने कभी भी इस प्रकार की घोषणा नहीं की थी कि वह इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेगी । परन्तु जिस दल के वे सदस्य हैं, उस दल ने जरूर यह घोषणा की थी कि इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाएगा और उस घोषणा के बाद कम से कम 8 वर्ष तक वे सत्ता में रहे, इस बीच मैं उन्होंने उस का नाम तक नहीं लिया लिया ।

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I think he is referring to me. I had said 'functionaries of the Party' and not 'the Party'.

श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह : 8 वर्ष तक उन को राष्ट्रीयकरण का भ्रमसर नहीं मिला । वास्तव में उन के दल की जो नीति रही है, वह समझते हैं कि जनता पार्टी की भी वही नीति है । जनता पार्टी इस तरह को घोषणायें नहीं करती है । जनता पार्टी ने राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में अपनी स्थिति को अनेक बार स्पष्ट किया है ।

दूसरी आलोचना यह की गई कि इस में लेबर-लाज आदि के नितम्बन की व्यवस्था है । मैं सरकार की तरफ से विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है । लेकिन जैसा मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ—संकट के समय में हम को हर सूरत में मिलें चलानी हैं—ऐसी स्थिति के लिये यह व्यवस्था रखी गई है, मगर इस की बहुत कम जरूरत पड़ेगी, यदि जरूरत नहीं होगी तो बिल्कुल इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा । इन व्यवस्थाओं को उसी तरीके से रखा गया है, जैसे नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के मामले में यह व्यवस्था रखी गई थी । इस का इस्तेमाल हम नहीं करेंगे, हम को मजदूरों से पूरी हमदर्दी है, उन के अधिकारों का किसी तरह से हनन नहीं होने दिया जाएगा ।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): I am sorry to interrupt...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give him a chance to finish.

श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह : महोदया, मैंने स्वयं जब इस को देखा तो मैंने इस की जांच की और मुझ को यह बतलाया गया । आप जानती हैं कि इस की ड्राफ्टिंग ला-डिपार्टमेंट से होती है—मुझ को बतलाया गया कि नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन बनाते समय भी जब उन का अधिग्रहण किया गया था तो उस समय भी इस की व्यवस्था की गई थी । मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराता हूँ कि मजदूरों के हितों को सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा । हमारा ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि उन को मिनिमम वेजेज न दिया जाए—मेरा यह आश्वासन मैं समझता हूँ—काफी होना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you want to say something on this point, before he goes to the next point about pricing?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I don't think there are specific provisions in the Textile Mills (Take-over) Act and other Acts, but it has been specifically mentioned in this Sugar Undertakings Bill that all labour laws can be suspended.

श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह : महोदया, मेरे सामने यह टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन . . .

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The same Government has passed two Bills—in regard to Britannia undertaking and Bolani Oars. There is an assurance in the Bill itself that the working conditions of the workers will continue. So what I want to ask the Hon. Minister is why, in this specific Bill in regard to sugar undertakings they want to suspend all the labour laws.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can consult your colleague the Labour Minister: he would know.

श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह : इसमें आलरेडी यह प्रावीजन है—

'Power of the Central Government to make certain declarations in relation to sick textile mills...'

उस में यह सही चीजें जाती हैं जो इस में दोहराई गई हैं।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Suspension of labour laws has not been included in the case of Britannia Industries as well as in the case of Bolani Ores. Why have you mentioned this only in the Sugar Undertakings Bill? Perhaps you want to make concessions to the employers of sugar industries.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : देखिये टैक्सदाइल और शुगर इंडस्ट्रीज का मुकाबला ब्रिटनिया से करना बेकार है। वह चले या न चले, रुक जाए, उस से कोई खास फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The working conditions are the same. He did not, perhaps, understand the implications of Clauses 7 and 11. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramamurthy, will you please resume your seat? Again and again you are repeating yourself, and he is repeating himself. Does it help the House? You have made your point. The Minister is making his points. I cannot force the Minister to say something.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : गन्ने के मूल्य की प्रदायगी के बारे में यह सुझाव रखा गया है कि दस परसेंट के बजाय पांच परसेंट कर दिया जाए। जब हम इस बिल को पारित करते हैं तो इस का अर्थ यह नहीं होता है कि राज्य सरकारों के पास जो कायदे-कानून हैं या ताकत है, उन को हम निलम्बित करने जा रहे हैं या खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। जिस प्रकार से लैण्ड रेवेन्यू से वसूली कर ली जाती थी उसी प्रकार के सारे अधिकार राज्य सरकारों के पास बने रहेंगे। जो रकम दस प्रतिशत से नीचे है उन की वसूली के अधिकारों का प्रयोग होता रहेगा। यह तो हम अन्तिम अस्तर के रूप में ले रहे हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि जब उस ने सीमा पार कर ली है तो इसका उपयोग किया जा सकता है। यह जो दस प्रतिशत की सीमा रखी गयी है यह ठीक है, इसे नीचे उतार कर पांच या छः परसेंट पर लाना ठीक नहीं है। वसूली के लिये राज्य सरकार के पास जो अधिकार हैं उन का प्रयोग होता रहेगा, उन के द्वारा वसूली के लिये कौशिश होती रहेगी। इसलिये मैं यह सशोधन स्वीकार नहीं करता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nair, are you pressing your amendments?

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I had suggested two more amendments—deletion of Clauses 7 and 11 and deletion of the Schedule...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise it at this stage. Now please tell me whether you are pressing your amendments to the vote...

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I am not pressing. I would like to withdraw my amendments, Nos. 6 to 9.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 9 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhagat Ram.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I am pressing them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 20, 21 and 22, together, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20 to 22 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dajiba Desai.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: I am not pressing my amendments, Nos. 24 to 27. I want to withdraw them.

Amendments Nos. 24 to 27 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 37. Mr. Bhagat Ram.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I am pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 37 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 37 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 5 (Appointment of Custodian)

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): I beg to move:

Page 5, line 17,

omit "an individual or" (12)

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): I beg to move:

Page 5, lines 17 and 18, and wherever they occur,—

for "an individual or a body of individuals or a Government company"

substitute—

"a Board consisting of the representatives of the Central Government and the representatives of the workers in the concerned sugar undertakings" (13)

Page 6, line 15, and wherever they occur.—

for "Central Government" substitute—

"President of India" (14)

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 17,—

for "an individual or a body of individuals"

substitute "a body of sugarcane farmers" (28)

Page 5, line 23,—

omit "an individual or" (29)

Page 6, line 17,—

for "body of individuals"

substitute "body of sugarcane farmers" (30)

***SHRI A. ASOKARAJ** (Perambalur): Madam Chairman through my

Amendment to Clause 5 of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of the Management) Bill, I would like to say a few words. On 13th of this month there was the announcement over the All India Radio that notice of intention of taking over the management by the Government has been sent to 160 sugar undertakings. I am unable to understand the efficacy of giving such advance intimation of the Government's intention to take over the management especially to those who are known for evading the dues to the sugarcane cultivators. I apprehend that by the time the Government decide to take over there will be only empty halls of the factories the managements would not leave a small screw for the Government to take over. The Government would be following the footsteps of sugarcane cultivators. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this step of the Government.

There should not be any delay in the crushing of sugarcane. If crushing is inordinately delayed, the losers will be the sugarcane cultivators. All the crushing should be completed in the crushing season. The arrears due to the cultivated should be paid by the millowners. When the nationalised banks and private sector banks are competing with each other to give financial assistance to the sugar-mill owners, why should the Government come forward to take over the management?

It is said that this step of taking over the management is in fact a protective measure for the sugarcane cultivators. I wonder how far this is going to be a real help to the harassed cultivators. The mill-owners are being helped in the matter of exports also. The State Trading Corporation comes to their rescue. Even here the loss incurred by them in the exports is being replenished by the Government's subsidy.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

It is common knowledge that sugar lobby is very powerful in our country. It is a consequence of the hobnobbing of the sugar magnates with the politicians that the recommendations of Bhargava Commission have not yet been implemented. On the other hand, they are being helped in doses. The other day, our Food Secretary, Shri R. Balasubramaniam, said that Sampath Committee recommendations in the matter of giving incentives for the establishment of sugar mills would not be implemented by the Government. But, before the ink dries, there is another announcement that more sugar mills would be set up in Madhya Pradesh. Would the Minister explain the causes for this *volte face*?

I have given the amendment because of my apprehension that an 'individual' to administer a Mill would not be sufficient. In fact, he will be liable to commit the same mistakes committed by the erstwhile management. I suggest that there should be a Board of Directors for administering the sugar-mill if it is to be restored to become a productive unit.

With these words I appeal to the Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay-South-Central) : So far as my amendment No. 13 is concerned, it arises out of the constitutional obligation under Art. 43A. We have passed that particular Article. It says :

"The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry."

So far as this constitutional obligation is concerned, this is a very appropriate time that instead of appointing your custodians, the individuals, or body of

individuals or Government companies, you should kindly follow this provision which is embodied in Art. 43A.

Then, Madam, there is another amendment—Amendment No. 14—and I have stated that instead of putting in the expression 'Central Government' you should put in 'President' because under Article 77, sub-Clause (A), all executive action of the Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

Therefore, actions cannot be taken in the name or in the expression of the 'Central Government'. These are two of my amendments which arise out of the constitutional obligation which, I submit, the hon. Minister will do well in accepting. Otherwise we will be passing the Bill but it will be challenged in the court in due course.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dajiba Desai. He is not here. I shall put his amendments.

Amendment os. 28 to 30 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Asokaraj, are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: No. I am not pressing my amendment. I want to withdraw my amendment No. 12.

Amendment No. 12 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamble, are you pressing your amendments?

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Yes, Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the Minister accepting his amendment?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Constitutionally, it will be challenged. There will be a procedural difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am again asking him. Are you pressing your amendments, Mr. Kamble?

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Yes, Madam.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने दो प्वाइंट उठाये हैं, एक तो कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्राविजन की बात कही है और दूसरी यह कि प्रेजिडेंट को भी अधिकार होना चाहिये ।

जहां तक कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रश्न है, मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा लीगल, जो ला-डिपार्टमेंट है, उस ने इस को अच्छी तरह से देख लिया है और बिल चलेन्ज होगा तो वह कोर्ट के सामने पेश होगा और गलत होगा तो स्ट्राइक डाउन हो जायेगा । परन्तु हमारा विश्वास है कि यह ठीक है और इसलिये इस में कोई परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । इस का फैसला कि कांस्टीट्यूशनली ठीक है या नहीं, यह कोर्ट के सामने होगा ।

जहां तक प्रेजिडेंट की बात कही गई है, उस की आवश्यकता नहीं है, केवल उस में समय लगेगा और उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है । प्रेजिडेंट भी आखिर गवर्नमेंट के मशिवरे पर ही निर्णय लेते हैं इसलिये केवल एक प्रोसोजरत डिफिकल्टी पैदा होती है, उससे वस्तुस्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendment Nos. 13 and 14 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 13 and 14 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—Power of Central Government to make certain declarations

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think there are amendments. Mr. Kamble.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: I move :

"Page 6, lines 45 and 46,—

omit "shall not apply or" (15)
Page 7, line 1,—

after "or omissions" insert—

"Without detriment to the rights and interests of workers" (16)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dajiba Desai. He is not here. Mr. Bhagat Ram. You move your amendments.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I move :

"Page 7,—

omit lines 14 to 18" (23)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you accepting these amendments?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment Nos. 15 and 16.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: I am pressing my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time will be put. Do you want to press?

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Yes, Madam. Let him withdraw the clause suspending the agreement. Amendment 15 relates to the Schedule. I want a division on amendment no. 16.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 15 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived.

15 hrs

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 16 of Shri B. C. Kamble, to clause No. 7, to the vote of the House.

The question is:—

"Page 7, line 1, —

after "or omission" insert—

"without detriment to the rights and interests of workers". (16)

NOES

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Alluri, Shri Suhash Chandra Bose
 Asokaraj, Shri, A.
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
 Barman, Shri Palas
 Bhagat Ram, Shri
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Bheeshma Dev, Shri M.
 Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
 Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chattri, Shri K. B.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Desai, Shri Hitendra
 Kadam, Shri B. P.
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Kolar, Shri Rajshekhar
 Kosarlam, Shri K. T.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Meduri, Shri Nageshwara Rao
 Mutha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Saha, Shri A. K.
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 †Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sen, Shri Robin
 Tirkey, Shri Pius

Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
 Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
 Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
 Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Girjanandan Singh, Shri
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan
 Khrame, Shri Rinching Khandu
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
 Nathuni Ram, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rakesh, Shri R. N.
 Ram Dhan, Shri

†Wrongly voted for 'AYES'

Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury
Ramapati Singh, Shri
Ramdas Singh, Shri
Ramji Singh, Dr.
Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Sai, Shri Larang
Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Somani, Shri Roop Lal
Surendra Bikram, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Yuvraj, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:

Ayes—34; Noes—63, the amendment is lost.

The motion was negatived.

15.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Private Members' Business. Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th December, 1978."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th December, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: RECLAMATION OF BARREN AND FALLOW LAND FOR DISTRIBUTION TO LANDLESS PERSONS—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will have to take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak on the 24th August, 1978:—

"This House is of opinion that with a view to providing employment to about 7 crore unemployed persons, reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should provide necessary financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territories Administrations to form a Land Army which may reclaim about 5 crore acres of barren and fallow land within one year and distribute it among the landless persons after providing irrigation facilities and other inputs".

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri K. Suryanarayana and Shri B. K. Nair;

NOES: Shri Lalu Oraon, Shri Kailash Prakash, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan and Shri Daulat Ram Saran.

I would like to remind hon. Members before further discussion on the Resolution by Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak starts, that the time allotted by the House for this discussion has already been exhausted.

The House may now allot further time for this Resolution.

Is it the pleasure of the House that time allotted to this Resolution be extended by fifteen minutes to enable Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak to reply to the debate? He is due to reply.

SOME HON. MEMBER : YES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right the time is extended to enable Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak to reply.

Only Fifteen Minutes, please.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा जो प्रशासकीय संकल्प है उसका माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी चर्चा में समर्थन किया है और माननीय कृषि राज्य मंत्री ने भी उसका विरोध नहीं किया है क्योंकि यह ऐसा संकल्प है जो कि गरीब व्यक्तियों से ताल्लुक रखता है। इसमें कहा गया है कि जो बंजर और पड़ती जमीन पड़ी है वह समतल कराकर, सिंचाई की सुविधा तथा उपकरणों के साथ भूमि सेना गठित करके प्रांतीय सरकारों द्वारा विनर्तित की जाये तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें मदद दे। एक साल में 5 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को भूमिहीनों में वितरित कर देना चाहिए। मेरे इस संकल्प का यही आशय है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करूँ कि केवल एक माननीय सदस्य को छोड़ कर सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका हृदय से समर्थन किया है और जमा मैं ने पहले कहा, मंत्री जी ने भी इसका कोई विरोध नहीं किया है क्योंकि यह बिल्कुल सामयिक बात है। शासन भी चाहता है कि जितनी बंजर और लावारिस जमीन पड़ी है वह भूमिहीनों को मिलनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में एक दलील यह दी गई कि प्रांतीय सरकारें ही जमीन की व्यवस्था करती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रांतीय सरकारें जरूर भूमि की व्यवस्था करती हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी कुछ दायित्व है। क्योंकि जैसे प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार दित्तचस्पी लेती है, कई कराई रुपया इस के लिये स्वीकृत किया है, उसी तरह से सिंचाई के मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार दित्तचस्पी लेती है, यद्यपि यह प्रांतीय मामला है, वही तरह से भूमि सुधार के मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भूमि सुधार आयोग बनाया है ताकि भूमि का सुधार हो सके, जमीनों की व्यवस्था पक्की तरह से हो सके। उसी तरह से मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस मामले में भी

केन्द्रीय सरकार का दायित्व है, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस से सम्बन्ध रखती है, ताकि जल्द से जल्द यह काम शुरू हो। इस का मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—प्राप देखिये—अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये एक कल्याण समिति बनी हुई है—उसने अपनी 1978-79 के 25वें प्रतिवेदन में कृषि और सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में कहा है—(पृष्ठ 1 पर)—

“मैं अपने पहले प्रतिवेदन (छठी लोक सभा) के पैरा 30 में समिति ने यह नोट किया था कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भ्रावटित कुछ भूमि तत्काल कृषि योग्य नहीं है। समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि यदि अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के किसी भूमिहीन व्यक्ति को ऐसी भूमि भ्रावटित की गई है जो तत्काल कृषि योग्य नहीं है, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन को उस व्यक्ति की उस भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये सहायक अनुदान देना चाहिये। उसे भूमि भ्रावटन की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिये भू-राजस्व की भ्रदायगी से भी छूट दी जानी चाहिये।”

सभापति महोदय, यह लोक सभा की समिति है, जिस ने अपनी सिफारिश में कहा है कि जो ऐसी जमीन दे दी गई है—हरिजन और आदिवासियों को—जिस में वे ठीक तरह से खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं, ऐसी जमीनों को सुधार कर फ़ें दिया जाय। इसी लिये मैंने यह उदाहरण दिया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध भूमि के मामले से है। यदि हमें सच्चाई के साथ, ईमानदारी के साथ भूमिहीनों को जमीन देनी है और उन के द्वारा उन की समस्याओं को हल करना है तो यह जरूरी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इस में पूरी दित्तचस्पी ले।

दूसरी बात—अभी भी बहुत सी जमीन पड़ी हुई है। हो सकता है—पंजाब प्रदेश या कुछ ऐसे अन्य प्रदेश हो सकते हैं, जहाँ ऐसी बहुत कम जमीन हो, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य कई प्रदेश हैं जहाँ ऐसी जमीन बहुत ज्यादा है। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं—अलग-अलग प्रांतों के—जहाँ जमीन पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन उन को दिया नहीं जा सका है। इन में तीन तरह की जमीनें हैं—

बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि—जो 2,35,59,000 हेक्टर है।	
कृषि बेकार भूमि जो 1,68,63,000 हेक्टर है।	
चालू परती भूमि जो 91,39,000 हेक्टर है।	

इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 12,39,02,000 एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। इस भूमि को खेती योग्य बना कर भूमिहीनों को दिया जा सकता

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

है। इस लिये, श्रीमन्, बहू सवाल नहीं उठता कि अपने देश में भूमि नहीं है। भूमि है—जो इन धाकड़ों से स्पष्ट है।

अभी कुछ प्रदेशों में आदिवासियों को, हरिजनों को भूमि दी गई है—लेकिन न उन के पास बैल हैं, न रहट है, न कोई दूसरे उपकरण हैं जिस से वे भूमि को ठीक कर के उस को उपाजन योग्य बना सकें। होता यह है कि जमीन तो मिल गई, लेकिन वह उनके पास बिना उपयोग के पड़ी रहती है या आगे चल कर वे उस को बेच देते हैं या किसी तरह से दूसरे उस पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ—यदि शासन के द्वारा उन को जमीन दी जानी है तो उस को ठीक कराकर दिया जाय, जैसे आपने “माना” में दिया। जो पूर्वी बंगाल के शरणार्थि आये थे उन को जमीन को समतल कराकर दिया गया। दण्डकारण्य में जो जमीन दी गई, वह भी समतल करा कर दी गई। पन्ना में भी जमीन दी गयी। अगर शासन भूमिहीनों को उनकी आजीविका के लिए कोई साधन देना चाहता है तो उनको ऊबड़-खाबड़ और बंजर जमीन न दी जाए। अगर दी भी जाए तो उसे ठीक करार दी जाए। एक निश्चित प्रोथाम के अन्तर्गत जमीन ठीक करा कर आप मजदूरों को दें जिस से वे उस जमीन पर खेती कर सकें। अगर आप उन्हें ठीक जमीन देंगे तभी वे उस पर खेती कर सकेंगे।

देश में जो गरीब आदमी हैं जिन को हम दूसरे साधन नहीं दे सकते हैं, किसी उद्योग में जिनको नहीं लगा सकते हैं, कोई नौकरी जिन को नहीं दे सकते हैं, उन के लिए जमीन ही ऐसा साधन है जिस से वे अपने दाने का इंतजाम कर सकते हैं, अपने खाने का इंतजाम कर सकते हैं। किसी व्यक्ति को कपड़ा न मिले, तेल-साबुन न मिले, लेकिन हर व्यक्ति के खाने का इंतजाम तो हम को करना चाहिए। देश में बहुत से ऐसे आदमी हैं जो पड़े लिबे नहीं हैं, जो खेती करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन के पास जमीन नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में जितने भी भूमिहीन हैं, हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं, पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं उनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से प्रान्तीय सरकारों को निर्देश और सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। मैंने अपने प्रस्ताव में भी यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में प्रान्तीय सरकारों की वित्तीय मदद करे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जिस तरह से दूसरे मामलों पर मुख्य मंत्रियों और राजस्व मंत्रियों की बैठकें बुलाई जाती हैं, इस मामले में भी मुख्य मंत्रियों की ओर राजस्व मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई जाए। इस बैठक में इन भूमिहीनों के बारे में एक निश्चित नीति तय की जाए। क्योंकि जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता जब तक यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। जिस

तरह से हम गल्ले के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हुए जो बेरियर लगे थे उन्हें तोड़ दिया, शक्कर के मामले में कंट्रोल तोड़ दिये उसी तरह से हमें कोई नीति अपना कर इन भूमिहीनों के मामले में कदम उठाने हैं। जब तक हम कोई नीति निर्धारित कर के नहीं चलेंगे तब तक हमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकती। इस मामले में भी हमें कोई नीति बनानी पड़ेगी, कानून बनाने पड़ेंगे। कोई योजना बनानी पड़ेगी। जब तक हमारा कोई संकल्प या नीति नहीं होगी तब तक कोई सफलता हमें नहीं मिल सकती है।

चलता सच्चा बाधा तभी जब ठोर ठिकाना हो कोई, कतंथ्य तभी पालन होगा जब प्रण भी ठाना हो कोई।

जब तक कोई संकल्प ले कर काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक किसी काम में सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। हमारी केन्द्रीय शासन के मंत्रियों से यिनती है कि वे इस मामले में बहुत ध्यान में गौर कर के इस कार्य को सफल बनायें। यह कोई ऐसा मामला नहीं है जिस को टाला जा सके। यह तो गरीबों का सवाल है। यदि हमारी गरीबों के साथ सहानुभूति है, भूमिहीनों के साथ हमदर्दी है तो हमें इस समस्या को कारगर ढंग से हल करना चाहिए और इस कार्य में सफल होना चाहिए।

इस प्रस्ताव को मंत्री जी ने अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है। उन्होंने भी इस का विरोध नहीं किया है। सदन के अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस का समर्थन किया है। अगर हम इस प्रस्ताव को आज पारित कर देते हैं तो आज का दिन लोक सभा के इतिहास में एक ऐसा दिन होगा जिस दिन हम भूमिहीनों के लिए यहां कुछ तय कर सकेंगे और हम कह सकेंगे कि हम ने इस तरह से उनके लिए साधनों की व्यवस्था की, इतने करोड़ व्यक्तियों को जमीन दी।

हमारे सामने अक्सर सवाल आता है कि हम ने एक वर्ष में कितने भूमिहीनों को ठीक कर के जमीन दी है। इस प्रस्ताव को पास कर हम कह सकेंगे कि हम ने इतनी जमीन दी है। आज तक इस काम में ढिलाई होती रही है। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार को यहां से यह प्रस्ताव पास कर हम ढिलाई में झुंझना लगाना चाहिए और प्रान्तीय सरकारों को यह निर्देश देना चाहिए कि इस में आगे से ढिलाई नहीं हो। यह बहुत अच्छा सवाल है, यह कोई विवादास्पद चीज नहीं है। इसलिए इस संकल्प को जो मेरा नहीं बल्कि सदन का संकल्प होगा और इसको पढ़ कर और जान कर सभी लोग कहेंगे कि लोक सभा ने ऐसा एक संकल्प स्वीकार किया है जिस का सम्बन्ध देश के गरीबों से है, भूमिहीनों से है, उनके लिए साधन जुटाने के लिए है, आपको भी स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। ऐसा करके आप ऐतिहासिक महत्वपूर्ण

निर्णय ही करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्य और मंत्री जी इस पर सोच करके इसको पास करने की कृपा करें। यही मैं उन से आशा और उम्मीद करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment already moved by Sri Y. P. Shastri. Though he is not here, I will have to put it to vote. The question is:

That in the resolution,

add at the end—

"and every person recruited in the Land Army be paid a minimum salary of Rs. 250 per month". (1).

The motion was negatived.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जिस रूप में यह संकल्प आया है उस में स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैंने एक अन्य आम सहमति से बनाया है। इसका दूसरा रूप है। वह मेरे पास है। अगर इसको सदन स्वीकार कर ले—

समापति महोदय : कोई भी संशोधन अंतिम अंशों में जब जवाब भी हो चुका हो, साधारणतया स्वीकार्य नहीं होता है। लेकिन उसके न आ सकने के अगर कोई विशेष कारण रहे हों तो सदन की सहमति से वह आ सकता है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं इसको उस रूप में प्रस्तुत कर देता हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सदन इसको स्वीकार कर लेगा।

समापति महोदय : अगर सदन को स्वीकार्य है तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हाँ, स्वीकार्य है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing this amendment to be moved, in these particular circumstances, by the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BEANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to move:

"That in the Resolution, for the words 'to about 7 crores unemployed persons, reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should provide necessary financial assistance to State Governments and Union territories Administrations to form a Land Army which may reclaim about 5 crore acres of barren and fallow land within one year and distribute it among the landless persons after providing irrigation facilities and other inputs.'"

substitute

'reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should consider getting a feasibility study made for the creation of Land Army by the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations which could be deployed for land development, land reclamation, irrigation facilities and similar works and its distribution amongst landless persons together with other farm inputs and equipments'."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in the Resolution, for the words 'to about 7 crore unemployed persons, reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should provide necessary financial assistance to State Governments and Union territories Administrations to form a land Army which may reclaim low land within one year and distribute it among the landless persons after providing irrigation facilities and other inputs.'"

substitute

'reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food produc-

[Mr. Chairman]

tion in the country, the Central Government should consider getting a feasibility study made for the creation of Land Army by the State Governments and Union territories Administrations which could be deployed for land development, land reclamation, irrigation facilities and similar works and its distribution amongst landless persons together with other farm inputs and equipments."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I have to put the resolution, as amended to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House is of opinion that with a view to providing employment reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should consider getting a feasibility study made for the creation of Land Army by the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations which could be deployed for land development, land reclamation, irrigation facilities and similar works and its distribution amongst landless persons together with other farm inputs and equipments."

The motion was adopted.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को संशोधित रूप में स्वीकार करने के लिये आपका, माननीय मंत्री जी का और इस सदन का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members that such amendments should be moved in very very exceptional cases; this is not a usual practice. Of course, all hon. Members do not get notice of such amendments and they cannot express their views. After all, departing from the regular procedure is not always advisable. This should be done in very very exceptional cases.

15.22 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. REMUNERATIVE PRICES TO THE GROWERS OF COMMERCIAL CROPS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Dinesh Joarder is not here. Shrimati P. Rangnekar has to move the resolution.

श्रीमती अहिंसा पी० रांगनेकर : (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प पेश करती हूँ :—

"यह सभा वाणिज्यिक फसलों जैसे पटसन, गन्ना, तम्बाकू, कपास आदि के मूल्यों में गिरावट तथा लगातार गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है और संकल्प करती है कि उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए तत्काल उपाय किये जाय और वाणिज्यिक फसलों के मूल्यों की निम्न दरों के कारणों की जांच करने और उत्पादकों को लाभप्रद मूल्य दिलाने के लिये उपाय मुझाने हेतु संसद-सदस्यों की एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति भी तुरन्त गठित की जाये।"

सभापति महोदय, मैं जो यह संकल्प लायी हूँ, वह खासकर इसलिये कि आप देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में वाणिज्यिक फसलों की कीमत कम हो रही है, कन्ज्यूमर्स गुड्स की कीमत थटती है। जो कमशियल क्रॉप्स हैं, वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन है, उसकी कीमत कम हो रही है और इसके कारण को हमें देखना चाहिये क्योंकि यह हमारे समाज का और हमारे डेवलपमेंट का मवाल है।

हमारे देश में 1 करोड़ 75 लाख हेक्टेर जमीन पर क्रॉप्स हैं, उसमें से 10 प्रतिशत कमर शियल क्रॉप्स हैं। 4 कोटि हमारे किमान कमशियल-क्रॉप्स पर मेहनत करते हैं। हमारे देश में जो 5 पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बनाई गईं, उसमें तय किया गया था कि हम कमशियल क्रॉप्स की उत्पादकता बढ़ायेंगे, लेकिन अगर आप पिछले 25 साल का हिसाब लगायेंगे तो कमशियल प्रोडक्ट्स का उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं है, बल्कि कम हो रहा है।

आप देख सकते हैं कि उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1950-51 में तय किया गया था कि यह 5.71 मिलियन टन हो, 1960-61 में यह 11.14 मिलियन टन हुआ लेकिन आप देखें कि कन्ज्यूमर्स गुड्स का, चीनी खाने वालों का परिमाण 20 फीसदी बढ़ा।

लेकिन उतना उत्पादन हमारा नहीं बढ़ा है। काटन और जूट का प्राप देखेंगे तो उन की भी वंसी ही हालत है और प्राप रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट देखेंगे तो उस में पता चलेगा कि 1964-65 में हमारा जो ग्राय रेट था कन्ज्यूमर्स गुड्स का वह 3 परसेंट था और अब वह घट गया है, 2.6 परसेंट हो गया है। 3 परसेंट से कन्ज्यूमर्स गुड्स की उत्पादकता 2.6 परसेंट हो गई है, यह रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट कहती है। कामगियल फ्राप्स की हालत उस से भी बुरी है। 1964-65 से पहले 3.9 परसेंट वह था, आज 1.5 परसेंट हो गया है। इतना कम हो गया है। इस सब की जांच करनी चाहिए। अगर आप इस की जांच नहीं करेंगे तो हमारे पूरे देश का विकास खंजिन होने वाला है और हमारे सामने और मवाल आ जाएंगे। हमारी सारी एकोनामी कोलैप्स होने वाली है अगर हम इस के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं देंगे। इतना ही नहीं आप देखेंगे कि इस में जो किमानों को इन्डेपेंडेंस है वह भी बढ़ती जा रही है। एक बाजु में वह बढ़ती जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ आप देखते हैं लैंड ओनरशिप का जो प्रबलन है उस में बहुत बड़े झगड़े चालू हो गए हैं। दूसरी तरफ कास्ट का भी मवाल इस में पैदा हो जाएगा। एक तरफ कास्ट का मवाल और दूसरी तरफ कल्टीवेटर्स का मवाल, ये सारे ममले खड़े होने वाले हैं। अगले दो वर्षों में अगर इस के बारे में हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो हर एक स्टेट में ला ऐंड आर्डर प्रबलन पैदा होने वाली है, यह आप को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। इस प्रबलन के ऊपर अगर आप सीरियसली ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो हमारी एकोनामी का भी मवाल ला ऐंड आर्डर का भी मवाल और सोशल आर्डर का भी मवाल ये सारे मवाल विकृत होने वाले हैं। यह हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

मैं आपको और बताऊं, गांवों में जो चीजें पैदा कर रहे हैं उन की प्राइम इंडेक्स को देखें और जो कीमत हम उनको दे रहे हैं उस का देखें तो मालूम होगा कि हम उनको किस तरह फंसाते हैं। हमारा जो ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन है उस में जो लोग हैं वे सरमायेदारों के इंटरैस्ट को गाई करने वाले और मोनोपलिस्ट्स के इंटरैस्ट्स का गाई करने वाले हैं। इसीलिए अभी तक हमारे जो किमान खेती करते हैं उन के बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। होलमेल आप प्राइम इंडेक्स देखें। 1970-71 को अगर बेस रखें तो 71-72 में राइस का इंडेक्स था 105 जो 1976-77 में हो गया 157 और 1977-78 में वह है 154। लेकिन ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन ने उस की प्राइम कितनी फिक्स की है वह आप देखें। इस के माने यह है कि उन किमानों को जो राइस पैदा करते हैं, लूटने का घन्टा ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन कर रहा है। व्हीट का देखें—1971-72 में प्राइम इंडेक्स था 103, 1976-77 में 159 और 1977-78 में है 166। लेकिन हमारे

ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन ने प्राइस फिक्स की है 112 रुपये। तो वह किस के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, यह आप बताएं? प्राइस इंडेक्स बतलाता है 166 रुपये और वह प्राइस फिक्स करते हैं 112 रुपये। यह चीज आप को ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए।

रा-काटन की हालत देखें, उस में आप उन को बहुत देते हैं। डिफरेंस देखें, 1971-72 में रा-काटन का प्राइस इंडेक्स था 83, 1976-77 में 209 और 1977-78 में है 182 लेकिन अभी प्राइस फिक्स किया है 255। यह क्या हो रहा है? इस चीज को भी आप ध्यान में रखें। रा जूट का मैं ज्यादा नहीं बताती हूं, 1977-78 में इंडेक्स है 152 और प्राइज फिक्स की है 150। टूबैको, कोल, फटिलाइजर वगैरह बाकी चीजों के बारे में आप ने अभी तक प्राइम फिक्स नहीं किया है। लेकिन उन की भी हालत अभी तक यह है कि जो उन की कीमत है उस कीमत से कम आप ने उन की प्राइम फिक्स की है। आपको यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि उन की जो लागत है वह तो बढ़ती जा रही है। बाकी जो चीजें उस में लगती हैं जैसे आप देखें, फुयेल और पावर जो लगता है उस की कीमत 110 से 232 हो गई है। इनकी प्राइसेज बढ़ गई हैं। आप देखते हैं कि उनके उत्पादन की जो प्राइम है उसको ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन कम कर रहा है। एक तरफ फुयेल, पावर की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं, दूसरी जो कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स हैं उनकी कीमतें बढ़ती हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो उनका माल है उसकी कीमत कम होनी जाती है। इस बात की तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए वरना इस देश में बहुत कुछ होने वाला है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, जो मल्टी-नेशनल्स हैं उनका बड़ा भारी रोल रहा है। हमारी बैकम उनकी हेल्प कर रही हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो ग्रोअर्स हैं उनको लूटा जा रहा है। मैं आपके सामने पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी की, जूट मिल्स के सम्बन्ध में, जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसका आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं। कमेटी ने डिप्टी गवर्नर, रिजर्व बैंक को साक्ष्य के लिए बुलाया था। उनसे पूछा गया कि जो किमान जूट पैदा करते हैं उनको बैंक से कितना पैसा दिया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास इसका कोई हिसाब या रिकॉर्ड नहीं है। अगर आप उनका उत्तर पढ़ेंगे तो देखेंगे कि क्या नाटक है। उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया उसको मैं कोट करना चाहती हूं:

"As of now I am sorry that we have got information on a global basis, but not in terms of cultivators of different kinds of crops and in such details."

[श्रीमती ग्रहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

उन्होंने । क हमारे पास ग्लोबल बेसिस की रिपोर्ट है, कल्टिवेटर्स के बारे में उनके पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है । इसके बाद जब उनसे पूछा गया कि जो मिल मालिक हैं उनको कितना पैसा दिया गया तो वे तुरन्त सच्चाई पर आ गए । उन्होंने कहा कि रा-मैटीरियल की पर्चेज और उसके प्रापरेशन के लिए 157.22 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए । आप देखें कि जूट मिलों के मालिकों को इतनी बड़ी रकम मिलती है लेकिन जो जूट प्रोसेसर्स हैं उनके लिए रिजर्व बैंक के पास कोई पैसा नहीं है । बैंक के पास इसलिए कोई हिसाब भी नहीं है क्योंकि उनको कोई पैसा दिया ही नहीं गया है । इसीलिए उन्होंने जवाब देने से इनकार कर दिया ।

इतना ही नहीं, जहां जहां कारपोरेशंस हैं वहां पर माइनाईजेशन के नाम पर या दूसरे नाम पर मिलों को पैसा दिया गया है । आई डी बी आई से टोटल लोन 19.2 करोड़ दिया गया । दूसरी स्कीम्स में जुलाई 1964 से 1975 तक 15.50 करोड़ दिए गए । इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन से भी कई करोड़ मिले । इस तरह से टोटल 66.17 करोड़ मिले । इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि मोनोपोलिस्ट्स की हर तरह से मदद की जाती है लेकिन प्रोग्राम्स को हमारी बैंक्स कोई मदद नहीं देती हैं । जूट मिलों के पास जो काला पैसा बढ़ जाता है उसका चुनाव में इस्तेमाल होना है । पब्लिक ग्रण्डर-टेक्निज कमिटी में रिजर्व बैंक के डिप्टी गवर्नर कहते हैं कि मिलों को इतना पैसा दिया गया लेकिन प्रोग्राम्स को कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है ।

इसी प्रकार मे आप देखेंगे कि शूगरकेन के एरियर्स, मध्य प्रदेश को केवल दो मिलों में, लाखों रुपये बाकी हैं । किसानों का 50 लाख रुपया बाकी था । बैंक मे उन मिलों को पैसा मिला लेकिन उससे पहले बैंक ने मिलों मे यह क्यों नहीं पूछा कि आपने किसानों का पैसा दिया है या नहीं ? यह ड्यूटी बैंक की थी । जिन किसानों मे शूगरकेन लिया गया था उनको उसका पैसा मिलना चाहिए था । उस के बाद भी सरकार ने उन की प्रापर्टी को अटैच नहीं किया । किसानों का पैसा डूबो दिया, मजदूरों का पैसा डूबा दिया, उन की प्रापर्टी को मेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने अटैच नहीं किया, उन की प्रापर्टी को नीलाम करने की आज्ञा नहीं दी और वे सब पैसा खा गये । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जब तक आप इन मजदूरों और किसानों को लूटने वाले इण्डस्ट्रीय-लिस्ट्स और मोनोपोलिस्ट्स के बारे में बैंकों के नहीं कहेंगे कि पहले एरियर्स का पैसा देना चाहिये तब तक दूसरा कोई इलाज नहीं है ।

आप को मालूम नहीं है—हम ने महाराष्ट्र में देखा है—महाराष्ट्र में जो शूगर मिलें हैं, उन के नाम के साथ कोआपरेटिव लगा हुआ, लेकिन उन के कर्ताधर्ता कौन हैं, हम जानते हैं—ये

कोआपरेटिव किसानों को थोड़ा सा कर्जा देती हैं, उस के बदले में उन को अपनी पूरी फसल को इन के पास डिपॉजिट रखना पड़ता है और जब वे उन की फसल को लेते हैं तो उस फसल के भाव कम कर के उन को देते हैं और इस तरह से वह किसान उन का पूरे-का-पूरा कर्जा वापस नहीं दे सकता है, उस का पूरी तरह से सत्यानाश हो रहा है ।

इस लिये हमारा कहना है कि जिस तरह से महाराष्ट्र में मोनोपोलीकाटन-पर्चेज की स्कीम है—अगर वैसे स्कीम नहीं चलायेंगे तो किसानों का कुछ भी भला होने वाला नहीं है । जब उन की प्राप भाती है तब वे रेट्स कम कर देते हैं और बाजार में दलाल उस को खरीद लेते हैं और बाद में ऊंचे दामों पर बेचते हैं । मैं आप को महाराष्ट्र के “प्याज” की कहानी सुनाना चाहती हूँ । किसानों से प्याज 26 पैसे किलो में खरीदी गई, लेकिन बाजार में उसको 2 रुपये किलो में बेचा गया, इस तरह से किसान भी लूटा और हम भी लूटे, कन्स्यूमर भी लूटे गया, बीच में सब दलाल खा गये । इस के बाद स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन और “नाफेड” से कहा गया कि प्याज खरीदो । उन के अधिकारी वहां गये, जिन मे पैसा मिला, उन मे खरीद लिया और जो सब्जे किसान थे, जिन्होंने पैसा नहीं दिया, उन से नहीं खरीदा, क्वालिटी के नाम पर उन के माल को नहीं खरीदा । आप जानते हैं कामणियल ग्राम में क्वालिटी के नाम पर ग्रेडिंग चल रहा है—फर्स्ट ग्रेड, सेकण्ड ग्रेड, थर्ड ग्रेड । इसी तरह से प्याज के मामले में जिन का माल नहीं खरीदना था, उन का माल ग्रेड 3 का बनला दिया । जिन ने पैसा दे दिया उस का माल ग्रेड 1 बनला कर खरीद लिया । उस के बाद जब मामला श्री मोहन धारिया के पास आया, तब समझौता हुआ । मेरा यह कहना है कि इन सब चीजों में जा दलाल लोग हैं, वे बहुत गड़बड़ करते हैं, लेकिन आप के नाफेड में भी बहुत कर्णशन है । जब तक आप उन कर्णशनों को दूर नहीं करेंगे—काम नहीं चलेगा ।

मैं एम० टी० सी० के बारे में बतनाती हूँ—सीमेन्ट कार्गिया से बम्बई पहुंचा, तो एम० टी० सी० वाले वहां गये और समुद्र में ही उस को कागज पर खरीद लिया । उस के बाद उस को उठाने और रखने का काम किस को दिया—डालमिया कम्पनी को दिया । क्योंकि इन के पास स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम नहीं था, जो बड़ी बड़ी मोनोपोलिस्ट कम्पनियां हैं—उन के पास ही स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम होता है । आप जरा इकानामीक-टाइम्स को देखिये—उस में छपा है—तेल के बारे में । जो “स्वीट आयल” है—उस के बारे में लिखा है कि स्टोरेज में कितना कम हो गया, लाखों रुपये का तेल स्टोरेज में कम हो गया, क्योंकि स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था मोनोपोलिस्ट्स लोगों के पास होती है । सीमेन्ट भी इसी तरह से गायब हो गया, कहते हैं

समुद्र से किनारे तक घाने में ट्रांजिट में गायब हो गया, क्योंकि ये मोनोपोलिस्ट कम्पनियाँ जो व्यापार करती हैं, इन के साथ हमारे एस0टी0सी0 और नाफेड के अधिकारी शामिल हैं और कोई भी इन मामलों में दखल नहीं देता है। यह मेरा चार्ज है—इसके बारे में जांच होनी चाहिये। अगर आप इकानामिक टाइम्स को पढ़ेंगे तो आप को भी बहुत दुख होगा। लोग कहते हैं कि चीजों की स्केमरसिटी होने वाली है। हमें मालूम नहीं क्या स्केमरसिटी होने वाली है, लेकिन यह सही है कि लाखों टन माल इस तरह से बीच में ही गायब हो जाती है। तो इस के बारे में आप को सांचना चाहिए। जब तक जूट परचेजिंग एजेंसी जाँ कि गवर्नमेंट की परचेजिंग एजेंसी है, मैं कम्पन खत्म नहीं होता है तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। ऐसी मोनोपली एजेंसी का निर्माण करने के बाद भी यह समस्या हल नहीं हो रही है। मेरा आप से कहना है कि आप एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन को दोबारा भारगेनाइज्ड कीजिए और उस में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि भी लीजिए। इस कमीशन के बारे में आप यह भी जांच कीजिए कि आजकल जो इस के मेम्बर हैं उनके इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स से क्या सम्बन्ध है।

हमारे देश में फ्राम्स के जो प्रोपर्स हैं, उन की हम मदद करनी चाहिए। उन को जो आप मर्यादा देते हैं वह उन के पास नहीं जाती है। वर दूसरों के पास चली जाती है। कई जगह पर उन के नाम मे कोअपरेटिव्स तैयार हो गये हैं लेकिन उनका फायदा वेस्टेड इन्स्ट्रुट्स के लाग उठा रहे हैं। यह भी आप को देखना चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहती है कि आपको एक नया एग्गेरिवन रिफार्म्स बिल लाना चाहिए क्योंकि इस से लेण्ड का भारी सम्बन्ध है। यह खाली फार्मर्स का मवाल नहीं है। हमारे बीच में एग्रीकल्चरल वर्कर्स भी बहुत हैं। उनकी उन्नति की जो प्राइस कंज्यूमर्स से आती है उसका फायदा उनको नहीं मिलता है। हरेक प्रदेश में लेण्ड सीलिंग एक्ट है लेकिन मय जगह लोग हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठे हुए हैं। वहाँ जमींदार लोग कहते हैं कि आप कोई भी कानून बनाइये लेकिन हम उस पर अमल नहीं होने देंगे। जब तक हमारा लेण्ड का मसला हल नहीं होता है तब तक ऐसे मवाल आते रहेंगे। इस मवाल का हल करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि लेण्ड की सीलिंग हो। इस के बारे में आपको सांचना चाहिए। जब तक आप यह नहीं करते तब तक आप एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन की रचना करें। पार्लियामेंट में हम ने सुझाव दिया था कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की भी इस बारे में एक कमेटी बननी चाहिए क्योंकि यहाँ पर किसानों के बहुत से प्रतिनिधि हैं। 23 तारीख को यहाँ दिल्ली में किसानों का बहुत भारी प्रदर्शन हो रहा है और किसानों के सबालों पर आप ध्यान देने वाले हैं। अगर उस से पहले यहाँ यह कर दिया

जाए तो उसमें भी आपको मदद मिलेगी। इसलिए मेरा आपको सुझाव है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी आप बना दें जो प्राइसिज के बारे में विचार करे। अगर किसान की पैदावार की प्राइसिज उसे ठीक से नहीं मिली तो इस से हमारे देश में कोई विकास नहीं होने वाला है। अगर आपको विकास करना है तो आपको यह करना पड़ेगा।

मेरा आपसे कहना है कि आप जनता के सबालों पर ध्यान दें। जनता में आजकल यह भावना है कि आप उन के सबालों पर ध्यान देने के बदले आपस में झगड़ते हैं। जनता चाहती है कि आप उनके सबालों पर ध्यान दें। आप आपस में झगड़ें लेकिन बंद कमरे में झगड़ें। वहाँ चाहे कुछ भी करें, एक दूसरे का सिर तोड़ें लेकिन जहाँ तक जनता के सबाल हैं उन पर आप पूरा ध्यान दें। आपने चुनावों में बहुत कुछ ऐलान किया था, बहुत कुछ अश्वोरेसिज दिये थे। अगर उनको पूरा करने के लिए आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए आप गंभीर रूप से इस तरफ ध्यान दें। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN; Resolution moved.

"The House expresses its deep concern over the fall and continuous downward trend of the prices of commercial crops viz., jute, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton etc., and resolves that immediate steps be taken to guarantee fair prices to the growers and also a high powered Committee consisting of the Members of Parliament be forthwith constituted to go into the causes of lower rates of prices of the commercial crops and suggest measures for ensuring remunerative prices to the growers".

The time allotted for this Resolution is 2 hours and I have a list of 13 members who want to speak on this. I request Members to finish their speeches within six minutes.

Those hon. Members who want to move their amendments may now do so.

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:

[Dr. Ramji Singh]

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

“and further directs the Government to compel the manufacturers of industrial goods out of commercial crops viz., jute, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton etc. to sell them at proportionately cheaper prices.” (3)

That in the resolution,—

(i) after “tobacco, cotton, etc.”

add “while the prices of manufactured goods out of these crops show an upward trend”.

(ii) add at the end—

“within 3 months hereafter”. (6).

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

“so that the price of every product, whether industrial or agricultural, neither exceeds nor falls short of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the cost of production thereof.” (2)

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

“with instructions to submit its report by 31st March, 1979, so as to facilitate fixation of remunerative prices.” (4).

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, speaking on this Resolution I must say that the growers have all along been neglected. There are some middlemen, who are engaged by the Jute Corporation of India, and they are earning huge profits. The Corporation is purchasing through the medium of some people and not directly. These middlemen advance some money to the growers and purchase the jute, not at remunerative prices

but at distressed prices. The jute growers are compelled to sell their produce to the middlemen at the price dictated by them. This has been the experience in all the villages in my constituency. The result is that the middlemen, the dealers and the purchasing agents are getting away with all the profits and the growers of jutes and cotton are not getting adequate prices.

That is why we say that the Government should take very strong measures to see that the actual growers get adequate prices. In the case of growers of jute, sugarcane and cotton it is not enough that they are getting the prices prevailing in the market. Very attractive prices should be offered to them. Now what happens is that the dealers invest money on the growers and purchase jute or cotton at distress prices. So, we should chalk out some programme whereby Government purchase direct. They should open centres at all the areas where jute, cotton, tobacco and sugarcane are grown and the produce should be purchased directly, without the intervention of the middlemen.

It has been shown everywhere that remunerative prices are not given to the growers. Then if we compare the prices of industrial products, they are also sold to consumers at a much higher rate, say 50 or 60 per cent above the cost of production. Here again the management or the dealers get away with the profit and the consumers also have to suffer for it.

So, ways and means should be found out to see that the consumers are able to purchase commodities at reasonable prices. If we do not look to their interests, then what for we are here? So you must chalk out certain ways and means, and I request the hon. Minister, through you, that a well thought out policy should be chalked out to see that the consumers get the goods at reasonable prices and the jute growers, the cotton growers and the tobacco growers get the remunerative

price. But it is seen that there is a channel, that is, the agents, the middlemen, the manufacturers' association the cotton growers association and so many other associations that are set up and certain other agencies which purchase the goods are taking away the benefit, I mean, the middlemen are taking away the benefit. This middlemen system must go, must be wiped out so that the reasonable prices are obtained by the growers and a well thought out policy should be laid down so that the growers cannot be cheated, and they should not be cheated. In all constituencies and everywhere we go, we find that they cannot sell the jute direct to the Jute Corporation. The Government is spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the development of Jute Corporation. I have got the records with me. The Jute Corporation of India have advanced to different jute industries, to different agents, to the tune of Rs. 22 crores for purchase of jute and these agents and other jute manufacturers purchase the jute and do not sell sufficient jute to the Jute Corporation as a result of which the Jute Corporation find it difficult in several cases to realise money. We find that out of Rs. 22 crores invested by the Jute Corporation of India, they have already lost Rs. 14 crores out of which nothing will be given to the Government and Government will not get anything out of it. So, the Government must lay down a stringent policy to see that these people are not allowed to take away the resources and are not allowed to take away the money in that way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already made a complaint to the authorities that the sum of Rs. 22 crores invested through the Jute Corporation is to be realised. So far, only Rs. 6 crores have been realised and the Government will not be in a position to realise the balance of Rs. 16 crores from the middlemen and from the

jute industries to which they had advanced. So, ways and means should be found out to see that the growers get the remunerative prices and not the middlemen who take away the money without doing anything.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is an agricultural country but it is a matter of grief and regret that the cultivators are the most neglected among the population. We, who are in politics, while addressing the people outside over the mike very often say that we will try to improve the lot of the cultivators but when we become a Member of Parliament or a Minister we conveniently forget these cultivators and try to promote the interest of the middle men or the industrialist. Sir the Committee on Public Undertakings have suggested that the jute growers should be paid Rs. 400/- per quintal as a remunerative price as otherwise they will suffer a loss but despite this positive recommendation of the Committee the price of jute was fixed at Rs. 149 per quintal. The recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission was also ignored. How could this figure of Rs. 149 be fixed? On whose recommendation? Are we to conclude that the report of the Committee on Public undertakings is wrong? Sir the agriculturists would have found some solace if the industrial products which are based on agricultural produce were sold to the people at a cheaper price but they are not getting the same. I would like to give an example. Last year government had fixed the price of paddy at Rs. 77 per quintal. We know that 1½ quintals of paddy will yield one quintal of rice calculation on this basis the price of 1 quintal of rice should not be more than Rs. 125 (including Rs. 10 per quintal as manufacturing cost but Government have fixed the selling price of rice at Rs. 178. Thus the profit

The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

16 hrs.

earned is much more than even the profit that is being earned by the black marketeers. As I was saying, the cultivators would have found some satisfaction if the non agriculturist community comprising of the soldiers, teachers, doctors, engineers etc., could get rice at a cheap rate and then the agriculturists would have felt that their sacrifices were rewarded. But this is not being done. Therefore I urge very strongly that Government will have to be very cautious about this matter which gives no satisfaction either to the producer or the consumer. But we have seen that the Agriculture Price Commission far from upholding the interest of the agriculturists have always upheld the interest of the middlemen and the industrialist. It is indeed a matter of deep regret for a country where the majority of the population is cultivators. There is yet another sad aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. It is known to all that the different parts of the country suffered devastating floods. I ask you Sir, who suffered from this? Obviously the poor cultivators. But why should they suffer? Is it not a fact that whenever some damage is done to the factory or the godowns of an industrialists, he gets full compensation from the insurance companies. If the rich could get his loss compensated fully then

why should not the poor cultivator? But the irony of the matter is that while we have provided for insurance policies which other than cultivators can take advantage of there is nothing that the poor cultivator can fall back upon when his crops are damaged due to natural calamities like drought, flood, storm, fire etc. There is no crop insurance in our country that can take care of the cultivator and his crops. In reply to a question, the Government have stated that while there is an insurance scheme for cotton, no such scheme is there for other crops. The Government does not want to have a comprehensive crop insurance which will cover all the cultivators.

If we really want to save the cultivators then we have to pay them proper price. If a cultivator who produces the food and industrial crops, does not get adequate return, if he is denied social security, if he fails to maintain his family then a massive migration will start from agricultural field and the present industrial growth of the country is not at all adequate to absorb or contain this mass migration from the field of agriculture to the field of industry. Naturally it will only produce a catastrophe whose results would be dangerous. In any agricultural country, the basis for development should have been agriculture but it is a matter of regret that since independence no Government has given importance to this matter and as such the lot of the agriculturists have remained neglected and poor. We have never given the regard or respect that the cultivators of this country deserve.

Mr. Chairman Sir, we are presently discussing a problem which affects the 60 crore population of the country out of which 50 crores are cultivators. But what is the attendance in the House. Only such members are painstakingly staying in the House who will speak on this subject and the rest have gone. If you press the bill perhaps they will rush back to this House and their interest and responsibility ends there. On the other hand if there was a discussion on Indira Gandhi or the rich, the House would have been full. Sir, we politicians always remain conscious how to preserve our power and we do not hesitate to indulge in cheap slogan mongering. A little while ago the House was discussing the problem of the landless and suggestions were being offered how the surplus land should be distributed. Now, from that debate it emerged that we have only 5 crores of barren land and the number of the landless in the country was in the neighbourhood of 7 crores. Thus even if we distributed the entire land the share of each would be less than one acre which is an uneconomic hold-

ing. This kind of a distribution process will not help solve any problem. But we keep on harping upon the need for distribution of land without a practical knowledge of agriculture because, as I said, we often play for cheap slogan mongering. Therefore, we have to think in a more rational and practical way. Surplus lands should be distributed amongst the marginal land-holders, cultivators. If we want to ensure proper industrial development in the country, then the cultivators of industrial crops will have to be paid proper prices for their crops. We have to frame proper crop insurance schemes that will come to the rescue of the poor cultivators when natural calamities destroy their crops and along with these we have to tune up the present law or make new one which will save them from middle men and black marketeers and maintain their interests. But this is never done. We never genuinely feel for the cultivators and they have remained neglected for long. We have to think in terms of improving the lot of the small landholders. The cultivator who has one acre of land, should get two acres instead which will make his holding economic and the quantum of produce will also improve. But instead of doing it if we try to distribute one seri among 1000 ladies then the share of each would be just enough to be used as a bandage and will never be sufficient to hide her shame. In the same manner, if we go on harping upon the theme of equal distribution then it would not be anything more than cheap sloganising. It will only encourage unrest in the country and will not be in the interest of the cultivators or agricultural labourers. Therefore, we have to leave this path and take to more practical solutions. If we really want that the industry of our country should prosper and thrive, then we have to give proper remunerative price to the cultivators producing the industrial crop who will be able to maintain their family and would lead a better life. I will, in fact, go a step further and suggest that

all crops produced should fetch remunerative price and unless this is not done then supply to industry will fall, industrial progress will retard we will have to depend on foreign countries for imports of both foodgrains as also the industrial crops for ages to come. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS (Kottayam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is debating a very important resolution. Let me first of all congratulate the mover of the resolution for providing an opportunity to the Members to discuss a very important problem.

Sir, it has been a consistent demand of the farmers in our country that their products should get a reasonable price. But, unfortunately, the Government in power does not pay much attention to it. In our country when there is high production, the prices decline and the growers suffer. Why does it happen like this? It is mainly because the Government does not have a well considered policy in regard to the pricing of the commercial crops produced in our country. There was bumper production of cotton; but the textile prices have gone up. There was record production of sugarcane for which the farmers in UP and elsewhere are suffering, but the prices of sugar has not come down. The sugarcane growers are suffering because they do not get a remunerative price. Same is the case about rubber also.

In this context, I would like to say that whenever a demand comes up from the industrial sector for concession in taxes, etc., the Government is too willing to satisfy them. The House will remember that a few months ago there was a temporary decline in the production of natural rubber. 99 per cent of the natural rubber produced in India comes from Kerala.

Incidentally, I may mention that rubber is one of the important cash crops which sustain the economy of Kerala. Any fall in the price of rub-

[Shri Skariah Thomas]

ber will adversely affect the rubber growers most of whom are medium and small-scale growers. When there was a temporary shortfall in production of natural rubber, the price in the open market started rising. Immediately the tyre manufacturers started clamouring for import of rubber. Since they have got a strong lobby and can influence the Government very easily, the Government took a sudden decision to import rubber from outside. This was a very harmful step as it would have ruined the economy of Kerala. According to the latest information, the Government proposes to import 15,000 more tonnes of rubber from outside. The hon. Minister has assessed the tyre manufacturers that their interest would be protected. I have nothing against the tyre manufacturers interest being protected. My point is that the growers interest should also be protected.

What is happening today is that whenever the price of commercial crop rises, the Government comes forward to protect the interest of the industry but the same enthusiasm is not to be seen in the case of cotton growers, cane growers, rubber growers, etc.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that the latest decision taken by the Government to import copra from outside is going to affect the coconut growers of Kerala very badly. The coconut growers of Kerala have protested against this decision of the Government. I hope, the hon. Minister will reconsider this decision to import copra and thus save the coconut growers of Kerala from total ruin.

About the pricing of commercial crops also, I have a word to say. When there is surplus production, the Government should take adequate steps to see that the prices may not fall below a certain level. They should step in and make bulk purchase, so that the farmers do not have to suffer. Otherwise, out of sheer frustration, the farmers will burn down their pro-

ducts, which will not be in the best interest of the country. Therefore, what is needed is a realistic policy in regard to the prices of commercial crops on which economy of our country depends to a great extent.

With these words, once again, I support this resolution.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Janata Party committed for rural development. Rural development cannot come unless rural economy is stabilised. Rural economy can be stabilised only when the peasants get remunerative prices. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government which is committed for rural development to stabilise the prices of agricultural commodities.

There is no machinery to stabilise the prices of agricultural commodities. Of course, they have created some machinery to support certain commodities, specially the foodgrains. That is also half-way. What I want is that there must be a comprehensive legislation so as to stabilise the prices of all agricultural commodities. For this, a Commodity Price Stabilisation Corporation must be constituted. Unless it is constituted, it is not possible to stabilise the prices. Now, the Agricultural Prices Commission is doing something. But it must be under the supervision of the Commodity Price Stabilisation Corporation.

A reference given to the Agricultural Prices Commission is not sufficient to help the agriculturists. The Agricultural Prices Commission, as it exists today, is not having any machinery for collecting the cost of cultivation and also the cost of living of the peasants and the rural masses. Therefore, the Agricultural Prices Commission should be provided with machinery for this purpose.

In the matter of fixing the price, they are fixing the minimum price, but the minimum price is not a remunerative

price and the minimum price is not in proportion to the cost of cultivation and the cost of living of the peasants. It is fixed with a view to helping consumers also, taking all the existing circumstances into consideration. We should not do that. If we want to help the consumers, we must subsidize them and see that only poor consumers are helped and not those whose income is as much as Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and so on. We are not committed to help them; we are committed to help only poor consumers. Therefore, with this in view, the pricing for consumers must be separate and the pricing for commercial crops or agricultural commodities must be separate. If we take that stand, it would be quite easy for us to see that remunerative prices are fixed for agricultural commodities.

Now, after setting up the Agricultural Prices Commission, commodities which are surplus must be identified every year and they must be notified. There must be a revolving fund for purchasing these surpluses. All surpluses must be purchased by the Commodity Corporation. Now, having purchased it—supporting we want to purchase jaggery—they say, especially the officials, that there are no storage facilities. Therefore, when the Corporation is set up, if they are to purchase these commodities, there must be godown facilities and storage facilities. Therefore, there must be a comprehensive plan for having storage facilities wherever necessary throughout the country, depending on the commodity.

Now, after we purchase these surpluses, what are we to do with them is the question. We must see that they are exported as far as possible. Now, we are not having any machinery for exporting agricultural commodities to other countries. In certain foreign countries they have their Trade Representatives or Marketing Officers in their

Embassies. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that in every Embassy office of ours, there is a Trade Representative or Marketing Officer appointed for exploring the possibilities of exporting these agricultural commodities.

Now, there must be money for that and, therefore, we must have a revolving fund so that the commodities can be purchased and sold; and that fund must be constant. If necessary they should take the help of the financial organisations in getting money.

Again, if there are surpluses, we must see that these agricultural commodities are put to industrial use. I have seen that in USA they are converting agricultural commodities for industrial use. They have four research centres—one at New York and three more at other places. Therefore, if we can also have such centres, it would be easy to convert these commodities.

I will give one example. We are having jaggery: 45 per cent of sugarcane is being converted into jaggery. But we are not able to sell it. Therefore, if we can have a research centre, we can see how it can be converted into alcohol. With alcohol we can run automobiles: scientists say we can do it. Therefore, it is quite necessary for us to open research centres.

Now, these purchases must be made by this Corporation. If this is to be done, we must nationalise all the trade. Therefore, we must canalise the purchases. Unless these purchases are canalised and exports are canalised, it is not possible to control these private traders or businessmen and capitalists and to protect the interest of the peasants.

I want to make one more point. Now we are meeting with natural calamities like floods, cyclones and droughts. We are not able to control them. Mr. H. M. Patel, Prof. Ranga, 60 economists and other political leaders of our nation have asked the UNO to constitute

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

a fund, Natural Calamities Mitigation Fund, for helping the developing countries. If we can achieve that, if our Government, especially our Minister, can move the FAO and other world organisations to constitute that Fund, we can get money and see that the sufferings on account of these calamities are mitigated.

Then we can have crop insurance. In that we should provide not only for fall in production but also for fall in prices so that the farmers may not get unremunerative prices.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must congratulate the Mover of the Resolution for having brought forward this Resolution. Though Hon. Member, Shri Dinesh Joardar, was not present to move the Resolution. Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar has, very stoutly, defended the cause of the farmers. The deep concern expressed by the various Members who participated in this debate goes to show that it is high time that certain concrete steps were taken by the Government to protect the interests of the farmers who raise cash crops. Perhaps, in this context, Mr. Charan Singh's 'Kisan Rally' becomes more relevant to highlight the problems of the kisans...

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you attending it?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Perhaps, Mr. Barnala may be one of them. I want to point out certain anomalies. But before I do so, I would like to read from the Reserve Bank's report with regard to the economy in 1977-78. They say that it was sluggish:

"...sluggishness and uncertainty injured the Indian economy, imports shot up and exports slumped, industrial growth was 'disappointing', money supply went up substantially, and while wholesale prices decreased, the retail prices increased."

Coming to food production and production of other agricultural commodities, they say:

"The output of foodgrains reached a new high at 126 million tonnes—an improvement of five million tonnes over the earlier peak touched two years ago. Several cash crops—sugarcane, tea, coffee and cotton—also recorded a substantial improvement in production levels. The larger use of fertilisers and good and well-spread rainfall contributed to the increase."

But the anomaly is this. While the prices of cotton slumped, the prices of textiles have gone up. While the cigarette manufacturers have earned record profits this year, the price of tobacco has come down. Why are we having this anomaly? When there is increase in production, there should be some mechanism by which you have to protect the interests of the farmers. This is the anomaly. Where production goes up, prices slump and the farmers suffer. I would like to bring to the notice of the Agriculture Minister, who is here, that he should have an integrated approach with regard to agricultural production, that is, for food crops as well as for cash crops. The integrated approach should be like this. Number one is supply of inputs in time at reasonable prices. Inputs include irrigation and power too. In certain States the tariff for power has been increased so much that small farmers are not able to use power. The irrigation rates have increased manifold. It is having a disastrous effect on the cost of production in the country.

(2) About the infrastructural arrangements the government propose to take, the infrastructural arrangements include marketing, storage and a good communications system. A farmer in a remote village grows cash crops and by the time he brings it to the market, because of the bad condition of the roads and the high price he has to pay for the transport,

he is not able to market his produce. So top priority should be given to infrastructural facilities.

Another important factor is about the institutional finance. Bank finance must be readily available for farmers especially the small and marginal farmers.

Important commodities like tobacco earn yearly hundreds of crores of foreign exchange and pay to the Central Exchequer to the tune of Rs. 300 crores by way of excise duty, but there is no support price for the tobacco grower whereas paddy and other crops have support prices. There is no support price for the tobacco grower. There is no support price for the cotton-grower. Unless there is a support price and that support price is remunerative, the middlemen are getting the largest benefit. As I said, the cigarette manufacturers have earned a record profit whereas the STC has to go to the rescue of the growers in Andhra Pradesh to purchase tobacco at a throw-away price. STC is not able to purchase tobacco from the growers whereas the cigarette manufacturers are purchasing it at a throw-away price. Same is the case with cotton. These factors have to be borne in mind.

The last point is about crop insurance. Crop insurance must ensure that there should be some sort of a protection to the farmers on what he grows. Crop insurance has only remained as a slogan on paper. We have to take vigorous steps to give protection to the farmer.

The last point I want to make is that small farmers and marginal farmers agencies have been set up in this country. There is a DPAP programme. These programmes must be given some teeth and finance provided to small and marginal farmers. They should be protected because all these years the green revolution has benefited only the big landlords. There has been a terrible disparity

and imbalance between the small farmer and the big farmer because whatever facilities that are provided by the government have been usurped by the big landlords to the detriment of the small farmers. That imbalance also has to be corrected.

Another point is with regard to exports. Why is this government reluctant to export sugar and onions which the hon. Member has pointed out? Onion-growers are in great distress in this country now. Why should they not continue exports which have been done previously? They have stopped export of sugar without making alternative arrangements for proper distribution of sugar and also for providing employment and enhancing the purchasing power of the common man. Without enhancing the purchasing power of the common man, he cannot purchase the sugar. He has no money to purchase.

I would only urge on the Minister that this resolution was instrumental in highlighting some of the important problems of the farmers especially those who grow cash and commercial crops. I would urge upon our hon. Minister to evolve a strategy, to evolve a method by which farmers should not suffer and they get remunerative prices and they are not penalised for the simple act of serving the country by increasing agricultural production.

With these words I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on this Resolution.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): First of all I want to thank the mover of the Resolution because it has given us an opportunity to highlight the problems faced by farmers growing cash and commercial crops.

The Government for several years now are not giving proper prices to the agriculturists.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

Sir, in my opinion, several times I had said that also, I think, there can be no dispute that in this country, the worst sufferers are our agriculturists. Our friends also said the same thing. There is no guarantee for the remunerative price of their agricultural products. Yesterday we also had a discussion about it. Since 1954 or 1956 or so from the Food Corporation of India also there is no guarantee for the price. We were of course happy in the initial stage when the FCI came to our rescue. The same is the case with regard to the tobacco.

You may be aware that the Tobacco Board was constituted only for the benefit of the tobacco growers. But, still, the growers are suffering more than ever before. My hon. friend Shri Venkatasubbaiah would also share the same thing with me. Only recently the Agricultural Prices Commission had invited the tobacco growers to offer their suggestion. Sir, I can tell you from my own experience that tobacco is being sold at Rs. 2700 or so a ton. This is the price which the tobacco growers are getting. In the Guntur market also the price may be at Rs. 2,500 or so—not more than Rs. 3,000 a ton. I may tell you that persons owning Pan shops are better off as compared to the farmers owning 25 acres of land in the rural areas. They have been able to give better education to their children whereas the poor farmers who are owning 25 acres of land are unable to give right type of education to their children.

Ours is a poor country and it depends on 75 to 80 per cent of agricultural people. I have to congratulate the lady Member for having brought forward this Resolution. In Andhra Pradesh, in the rural areas, the agriculturists are suffering because they are not getting a remunerative price for their produce. I hope the Communist friends will agree with me that the agricultural labourers cannot be maintained unless something is done with regard to fixing up of a remun-

erative price to the agricultural products of the farmers. In my part of the State, so far as agricultural problems are concerned, all people belonging to the Communist Party (M) or C.P.I., Janata Party and the Congress have joined together in recognising this problem. Our Chief Minister has also issued a circular to implement certain schemes. But the officers are not cooperating with him. This is an unfortunate thing in our country. We depend on our officers for each and everything. There is no experienced person in the Agricultural Prices Commission represented. I would urge on the hon. Minister that the Agricultural Prices Commission should be constituted with experts who have knowledge on commercial crops, food crops etc. Then only it will be possible for the Commission to fix a remunerative price for the products.

Sir, I have forgotten to table my amendment. I know that our Food Minister, Shri Barnala is taking a lot of interest in agriculturists. I would request him to include a representative on a part-time basis in the Agricultural Prices Commission while fixing the prices for the agricultural commodities. What is the harm in having such a representative there?

In our State, we grow tobacco. But, there is no remunerative price given for paddy. There is no storage facility given by the Government. They have stopped this facility even in Haryana and Punjab—surplus states. My request to the hon. Minister is that whether the States are surplus or deficit, he should see to it that either private godowns or government godowns are provided for storing the grains. I was told 20 per cent of our agricultural produce was ruined on account of the lack of storage facilities.

Now, I come to groundnut. In 1972-73 the groundnut production was to the tune of 4.09 million tonnes whereas in 1976-77 it rose to 5.26

million tonnes. But what is the price that it fetched. It was very low. So many producers of groundnut in Andhra Pradesh were ruined. It seems either our Agriculture Minister has no voice or he is not able to convince other ministers. The same thing happened to sugarcane and tobacco. They are also importing cotton. Three to four years back there was surplus in cotton but not now. they say the price is normal now but three years back they encouraged all the farmers to produce cotton but as the price of cotton became very low many farmers in Andhra Pradesh were ruined. Government should take care of the farmers and only then our country will be able to survive. I do not want to blame the present government entirely. Previously also we did not do much but this government promised to get a price of Rs. 150 per quintal for wheat but they have not fulfilled their promise. Tobacco is the major foreign exchange earning commercial crop but see the building of the Indian Tobacco company and the plight of tobacco producers. Only the cigarette manufacturers have been benefited. You must rectify this. Although you wanted to rectify yet you have forgotten. Please consider all these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I do not want to blame your party. We are all Indians. After having been elected we are the representatives of all groups. I am a representative not only of agriculturists but of the entire country. So, in this context I would like to urge upon the government to get remunerative prices to the farmers and there should also be crop insurance. You can save the country only by saving the agriculture community which is 70 per cent of our total population.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support
3625 I.S.—20.

this resolution wholeheartedly. This resolution correctly represents the aspirations and sentiments of crores of kisans who have been trying for the last so many years for a reasonable remunerative price for their produce.

Sir, it is not only the case that crores of kisans are demanding this. Various representative organisations of kisans and kisan sanghs have placed their view points before the Government, before the respective Ministries and before the Planning Commission. They have demanded that unless these kisans, who are the backbone of agricultural country like ours, are given enough protection for their products, the national economy cannot be set right.

Sir, you know; I need not narrate. What has happened in the last two years? It has been expressed in this House on various occasions. What is the condition of the jute grower? What is the condition of the cotton grower? What is the condition of the rubber grower? What is the condition of the miserable tobacco grower? And, Sir, what is the condition of the growers of the major foreign-exchange earning products of my State,—coconut and rubber? These peasants are forced to resort to distress sale. Because of what conditions? Because of whom? Who is exploiting the situation really? The monopolists and the industrialists who are using these raw materials for their industrial production and the traders; it is they who take the benefit out of the whole thing. What is the impact of the economy in our villages? Sir, unless the peasant is given a remunerative price, unless he is given a fairly reasonable margin of what he produces, how can he just have an incentive and an impetus to go on with his agricultural operations? And unless he does his agricultural operations in time, what is the future and fate of those agricultural workers who are dependent upon this particular vocation? That also affects an important section of our people. The

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

agricultural workers cannot even aspire for jobs for three months in the year. That is the position in which our economy has been put during this period.

It has been our experience during the past two years of 1977 and 1978 that tobacco growers have been forced to sell their products at distress price. Those people who have been sitting tight over their necks like the monopolists and the industrialists have been amassing money like anything. See the fate of the jute-growers in West Bengal. They have to sell their products at distress price. Even the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission have not been implemented. They were forced to sell the whole thing at this distress price. Who is exploiting these people? It is these jute industrialists and the jute barons who are exploiting them. It is these people who are amassing money at the cost of the sweat and blood of these poor peasants. What is the machinery envisaged? How is this mechanism going to work? What is to be done in the larger interests of our economy, in the larger interests of our nation? Unless the agriculturists who form the majority in this country, who are really the backbone of this country, and of our economy, are helped in every way, our economy cannot be set right in any way.

Now, I am sorry to say this: There is no difference between the earlier Government and this Government because the attitude of this Government towards the agriculturists is deplorable. I am sorry to say this. They just want to cater to those industrialists who just take more and more acres of production of raw materials, produce their things and sell them in the market. If you take the comparison, what is the price of any commodity which has been put in the market, which has been produced by the industrialists out of these raw materials of the poor peasants? Has that price come down? Has the peasant been benefited by this price rise or

price fixation? No. They are still at the mercy of everyone. The poor agriculturist is being exploited like anything.

That is why, Sir, at least this time, some agriculturists are raising their heads, organising themselves, and demanding all these things.

Sir, I would like to point out in this juncture two important points regarding my State where the agricultural producers are being put to difficulties; one is the question of rubber and the other is the question of coconut. Regarding rubber, our Government here is acting just in favour of these big industrialists of the tyre industry, like Dunlop, Firestone and all these companies. This they do, at the risk of hundreds of the rubber growers in our State. Our State Government has repeatedly represented, repeatedly demanded and appealed to this Government not to import rubber at the cost of the rubber-growers. But in all these matters their demand has just become a wild cry and it has gone futile. So, the rubber growers are demanding from the Government, why cannot the Government have a remunerative price for rubber in the interest of the rubber growers, as also in the interest of the economy of Kerala? That is one point which I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister. Stop this import of rubber. Save the rubber grower. Save the economy of Kerala and save the country and do justice to a vast section of agriculturists who produce products which earn a good amount of foreign exchange.

Then, Sir, one more point and then I conclude. This is regarding coconut. Kerala produces almost 90 per cent of our coconuts. In Kerala, after the land reform, there is no big estate owner, there is no big coconut planter. Every household has got two or three coconut trees. Every middle class family, lower-middle class family, upper-middle class family has got coconut trees in the compound of their houses. What is the position now? Coconut is now fetching a very reasonable price.

One thousand coconuts fetch about Rs. 1000. The Kerala Government has been demanding, appealing and even begging the Government of India not to import copra and coconut oil from outside the country. What is the misconception going on in the heads of the Government? The Government treats the coconut oil as an edible oil. But it is not. It is a commercial oil. 60 per cent of the total production of the coconut oil in the country is used for the commercial and industrial purposes. The statistics shows like that. Now what is going on in the country? With all the assurances and promises, with all the representations from the Kerala Government and the M.Ps. of Kerala State, import of copra and coconut oil is being continued. The price of the commodity has come down and the economy is in shambles. In this context, I whole-heartedly support the Resolution. In the interest of the nation, in the best interest of the economy, I would request the Government to please see that remunerative prices are given to the thousands of growers of rubber, coconut, tobacco, cotton, jute and other things.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव (महाराष्ट्र) :
 सभापति महोदय, हम लोग कांग्रेसी दृष्टिकोण में एक नारा लगाया करते थे "पेट है खाली मारे भ्रष्ट" बंद करो दामों की लूट ।

यह नारा हम लोग 15-20 साल तक लगाते रहे और इसलिए लगाते रहे कि गांवों के दाम कभी भी दूर नहीं हो सकते अगर देश के किसान की उपज की प्राइम के मबाल को तय नहीं कर लिया जाता । जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अपने मैनफेस्टो में यह कहा था कि हम शहरों और गांवों के अन्तर को दूर करेंगे और गांवों की गरीबी दूर करने के लिए उचित और आवश्यक कदम उठावेंगे । सभापति महोदय, यह ठीक है कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी खुद किसान हैं, वे किसानों के दद को जानते हैं लेकिन अफसोस है कि जय गेहूँ, चावल और धान का वक्न आता है तो चाफ मिनिस्टर्स को बुलाते हैं और कहते हैं कि इन का दाम क्या होना चाहिए । उन से दाम तय करने को कहते हैं । चीफ मिनिस्टर और मंत्री महोदय कभी पांच रुपये मन बढ़ा देते हैं, कभी दस रुपये मन बढ़ा देते हैं और यह सोचते हैं कि जैसे किसानों को बहुत बड़ी राहत दे रहे हैं । इस तरह की नीति अभी भी चल रही है । लगता है जैसे किसानों पर दया करके उन्हें भीख दे रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव अभी सदन के सामने है, अगर सरकार और मंत्री महोदय इस प्रस्ताव को मान लें तो हम समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकती है । शहरों की अभीरी का कैलाश दह सकता है और गांवों की गरीबी का पाताल पाटा जा सकता है ।

सभापति महोदय, हम जहाँ से आते हैं वहाँ पर किसान जूट, पट्टा नकदी फसल के रूप में पैदा करता है । हमारी पब्लिक ग्रण्डर टेकिंग कमेटी इस सबाल पर दो साल से विचार कर रही है और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि जूट पैदा करने में जितना खर्च होता है, उसके लिए किसान को अगर मुनाफा देना है और उसका खर्चा उसको दिलाना है तो जूट की कीमत तीन-सौ, साढ़े-तीन-सौ रुपये क्विंटल होनी चाहिए । उत्पादन खर्चा जोड़ कर पब्लिक ग्रण्डर टेकिंग ने जूट का दाम कम से कम साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निश्चित करने की सिफारिश सरकार से की है तभी किसान को जूट की खेती में कुछ बचत हो सकती है ।

सभापति महोदय, अभी क्या स्थिति है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ । दूसरे महायुद्ध के समय और अंग्रेजी हुकुमत के समय किसान को जूट का दाम 90 रुपये, 100 रुपये मन मिलता था और उस समय जूट का बोरा चार अने में आता था । अब जूट की कीमत सौ रुपये से घट कर 50-60 रुपये पर आ गई है और यह कीमत भी किसान को बेचने के वक्त नहीं मिलती है । जब जूट बेचने का वक्त आता है तो बेगन नहीं मिलता है । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि किसान को अपना जूट 70, 80, 90 रुपये के बजाय 40-45 रुपये में बेचना पड़ता है । और बोरा यानी बैग जब किसान बाजार में खरीदने जाते हैं तो एक बैग का दाम अभी 5-6 रुपये देना पड़ता है । जब किसान को एक मन के दाम 90 रुपये मिलते थे तब जूट का एक बोरा चार अने में बिकता था और अब जब जूट के दाम घट कर 50-60 रुपये पर आ गए हैं तो बोरे के दाम साढ़े चार, पांच और छः रुपये तक चले गए हैं । देश की यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है कि किसान जो चीज पैदा करता है उसके दाम तो घटते जाते हैं लेकिन किसान को जो चीज बाजार से खरीदनी होती है उसके दाम बिगन 15-20 साल में आसमान को छूते जा रहे हैं । 15-20 साल पहले एक मन धान किसान बेच कर चार पांच जोड़े धोती खरीद लेता था लेकिन अब एक जोड़ा धोती खरीदने के लिए उसको डेढ़ पीने दो मन धान बेचना पड़ता है । और इस तरह किसान की बहुत ज्यादा आज लूट हो रही है । जिसके चलते वह गरीबी की कीचड़ में फँसता जा रहा है ।

इस वास्ते यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है इसको सरकार को मान लेना चाहिए । इससे गांवों की हालत मुधेरी और गांवों की गरीबों का जो क्षण्डा चल रहा है वह भी ठीक हो सकेगा । गांवों की

(श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव)

गरीबी को दूर भगर आप करना चाहते हैं वो आपको दाम बांधने के सवाल को एक सिद्धान्त के रूप में प्रपनाना होगा और किसी सिद्धान्त को सामने रख कर ही किसी कृषि जन्य पदार्थ के दाम तय करने होंगे। अभी जो प्रहस कमेटी है वह जो मन में धाता है दाम तय कर देती है। एक प्रिंसिपल को सामने रख कर ही किसी वस्तु के दाम तय होने चाहिए फिर चाहे वह कारखाने की वस्तु हो या खेती की वस्तु हो। हर वस्तु के दाम उसकी प्रोडक्शन कास्ट को मद्देनजर रखते हुए तय होने चाहिए। यदि एक मन धान पैदा करने में हम को 50 रुपये खर्च करना पड़ता है तो उसका डेढ़ गुना दाम तो कम से कम होना ही चाहिए और वह किसानों को मिलना ही चाहिए। पब्लिक प्रिन्सिपल को कमेटी ने जूट की प्रोडक्शन कास्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक क्विंटल जूट के दाम साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये कम से कम किसानों को देने की सिफारिश की थी। अभी किसान को मुश्किल से 125 रुपये एक क्विंटल का मिल रहा है। इस तरह से आप देखें किसान की कितनी लूट हो रही है। उसी तरह से, गेहूं, कपास आदि जो कुछ भी किसान खेत में पैदा करता है उस के दाम बिल्कुल नीचे रहते हैं और किसान जो चीज बाजार से खरीदना है उसके उसको बहुत ऊँचे दाम देने पड़ते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि गांव दिन प्रति दिन गरीब होते जा रहे हैं, ध्वस्त होते जा रहे हैं और शहर दिन प्रति दिन तरक्की करते जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेने से ही गांवों की गरीबी दूर हो सकती है। आज हालत यह है कि जो करोड़पति थे वे अब बर्बाद बन गए हैं। अंग्रेजों के बाद कांग्रेसी राज में जो करोड़पति थे वे आज बर्बाद हो गए हैं। गांवों की गरीबी तभी कम हो सकती है जब इस प्राइस के मवाल को तय कर दें, एक सिद्धान्त को आधार मान कर आप दाम तय करें। तभी यह जो गरीबी की समस्या है इसका समाधान हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव जो सदन में रखा गया है इसकी आप मान लें और इसके मुताबिक काम करें। ऐसा अगर मंत्री महोदय करेंगे तो उनको हजार हजार धन्यवाद मिलेगा और नये गांव का निर्माण होगा।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : इस विषय में बिल्कुल भी विवाद की गंजाइश नहीं है कि खेती से जो चीज पैदा होती हैं उनके दाम सस्ते हो रहे हैं क्योंकि स्वयं वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में इस चीज को कुछ दिन पहले स्वीकार कर लिया था और कहा था कि यह जो सामान है खेती का यह मन्ता हो रहा है। उन्होंने कहा था :

"In the last three months, that is, between November 12, 1977 and February 11, 1978, there was a net price rise in cases such as barley,

moong, ghee, meat, groundnuts and groundnut oil, tea, soap, cotton cloth, jute manufacturers, and cement"

मैं वित्त मंत्री का ही उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा है कि जो खाद्यान्न हैं जैसे राइस, ज्वार, मसूर, उड़द, पोटेटोज, अनियनज, एरुज, फिण, गुगर, खण्डमारी, गुड़, वनस्पति, मस्टर्ड, धायाल एण्ड टरमरिकम आदि, इनके दाम कम हो रहे हैं, और जो मिलों में बना हुआ सामान है, उनके दाम ज्यादा हो रहे हैं। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, यह सरकार का कहना है। अब मवाल यह है कि क्या हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री को यह शोभा देना है कि किसानों की चीजों के दाम कम किये जायें और औद्योगिक चीजों के दाम ज्यादा किये जायें? अगर उनका यह न्यायप्रद लगना है, तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है।

मारी जगहों पर अभी तक हम किसान का गुण गाते रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके माथ बराबर अन्याय हुआ है। हम आपके सामने यह रखते हैं कि काटन-रा 1977 में 200 रुपये था जो कि अग्रस्त. 1978 में घटकर 168 रुपये हो गया, लेकिन काटन क्लायज जो 1977 में 176 रु था वह अग्रस्त. 1978 में बढ़ कर 183 रुपये हो गया। महापति महोदय, मेरे पास अगर समय होता तो मैं मारी चीजों के आकड़े आपके सामने रखना कि खेती के सामान की कीमतें घटती रही हैं और औद्योगिक चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं।

इस्पात, सीमेंट और माबन के मूल्य बढ़े हैं, लेकिन पटमन आदि जिनकी चर्चा हम कर रहे हैं इसके दाम कम हो रहे हैं। अगर मूल्यों की यही नीति अपनाई जाती रहेगी, तो किसान का मेरुदण्ड टूट जायेगा और ऐसा होने से भारतवर्ष की अर्थ-व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त और ध्वस्त हो जायेगी। इसलिए कम समय होने के कारण मैं कुछ मुझाब आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात तो यह है कि हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि जो औद्योगिक सामान है और जो कृषि का सामान है, उनके मूल्यों में कुछ अनुपात होना चाहिए कि नहीं। डा० लोहिया कहा करते थे कि फिनिश गुड्स और रा-मैटीरियल की रेशियो बननी चाहिए, यह हमारी मूल्य नीति का एक खम्भा होना चाहिए। हम नहीं कहते कि क्या रेशियो हो, जो डा० लोहिया ने कहा, उसको मान लें, मैं उनकी पार्टी में कभी नहीं रहा, लेकिन जो अच्छी बात उन्होंने कही है, उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

चौधरी बलबोहर सिंह (होजियारपुर) : उन्होंने बुरी बात तो नहीं कही है।

डा० रामजी सिंह : कुछ लोगों को डा० लोहिया के नाम से चिढ़ हो जाती है, इसलिए मैंने कह दिया।

मैंने इसीलिये कहा कि यह सोचने की बात है, अगर रेशियो स्थापित नहीं करते हैं तो कमी प्रदर्शन होते हैं। अभी हाल में प्रदर्शन हुआ और आपने गेहूँ का 5 रुपये बढ़ा दिया, यह अच्छा किया। मचमुच में जनता पार्टी के समय में, यह बात सही है कि गेहूँ के कुछ मूल्य बढ़ाये गये हैं, और चीजों के भी बढ़ाये गये हैं, इसके लिए वह धन्यवाद की पात्र है। यह फर्स्ट स्ट्रेज है, एमर्जेंसी ट्रीटमेंट भी कर रहे हैं इसलिए आवश्यक है कि आप रेशियो बनाइये और कच्चे माल व पक्के माल में डेढ़ गुना से ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। यह सिद्धान्त के रूप में आप मान लेंगे तो ठीक रहेगा। औद्योगिक मिल-मालिकों की लाभी काफी मजबूत है, वह लोगों को खरीदते हैं, यह हम देखते हैं, बेचारे खण्डसारी वाले, किसान छोटे-छोटे लोग होते हैं, वह भागे भी नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए हम निवेदन करेंगे कि आप दोनों चीजों का एक रेशियो बनाये और इसके लिये जो इस संकल्प के मूवर ने रखा है कि संसदीय समिति बनाये, अगर वह न भी बनावे तो एक समिति बनाइये जिसमें तकनीकी लोगों को रखिये, संसद् के लोगों को भी रखिये और एक नेशनल पालिसी बनाइए, नहीं तो किसान भूखे मरने रहेंगे, रेली करने रहेंगे और कुछ नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वह संगठित नहीं है और दूसरे लोग संगठित हैं। दूसरा हमारा यह कहना है कि जो ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमिशन की फिलाम्फी पिछले तीन वर्षों में रही है वह गलत है। हम इसीलिए कहते हैं कि इस को देखना होगा। वह कहते हैं कि अगर हम जट का दाम ज्यादा दे देंगे, कपास का दाम ज्यादा दे देंगे, पटमन का, तम्बाकू का दाम ज्यादा दे देंगे तो उस में इन्फ्लेशन हो जायगा। किम धर्म-शाम्ब का यह दर्शन है, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ। यह गलत है। ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमिशन को तीन वर्षों की इस फिलाम्फी को उलट देना चाहिए और इस को समझना चाहिए। जहाँ आप ने किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों को इस में दिया है वहाँ छोटे छोटे किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी इस में दीजिए।

तीसरी बात हम यह कहेंगे कि ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि औद्योगिक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। और कृषि वस्तुओं की कम हो रही हैं तो एक काम हो सकता है। या तो मणकन और मक्षम रूप में प्रशासन को इस में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए और नहीं तो दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि इसके लिए मणकन को आप-रेटिव हो और उस को आप-रेटिव में सरकार का भी हिस्सा हो। चन्दाण साहब बैठे हैं, उनको लगेगा कि यह कैसी बात कह रहे हैं लेकिन उस सहयोग समिति को सबल बनाने के लिए सरकार भी उसमें हिस्सा ले जिस से डिस्ट्रेस सेल की स्थिति न पैदा हो जैसे आन्ध्र में तम्बाकू का डिस्ट्रेस सेल हुआ, वह न करना पड़े और इस तरह से किसानों के हितों की रक्षा हो।

हम समझते हैं कि यह जो प्रस्ताव ग्रहिल्या जी ने रखा है जोरदार जी के बदले में उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। उस में अगर आप संशोधन कुछ चाहें तो कर लें लेकिन एक समिति तो जरूर आप इस के लिए नियुक्त करें ताकि प्राइसिंग पालिसी के बारे में आप को वह सुझाव दे सके। इससे सरकार का भी लाभ होगा।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM alias 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, I support the resolution moved by the hon. Member. I would like to say a few words about this. India is an agricultural country and nearly 70 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture. In spite of all these things, it is unfortunate that there is no scientific body to fix the prices of agricultural goods. If you go through or examine the functions of the Agricultural Prices Commission, you will find that they are far from satisfactory. It is always under the political influence. It does not care about the sentiments or the factual position or the prevailing conditions among the farmers. It is blindly carrying out the instructions of the party in power.

Therefore, the Government must come forward with constructive measures so as to help the farmers to form a scientific body by collecting all facts and figures, demand and other things in the country so that we can assess the factual position prevailing in the country. So far, neither the past government nor the present Government is serious about these measures. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to think about these conditions and come forward with constructive measures and form a scientific body to fix prices of agricultural goods so that the remunerative prices may be paid to the farmers in future.

Now the Government is having this agency, that is the marketing society. If you examine the functions of the marketing society, you will find that its functions are very poor, because there is no adequate fund with the marketing society.

We know all the commission agents or private agents. They give more advance to agriculturists. So, they are preferring these agents instead of marketing society. Unless the Government grants a large amount of money to the marketing society, we cannot expect that the marketing society can function successfully. Therefore, to get

[Shri V. Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Aruna']

remunerative price for the farmer or help the farmer, the Government must grant an adequate amount of money or the required amount of money to the marketing society.

17 hrs.

Now, if you examine the prices of the agricultural goods throughout the country, you will come to know what they are. When the monsoon is successful, when the rain fall is above the average, there is surplus production or marginal surplus production with the result that there is an automatic fall in prices. My suggestion to the government is that when there is a successful monsoon or above-average rainfall, government need not hesitate to export at least 25 per cent of the agricultural produce to other countries. Then only we can give remunerative price to the farmers. This year the Government has granted permission to export chillies so that there is some remunerative price to chillies in our state. But if you take onion, the government has not permitted exports and farmers have been seriously affected. I am an agriculturist myself and last month I sold 36 bags of onion for Rs. 115 because there was no market and one cannot keep onion for months together; there was damage and 36 bags got reduced to 15 bags and I sold them at Rs. 115 because there was no export permitted. In granting export licences the government is following a partial policy. You take into account what is happening in Chandigarh or Delhi; you are not taking into account what is happening in Hyderabad or Ernakulam or Trivandrum or Madras. In granting permission for exports government should be impartial. If farmers are not getting remunerative prices, they are unable to give adequate wage to agricultural labourers; naturally incomes are kept at a low level and people remain poor. That is why I say the entire economy depends on agriculture. There is no difference of opinion in this House

that remunerative prices should be paid to agriculturists; I do not know why the government is still hesitating, at least in future government should come with constructive measures so as to help the farmers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):

The resolution contains two specific recommendations: firstly the House should appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the twin problems, namely, fixing remunerative price for the cash crops and seeing that remunerative prices are made available to the growers. It is known to the Government, to the House that there is an economic phenomenon in our country, the growing disparity between the price of agricultural products and industrial goods and we can ignore this phenomenon only at our peril. As my time is short I do not want to discuss this matter in greater detail but the government's policy should be directed towards taking steps to narrow and bridge the yawning gap and disparity between agricultural commodity prices and the prices of industrial products. The Janata government's economic policy is 'so-called' rural orientation and if the economic phenomenon is not given proper shape and direction it cannot be really rural-oriented. I have to say that the Indian economy is a capitalist economy. During the last three decades, the Government of India under the pretext of the so-called mixed economy, has developed nothing but a capitalist economy in the country. They have taken to the path of capitalist development and this has led to the growth of monopoly houses. Under monopoly capitalism, the disparity between the prices of raw materials and finished products must continue to grow. That is the economic phenomenon which nobody can ignore. If they ignore it, they do so at their own peril. I want to remind them of this basic economic phenomenon governing the economic laws. I have got statistics which show that never has there been any

year during the period 1971-78 when there has not been a gap between the prices of agricultural commodities and industrial commodities and this gap has been continuously growing. My first point is whether the Government considers it necessary and desirable even at this stage to revise the policy which creates this disparity and widens it. That is the question to be directed at them.

My other point is, APC is a machinery which is not for the interest of the growers. This is another fact which the House should note for certain. The APC has all along been working against the interests of the grower. I have got a press cutting which describes the actual situation in regard to cotton price. I quote from the editorial which appeared in *Tribune*, Chandigarh:

"This year also the purchase and support policy follows the all too familiar pattern. The Centre has fixed Rs. 225 a quintal as the price for average varieties of cotton, even through the minimum cost of cultivation worked out by the Punjab Agricultural University experts ranges between Rs. 350 to 400."

Does it require any explanation as to for whose interests the APC is working? APC has fixed the support price of raw cotton at Rs. 255 per quintal whereas the experts of the Punjab Agricultural University have worked out that the cost of production ranges between Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. You can imagine the concomitant effect on rural economy.

Coming to jute, my State is an unfortunate State because it has taken to jute cultivation. On the last occasion I described the plight of the jute growers. The economy of jute is the economy of West Bengal. I would like to quote the main recom-

mendation made by the Public Undertakings Committee:

"...the cost of production of jute per acre for the study as a whole in turn worked out to Rs. 377.34 per quintal including the bye-product and Rs. 344.34 per quintal excluding the cost of the bye-product."

What has the APC done? It has fixed the support price of raw jute at Rs. 148. I made a rough calculation and found that for each quintal of jute a peasant family is losing Rs. 28 to 40. Some journalist made an estimate saying that crores of rupees are being taken away from the growers and the five monopoly houses in West Bengal are amassing fabulous profits.

Therefore, I feel it is in the interest of the Janata Party, if they are true to their professions about following a rural-oriented economic policy, if they really want to give their economic policy a rural bias, to seriously take into account these two or three economic factors, instead of just being guided by two or three experts of a Commission because that will not provide the real thrust to the rural economy which it now needs.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर)
सभापति महोदय, इकबाल ने कहा था —

उठो मेरी दुनिया के गरीबों को जपा दो
काख के उमरो दरो दिवार हिला दो
जिम खेत से दहकां को मयमगर नहीं रोटी
उम खेत के हर गोशये गंदुम को जला दो ।

आज यह ग़ेर पूरी तरह से लागू होता है । किसान पैदा करता है और उसकी पैदावार की कीमत सरकार मुकर्रर करती है । सरकार की एक एजेंसी ए० पी० सी०, एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइमिज कमीशन है । जिस तरह से एक डाक्टर, अगर किसी आदमी के दंढ़ हो जाए तो ए० पी० सी० की पुड़िया देना है ताकि उसे टेम्परेरीली आराम आ जाए उसी तरह से यह कमीशन जो कि ए० पी० सी० है, वह भी किसान को पूरिया देगा ताकि किसान का दंढ़ हल्का हो जाए । क्या बात है कि जो चीज किसान पैदा करता है उसकी कीमत सरकार मुकर्रर करती है ?

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि किसान का एक बेटा एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की गली पर बैठा है और वह किसान की हर हालत को समझता है। क्या वह छाती पर हाथ धर कर कह सकता है कि काटन के लिए जो 255 रुपये प्राइम मुकरर की है वह दुस्त है ? अगर वह कह देंगे कि दुस्त है तो हम इस सबाल को छोड़ देंगे। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात को जानते हैं जो काटन की प्राइम 255 रुपये रखी गई है वह कम है। यह किसानों के साथ फ़ाड़ है, बहुत बड़ा धोखा है। अगर किसान की जेब में पैसा जाता है तो शहर में रोक होती है। और उसकी जेब में पैसा नहीं जाएगा तो शहर में कहाँ से रोक भ्रायेगी ? आज से पांच साल पहले काटन साढ़े चार सौ, पांच सौ रुपये से ऊपर थी और पांच साल के बाद जब हर चीज की कीमत दुगुनी हो गई है तो काटन की प्राइम घाघी हो गई है।

सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि यहाँ पालियामेंट के बाहर पंजाब के किसानों ने डिमांडेशन किया था। आज वे जेलों में बन्द हैं। उन्होंने यहाँ अपना कपाम जलाया था। जिस तरह से इकबाल ने कहा था कि हर गांधी नदम को जला दो, उसी तरह से उन्होंने अपना कपाम यहाँ ला कर जलाया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि जिस से हमारी रोटी पैदा नहीं होती है उस को हम जलाते हैं। अगर किसान के मन में यह बात आ जाए कि जो जीज उसके बच्चों को रोटी नहीं दे सकती, है उसको जलाना ठीक है तो हिन्दुस्तान कहाँ जाएगा ?

जो किसान के लिए आज बान करने हैं वे किसान की रेली को एण्टी हरिजन रेली कहते हैं। जब किसान अपने लिए इकट्ठा होता है तो बड़े सरमायदारों और बड़े बड़े किसानों के दिमागों में एक जहर भर दिया जाता है कि यह रेली एण्टी हरिजन है। किसान रेली को कहा जाता है कि यह एण्टी हरिजन है। किसान अगर अपने हक़ के लिए लड़ता है, इकट्ठा हो कर सामने आता है तो जो सरमायदार लोग हैं वे इस तरह से गलत प्रचार करते हैं। उन्होंने एक लाबी कायम कर रखी है और उसी का नतीजा है कि किसान और हरिजन जो खेतों में काम करते हैं उनकी लड़ाई करवाने की बातें सोची जाती हैं।

जो पैदा करता है उसको अपनी चीज का ठीक पैसा नहीं मिलेगा तो देश कहाँ जाएगा। एक बार यह नारा लगाया गया प्रोड्यूस और पैरिश। अब यह नारा है प्रोड्यूस एण्ड पैरिश। ग़ना ज्यादा किसान ने पैदा कर दिया तो सरकार के सामने और उसके सामने एक संकट आ कर खड़ा हो गया। छोटे बजीर साहब जो हैं उन्होंने कहा था कि ग़ना ज्यादा पैदा हो गया है इस वास्ते सरकार के सामने एक संकट आ कर खड़ा हो गया है। मैं कहूंगा कि जो पैदा करता है उसको आप इंस्टिट्यूट दें, उसको जो मेहनत लगती है उसका मुनाफ़ा, उसका एवज़ाना उसको मिलना चाहिए। तभी देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

आप इनफ्लेशन का खयाल न करें। भाव बढ़ते हैं तो बढ़ने दें। आज कैसी बिगम्बना है कि कपास तो सस्ती है और कपड़ा इतना ज्यादा महंगा है। यह कहाँ की इकानॉमिक पालिसी है, कहाँ की ध्युरी है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि किसान को उसकी उपज का पूरा पूरा पैसा आप दिलवाएंगे तो देश खुशहाल होगा और आपको धन्यवाद देगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of two hours allotted for this will be over by 5.21. So, let us extend the discussion by a few minutes, so that Minister speaks and the mover replies.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I will not be able to conclude within that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue on the next day.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : Then, why not allow some more Members to speak on this?

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members who have sent their names have already spoken.

SHRI YUVRAJ: I have moved an amendment, and I have been here all the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, the Minister will reply on the next day. Shri Yuvraj.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The next resolution is an important one in the name of Shri Sivaji Patnaik. Kindly see that it is moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the Minister will reply on the next day, it will not be possible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): There is time for the Minister to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : May I make a submission? If you kindly postpone the time for Half-An-Hour discussion, if we take up the Half-An-Hour discussion after 15 minutes, the Minister can reply and the mover also can reply and the next resolution can be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not be possible for the Minister to reply within such a short time.

श्री युबराज (कटिहार) : सभापति जी, पूरे देश में किमान खाने के अन्न के अलावा वाणिज्यिक फसलें भी पैदा करते हैं, उस में से पटमन, शुगर केन और कपास यह तीन मुख्य फसलें हैं। यह ठीक है कि कहीं चाय की भी खेती होती है, बहबे की भी खेती होती है, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से किमान 3 फसलें सारे देश में पैदा करते हैं। किन्हीं प्रान्तों में पटमन की खेती होती है, किन्हीं में ईश्वर पैदा करने हैं और दक्षिण भारत के कुछ प्रान्तों में कपास की खेती करते हैं।

आपको प्राइस पालिसी फार रा काटन फार दी ईयर 1978-79, जो कि एग््रीकल्चरल प्रार्टिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, उसे देख कर ताज्जुब होगा कि किसान जब अपनी कपास बेचता है तो उसे क्या दाम मिलते हैं। जिस तेजी से किसान खेतों में मई पैदा करता है, उसी तेजी से उसकी कीमत गिरती जाती है। 1977-78 का टेबल प्राइसेज के बारे में है, मई महीने में यह 1540 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल या कपास का, और धीरे धीरे वह घटता गया और सितम्बर के अन्त में उस की कीमत 1535 रुपये हुई। यह गुजरात की है। इस के अलावा हैं कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, बंगाल, पंजाब में सब जगह आप देखेंगे कि जहां शुरू में कीमत अधिक थी वहां हर महीने कुछ न कुछ कीमत घटती गई है। यह कपास की हालत है। शुगर केन की दशा आप जानते हैं, कई दिनों से इस पर यहां बहस हो रही है कि शुगर केन जो किसान पैदा करता है, एग््रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन ने इसके दाम 9, साठे 9 रुपये निर्धारित किये हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this resolution is now over. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend

the time, say, by half an hour so that this may be taken up next day allotted for the Private Members' Business?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : If the time on this resolution is extended, that will mean another very important resolution in which we are all interested—perhaps, they are not interested—will not be taken up. The time allotted for this resolution is over. The discussion should be completed and we want that the next resolution should be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to reply; he will need time. The mover of this resolution has also to reply. It is not possible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We do not mind taking up the Half-An-Hour discussion at 6 O' Clock. Let us sit for half an hour more. If you want to extend time, we propose let us sit beyond 6 O' Clock, upto 6-30. Let us finish this discussion at 6 O' Clock and take up the Half-An-Hour discussion at 6 O' Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rule 26 says:

"The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business."

It is not more than 2½ hours. In that case, the rules are to be amended.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We can waive that rule and extend it by half an hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not possible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It is possible; it has been done in the past. You cannot give a ruling like that. We have waived the rule on many occasions, in this House, by allowing other members to move their resolutions before the Minister's reply. The precedents are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up on the next day allotted for the Private Members' Business.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It will not be taken up on the next day because there is no more next day coming for the resolutions. Next week is the last week of the session. Unless you allow it to be moved, it will go by default. Let us waive rule 26 which you read out. If that rule is waived, the Half-an-Hour Discussion can be taken up at 6 O'Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are well aware that rules can be suspended only with the permission of the Speaker and not otherwise.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It can be done with the permission of the Chair. With a Chairman, from the panel of Chairman, sitting in the Chair, rules have been waived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand the importance of that Resolution as well. For the time being, the time for this Resolution is extended by half an hour; it will be taken up on the next occasion, on the day fixed for Private Members' Business—Resolutions.

श्री युवराज: किसान जो ईख पैदा करता है किस तरह उस में उस का शोषण होता है और बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति जब उस से चीनी बनाते हैं तो बाजार में वह उन को कितनी महंगी खरीदी पड़ती है! ... (स्वव्ययान....)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There are precedents in this House. When it was necessary, when the House felt and the Chair also felt that certain motions could be discussed and should be discussed, we waived rule 388, and allowed the Members to move their motions before the Minister replied. It happened in the case of a motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and also in the case of one motion by Shri Samar Guha. I would like you to cooperate with us and waive that rule and allow this Resolution by Mr. Sivaji Patnaik to be moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, that can be taken up. Certainly permission may be allowed if the House agrees....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Then I move formally:

"That Rule 388 be suspended for the time being without making it a precedent and Mr. Sivaji Patnaik be allowed to move his Resolution."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find from the records that such proposals were put up previously, but the Chair has not agreed in previous cases.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You carefully go through the records, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I find from the records.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You will find these precedents in the case of a motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and also in the case of a motion by Shri Samar Guha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are quite correct. But that proposal was not acceded to by the Chairman.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It was accepted and the motions were moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was not accepted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It was accepted. It was accepted in presence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Later on it was not accepted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: do not know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have gone through the records. That is the case.

श्री युवराज : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि ये तीन जो मुख्य पैदावार की फसलें हैं जूट, काटन और गुगर के उस में आप देखेंगे कि किस तरह से जो ये उत्पादक किसान हैं उनका शोषण होता है ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue on the next occasion—on the day allotted for Private Members'

Resolutions. The Minister will intervene and the Mover also will reply.

Now, let us take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

17-30 hrs!

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

TERMINAL BENEFITS TO BEAS-SUTLAJ LINK WORKERS, TALWARA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let us take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Bhagat Ram.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Now you are calling him. You are really creating...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will show you the records and you will be satisfied.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I could have raised the matter of quorum and got the House adjourned but I do not want to do it.

श्री भगत राम (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने 9 अगस्त, 1978 को एक क्वेश्चन भेजा था जिसका नम्बर था 3456/355। क्वेश्चन यह था :

(a) Whether the Co-ordination Committee of Beas-Sutlej Link workers of Talwara had drawn Government's attention towards discrimination while giving terminal benefit to the workers;

(b) How many workers got terminal benefit and the number of those who did not get the same;

(c) whether there is a great resentment among the workers against this discrimination and the Co-ordination Committee has started agitation; and

(d) whether Government propose to give terminal benefit to the remaining workers?

इसका रेप्लाई मुझे यह दिया दिया गया था :

(a) Government is not aware of any discrimination in the grant of benefits under the rules, to the workers?

(b) to(d). Do not arise.

मैं समझता था कि शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को गलत-फहमी हुई हो, उनको इस बात की जानकारी न हो इसलिए मैंने फिर इस सेशन में इसी क्वेश्चन को रिपीट किया, उसका रेफेन्स देकर मैंने पूछा :

(a) under which rule some workers had been given terminal benefit and others denied;

(b) the number of those who got the terminal benefit and those who were denied; and

(c) whether Government propose to give terminal benefit to the remaining workers?

मुझे अफसोस है कि इस बार भी मुझे जो उत्तर दिया गया उस में पहले की गलती पर परदा डालने की कोशिश की गई । मेरे क्वेश्चन नं० 3538 का गलत उत्तर दिया गया । इस में कहा गया कि 1947 का जो इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट ऐक्ट है उस के क्लॉज 25 (एफ) (के) के अन्डर रिट्रेन्चमेंट कम्पेन्सेशन दे दिया गया है । अब इसकी जो असली पांजीशन है वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं । यह जो कम्पेन्सेशन ऐक्ट है उस के अंतर्गत जो बताया गया है वह असली टर्मिनल बेनिफिट नहीं है । थोड़े से वर्क्स को तीन तीन महीने का टर्मिनल बेनिफिट के रूप में वेतन मिला है जबकि वहां तलवाड़ा और सुन्दर नगर जो डैम्स हैं उन पर 50 हजार से ज्यादा वर्क्स काम करते रहे हैं । उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी का बहुत ही कीमती भाग वहां पर लगाया है । इस से पहले उन में से बहुत से वर्क्स ने भाखड़ा डैम पर काम किया था । उन्होंने सदीं गर्मी की कोई परवाह न करते हुए दिन रात काम किया था । 425 से ज्यादा लोगों की मौतें हो गई । हजारों लोग नाकारा हो गए । एक्सीडेंट में किसी का बाजू टूट गया, किसी की टांग टूट गई और किसी का कूड़ा और हो गया । इन लोगों ने इतनी मेहनत कर के डैम का तैयार किया जिसका आज देश में बिजली और मिचबाई के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है । यह मजदूर जो कथित तौर इनकलाब लाये उस से कराड़ों का बेनिफिट आज देश को मिल रहा है । लेकिन जो ऐसे मजदूर हैं इन लोगों का टर्मिनल बेनिफिट नहीं दिया गया, जबकि दूसरे लोगों को—मैं उन के लिये विरोध नहीं करता हूं, मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है—दिया गया, जो इन्जिनियर्स थे या ऐसे वर्क्स थे, जो रेगुलर थे । लेकिन जिन्होंने अपनी जान की बाजी लगा दी, आप के डैम को तैयार किया, उन को नहीं मिला । इस लिये मुझे उम्मीद है—मिनिस्टर साहब आज इसी हाउस

[श्री भगत राम]

एनाउन्स करेंगे कि उन के साथ जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया गया है, उस को दूर करने के लिये उन को तीन-तीन महीने का वेतन टर्मिनल बेनिफिट के रूप में, या जो भी नाम आप उस को देना चाहें, दिया जायेगा।

चेयरमैन साहब, इतना ही नहीं—वहाँ पर पचास हजार से ज्यादा लोग काम कर रहे थे, जिन में से 39 हजार से ज्यादा लोगों का अब तक रिट्रेन्च किया गया है। एक मवाल के जबाब में यहाँ पर बताया गया है कि उन में से सिर्फ 9158 को काम दिया गया है, बाकियों को कोई काम नहीं दिया गया है। जिन लोगों को काम दिया गया है, उन की जो लास्ट पे थ्री, उस को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं किया गया है, भुखमरी की जो वेजेज हैं—उस पर उन को काम दिया गया है। इस लिये जिन्होंने अपनी मारी जिन्दगी देश को खुशहाल बनाने में लगाई हो, उन को काम न मिले, वे भूख मरे, यह बड़े भ्रफसोय की बात है।

इस लिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा— जो थियन डैम का प्रोजेक्ट है, जिस की टेक्नीकल-क्लिअरेंस में रुकावट पड़ी हुई है, उस की टेक्नीकल-क्लिअरेंस जल्द से जल्द दी जाये और उस के साथ ही यह कण्डिशन लगा दी जाये कि जो वर्क्स रिट्रेन्च हुए हैं, उन की लास्ट पे प्रोटेक्ट करते हुए उन को थियन डैम में लगाया जायगा। इस के साथ ही मैं एक प्रार्थना और करना चाहता हूँ— जो वहाँ पर यूनियन के लीडर्स थे, जिन्होंने वहाँ वर्कर्स के इन्टरैस्ट को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिये, उन की प्रेचुइटी के लिये, उन की डे-टु-डे प्रब्लम के लिये स्ट्रगल लीड की थी, उन को विक्टिमाइज किया गया। उन में से श्री खुरीराम, श्री नलवंत सिंह पन्नू, श्री बलकार सिंह और श्री रघुबीर सिंह के खिलाफ कचहरी में बड़े केस चलाये गये और अदालत में वे केस बड़े माबिन हुए, अदालत में वे लोग बरी हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन को नौकरी पर बहाल नहीं किया गया है—यह बड़े भ्रफसोय की बात है। मुझे उम्मीद है— मिनिस्टर साहब इस के बारे में भी एनाउन्समेंट करेंगे कि उन को बहाल किया जायगा।

आखिर में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ— मुझे उम्मीद है वे इन बातों पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे— कि जो रिट्रेन्च वर्कर्स हैं, उन को उन की लास्ट पे को प्रोटेक्ट करते हुए बदले में काम दिया जायगा। जब तक उन को काम नहीं मिलता है, तब तक उन के रिट्रेन्चमेंट को रोका जायगा और थियन डैम के क्लिअरेंस के लिये जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही की

जायगी। जो विक्टिमाइजेशन किया गया है—वह भी मुझे उम्मीद है जल्द दूर करेंगे और सब मजदूरों को बिना किसी पक्षपात के तीन महीने की तन्दबाह टर्मिनल बेनिफिट के रूप में दी जायगी।

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, the hon. Member raised a few points about the Beas-Sutlej Project about the retrenchment benefits. I would like to impress upon him that it is the endeavour of the Government to see that as many people who are retrenched are re-employed elsewhere in various other projects.

In fact, we have suggested to them that as and when new projects are coming up in the neighbourhood, we will try to see that they are accommodated and absorbed in those projects. In fact, Thien Dam is one of them and it is pending techno-economic clearance and as soon as it is cleared, most of them, probably, will be able to be absorbed in that Dam.

Even if that dam is not coming up fast enough, we will try to see that these workers are absorbed in some other projects which are coming up in the neighbourhood. It is in the interest of the workers that we created a cell in that area itself where these people are registered and whenever the vacancies arise these names are sent and they are persuaded to absorb them.

About the terminal benefits the hon'ble Member was telling that some discrimination has been shown. Absolutely no discrimination was shown. It is only under an agreement that retrenchment benefits were given to all those employees who were retrenched as and when the work in a particular area was completed and for the permanent employees some benefits are assured on the basis of some understanding reached between the State governments from where they have been re-

cruited to serve on these projects. It is only because of that some benefits were allowed to be enjoyed by this permanent staff and even these people will get only after they get back to their parent States. That is why I say, there is no discrimination. For instance, the Punjab Government has sanctioned two advance increments to their officers who have worked satisfactorily on the Beas project for at least three years. Like that the Haryana Government has given two advance increments and the Rajasthan Government has also given some project compensatory allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. Whatever terminal benefits were given in view of this assurance given by respective State governments. That is why some of these permanent employees get these benefits. But other workmen—in fact, there were workers working for a number of years—when the question of retrenchment came they placed before the management a number of demands. It is only after discussion with the union representatives that an agreement was reached whereby a number of retrenchment benefits were given to these workers. Sir, if it is a question of helping these employees to get jobs elsewhere we will certainly help and even now I can say that a number of workers have been employed in other projects in the neighbourhood. That is why I am emphasising that there is no discrimination.

With regard to various others problems that he has raised about the hard labour they have put in we do appreciate and sympathise with the workers and we appreciate their sacrificial tendency. That is why we tried to reach an agreement with the Union and tried to settle these disputes by giving them a number of benefits.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे उर्जा मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है, उसमें एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब मतलब-व्यास रियोजना का अंत हो रहा था तो वहाँ सब

मिला कर के 36,322 मजदूर छटनीयस्त हुए। यह अक्टूबर 77 से मार्च 78 तक की बात है और मजदूरों की युनियन से जो समझौता हुआ, उस समझौते में जो टर्मिनेट और सैटिलमेंट है, उस को आप देखें।

"The management promised that they would however continue their efforts to help the retrenched workmen to get jobs elsewhere both in private and government undertakings".

आप सैटिलमेंट प्रामिज करते हैं लेकिन जो छटनीयस्त होते हैं उन को सैटिल जव नहीं किया जाता है तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। यह ठीक है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा की सरकारों ने इन लोगों का नरफ कुछ ध्यान दिया है और राज्य सरकार की मदद में लेने के वास्ते आयु सीमा में कुछ छूट दी है, उस को बढ़ा दिया है और इसके लिए दोनों सरकारें धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं लेकिन जो प्लेसमेंट सिल है और 1978 में जिस को बनाने की बात हुई थी उसमें कितना काम हुआ है? पहले में जो सैटिलमेंट हुआ था कि सब लोगों को दूसरी जगह काम देंगे और दूसरी यह भी हुआ था कि जो सुपरग्राइजरी कैपेसिटी में लोग काम करते हैं drawing wages exceeding Rs. 500 p.m. in lieu of terminal benefits.

उन को भी देखेंगे और प्रोचर्डिंग एक्ट 1972 को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुछ एक्सपेंसिया पैमेंट भी करेंगे और आधा देंगे क्या उस सब पर अमल हुआ है? कुल पांच एग्रीमेंट हुए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के मजदूरों के साथ जो समझौते हुए थे एक में लेकर पांच तक इन में से किन किन का कार्यान्वयन हुआ है और कौन कौन बाकी है?

36322 आदमी छटनीयस्त हुए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें से चाहे राज्य सरकार ने और चाहे आपने अब तक कितनों का काम पर लिया है?

अबसर ऐसा होता है कि जो मजदूर खून पसीना बहा कर काम करते हैं और योजना को पूरा करते हैं तो उस को पूरा हो जाने पर वे कहीं के नहीं रहते हैं और हमारी सरकार ही या मभापति महोदय आपकी हो दूसरी जगह कोई योजना बनती है तो नये लोगों को रख लिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को मिद्दान्तः इस बात को मान लेना चाहिए कि जिन लोगों ने तीन चार या पांच वर्ष काम किया है और उन की अगर छटनी होनी है—योजना पूरी हो जाने पर और यह बात समझ में भी आती है तो उन को जो नई योजना शुरू होगी उस में प्राथमिकता दे कर रख लिया जाएगा। अगर

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

यह सिद्धान्त आप नहीं बनाएंगे वो बहुत मुश्किल होगी। हमारे यहां लाल मटिया कोयला खदान में दो हजार लोग काम करते थे। उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। लेकिन वे अभी तक भी भुखे मर रहे हैं। दूसरी जगह कोई योजना शुरू होती है तो उसमें दूसरे लोगों को काम पर रख लिया जाता है। यह गलत है इस बाबत मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि पांच में से कितने समझौतों का पालन हुआ है और कहां तक हुआ है और नहीं हुआ है तो क्यों नहीं हुआ है? दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या सरकार जब नई परियोजना शुरू करती है तो उस में इन छंटनीप्रस्त लोगों को प्राथमिकता देगी या नहीं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि नई योजना में आज तक कितने इन लोगों को आपने लिया है और बाकी के छंटनीप्रस्त लोग बचे थे उन को क्यों नहीं लिया है?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The hon. Member has raised some new points.

He desires to know as to how many clauses of the agreement have been implemented. After all, these points raised in the agreement are about the retrenchment benefits. According to the agreement, the retrenchment benefits have been given to all those employees who have been retrenched. And about their placement in other projects, as and when vacancies arise, as and when the projects are taken up, definitely, these people are given the very first preference. As a matter of fact, about 5,000 workers out of the retrenched workers have been found employment elsewhere. The placement cell is very much working there. All those who have been retrenched are absorbed there. These lists are being circulated to various project areas. These project authorities are being persuaded to accept some of the employees or all the employees retrenched from there. In these cases, it is very difficult for us to force other project authorities to take all the employees retrenched here. It is only because of that difficulty that a number of benefits are given to those

retrenched employees as a sort of compensation, and in a project like this, we cannot afford to keep all the employees till the end of the project. That is also the difficulty. It is a big project, and there are many phases of work. As and when these phases of work are completed, the employees have to be retrenched. Otherwise, it will be a great burden on the project itself. In a big project like this, there would be 50,000 people working at a particular period of time and we will not be able to keep all the employees till the project is completed or till alternate jobs are found for them, because it will be a great strain on the project itself. Then, this project is being executed on behalf of the States concerned. States like Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana etc. are concerned. These States are contributing money for the execution of these projects. Anything that we do will have to be done with the consent of these partner States. We are trying to see that these employees are not put to great difficulties about their livelihood. That is why, this compensation is given, retrenchment benefits are given and they are also helped to get jobs elsewhere.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: I want a clarification. In your reply to Question No. 5724 by Shri Sivaji Patnaik, you have enumerated different steps that the Government are taking to provide employment to these retrenched workers. You have enumerated eleven steps there. How many of these things have you been able to fulfil by now?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: All these steps are being fulfilled gradually. The only thing is this. Suppose we suggest to these people to go to some other project, some of them are not prepared to move out of the area, even if the employment is available. It is very difficult to see that all the people are employed in the nearby area. That is why, we circulate the names of the re-

trenched employees to other projects also. We also write to them and ask them to give some priority and preference to these employees and when they give preference some of the employees are not prepared to go to the far off places. That is our difficulty. It is our endeavour to see to help them in placing them in various projects.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: You are going to have many super-thermal power stations. Will you assure the House that these retrenched workers will be employed in those power projects?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Definitely, if they are found suitable for the particular type of work; and if they are willing to go to the project areas, their cases will be considered sympathetically and favourably.

श्री जगत राज : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि मजदूर लोग दूसरी जगहों पर काम करने नहीं जाते हैं। 39 हजार की रिटायरमेंट में से 9 हजार को काम मिला है। वह इसलिये नहीं जाते हैं कि लास्ट-ये उन की प्रॉजेक्ट नहीं होती है, भुबमरी की मजदूरी दी जाती है। सब का काम नहीं मिलता है। मैं ने यूनियन के लीडरों की विक्टिमाइजेशन का प्रश्न उठाया था उसका भी जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो तीन महीने का वेतन मिला है यह स्टेट ने दिया है या सेंटर ने दिया है।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Yes. It is out of the funds given by these partner-States that these benefits were paid.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned, to reassemble at 11 a. m. on Monday, the 18th December.

17.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 18, 1978/Agrahayana 27, 1900 (Saka).